



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



*The London Magazine, Or,
Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer*



*Restored through
a grant from*

Organ Guaranty Trust Co.





Peace and Plenty,
Emblematically representing the benefits
of the Union of Commercial Interests.

The
London Magazine
or
GENTLEMAN'S
Monthly Intelligencer
VOL. XLIX.
For the YEAR 1780.



By His MAJESTY's Authority
Printed for R. Baldwin at the Rose Tree Noster Row

(RCPPG)

0901

.L849

V.49

1780

ADVERTISEMENT.

NO greater proof can be given of the advantage and pleasure resulting from any literary production, than the constant, voluntary support of the Public. Our unwearied exertions to give general satisfaction have been again crowned with success, and we have the happiness to find, at the conclusion of the year 1780, that the number of our friends is considerably increased.

It is with great pleasure therefore, that we repeat our annual tribute of grateful acknowledgements to every individual, who has been pleased to countenance this undertaking, either as a purchaser, or as a generous contributor to our labours.

The patronage we have so long enjoyed is the more flattering, as, of late years, we have been surrounded with competitors, who have taken no small pains, to obtain the same favourable distinction.

Emulation has been excited by this laudable contest, and it has been productive of considerable improvements. To the strength and solidity of our ancient edifice, has been added, every modern decoration and embellishment, suited to the reigning taste.

OUR JUBILEE commences with the ensuing year, when we shall think it more especially incumbent upon us, to make our FIFTIETH volume, a conspicuous monument of gratitude for past favours, and a signal of our earnest desire to merit future success.

The perplexed situation of public affairs, is likely to afford us many subjects of a serious and interesting nature. The progress of a war in which our ALL seems to be at stake, will demand a considerable share of our attention, being determined steadily to pursue, the approved custom, of giving just descriptions, with accurate plans, charts, and maps of the countries, cities, and coasts, that may hereafter be the scenes of action: to these shall be annexed every paper communicating authentic intelligence, or recording the spirited conduct of our gracious Sovereign in the support of the dignity of his crown, and the rights of his subjects, against the treachery of false friends, and the perfidy of the ancient sworn foes to the British empire.

PORTRAITS, with the best memoirs that can be procured, of those gallant officers, in the land and sea service, who signalise themselves at this awful crisis, in maintaining the honour, independence, and envied superiority of their country, will constitute the chief ornament of our work, and may victory attend them in every quarter of the globe!

History will, as usual, occupy a limited space, for the instruction of youth; and as a relief from subjects of a serious, and studious cast; sprightly dialogues; witty essays; elegant letters; anecdotes; extracts from entertaining publications; jugative pieces on topics of the day; an account of our theatrical exhibitions; and in fine, all other articles generally inserted in similar productions, will find a place in ours, when they are not postponed for more important objects.

Every alteration in our commercial system is worthy of notice in a maritime, commercial state; the genuine spirit of British generosity has at length surmounted prejudice, and the selfish views of individuals; the freedom of trade granted and confirmed to Ireland in the course of the last year, forms an era in the annals of commerce which deserves commemoration. The skill of the artist could not well be employed upon a more pleasing subject*.—The most beneficial consequences may be expected from this union of interests between the two kingdoms; it will furnish us with additional strength in time of war, and will cramp the power of our enemies, by diminishing their supplies of provisions. And in times of peace, by augmenting the population and industry of the Irish, it will afford new resources to the united empire of Great Britain. We bid adieu to our readers for the present, with a hint that we shall open the new year, with a portrait of our young royal naval officer Prince William Henry (to whom our Magazine for January 1781, will be dedicated) and with an accurate chart of the coasts of England and Holland.

* See the Frontispiece.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Our trusty and well-beloved *Richard Baldwin*, of *Pater-noster-Row*, in Our City of *London*, Bookfeller, hath, by his Petition, humbly represented unto Us, that he is the Proprietor of a Work that is published monthly, entitled,

The LONDON MAGAZINE.

In which is contained many original Pieces, that were never before printed; and that he is at a great expence in paying Authors for their Labours in writing and compiling the said Work, which has been published once a Month for near Thirty Years past, and hath met with great approbation from the Publick.— That he is now publishing therein

An Impartial and Succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the PRESENT WAR,

To be illustrated with many Maps and Charts, which hath already been so well received, as to induce several Persons to reprint it in other periodical Publications; and being desirous of reaping the Fruits of his very great Expence and Labour, in the Prosecution of this Work, and enjoying the full Profit and Benefit that may arise from printing and vending the same, without any other Person interfering in his just Property, he most humbly prays Us, to grant him Our Royal Licence and Protection, for the sole printing, publishing, and vending the said Work. And We do, therefore, by these Presents, so far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that case made and provided, grant unto him, the said *Richard Baldwin*, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, our Licence for the sole printing, publishing, and vending the said Work, for the Term of Fourteen Years, strictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to reprint, abridge, or, publish the same, either in the like or any other Volume, or Volumes whatsoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter, or distribute, any Copies thereof, reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Consent and Approbation of the said *Richard Baldwin*, his Heirs, Executors, or Assigns, under their Hands and Seals first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils. Whereof, the Commissioners, and other Officers of Our Customs, the Master, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice, That due Obedience may be rendered to Our Will and Pleasure herein declared. Given at Our Court at *Kensington*, the 23d Day of *October*, 1759, in the Thirty-Third Year of Our Reign.

His MAJESTY's Command.

W. P I T T.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For JANUARY, 1780.

Inscription to his Royal Highness the	
Bishop of Osnabrug	3
The Hypochondriack, No. XXVIII.	5
Select Maxims	7
—On Youth	ibid.
—On Chastity	8
—On Dancing (for and against it) ib.	
Lecture III. on Modern History	9
—Continuation of the History of the	
Saracen Empire	ibid.
—Of the History of Spain	10
—Foundation of the Empire of the	
Western Franks	11
—Memoirs of Charlemagne	12
—Of Louis le Debonnaire	ibid.
—Of Charles, Louis II. and Pepin	
his Sons	13
—Continuation of the History of	
France	14
A Letter to the Editor on Lotteries	15
Description of the Queen's new Palace	
at Windfor	16
Historical Anecdote of Mahmoud, Em-	
peror of the Turks	ibid.
PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.	
Debates in the House of Lords	17
—On the Earl of Shelburne's Mo-	
tion for censuring Administration ib.	

Debates in the House of Commons	19
—On voting 85,000 Seamen	20
—On Lord G. Gordon's Motion	22
—Mr. Hartley's Speech on the A-	
merican War	23
—On Lord Ossory's Motion to cen-	
sure Administration	ibid.
A Letter to the Editor, on the Advan-	
tages and Disadvantages of keeping	
a Mistress instead of marrying	25
—History of Col. C— and his Mis-	
trefs	27
On Popish Ceremonies	28
—Description of baptising a Church	
Bell	29
Essays on various Subjects, No. XVI.	30
—On Benevolence	ibid.
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
—Of Marshal Berwick's Memoirs	33
—Of Chalmers's Political History of	
the Colonies	34
POETICAL ESSAYS.	
Ode for the New Year, by the Poet	
Laureat	37
Prologue and Epilogue to Zoraida	38
Prologue and Epilogue to the Times	39
The Parliament Man	ibid.
Monthly Chronologer, &c.	40

With the following Embellishments, viz.

An elegantly engraved Head of His Royal Highness the BISHOP OF OSNABRUG,

AND

A North-East View of the Queen's Palace at Windfor.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row;
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound
and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
P R I N C E F R E D E R I C K,
BISHOP OF OSNABRUG,
KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDERS
OF
THE GARTER AND THE BATH, &c. &c. &c.

THE CONTINUATION,
FOR THE CURRENT YEAR,
OF THEIR LONG ESTABLISHED AND UNIVERSALLY
APPROVED MISCELLANY OF INSTRUCTION,
INTELLIGENCE, AND ENTERTAINMENT,
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

MOST OBEDIENT

HUMBLE SERVANTS,

THE PROPRIETORS.

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

They
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
FOR JANUARY, 1780.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXVIII.

*Interea fidos adit baud securus amicos
Utque velint inimicum animum fratribusque severæ
Dura supercilia induere & non parcere culpæ
Hos iterum atque iterum rogat, admonitusque latentis
Grates letus agit vitii & peccata fatetur
Sponte sua quamvis etiam damnetur iniquo
Indicio & falsum queat ore refellere crimen.*

VIDA

“ He seeks his friends nor trusts himself alone,
“ But asks their judgement and resigns his own,
“ Begs them with urgent prayers to be sincere,
“ Just, and exact, and rigidly severe.
“ Due verdict to pronounce on ev’ry thought,
“ Nor spare the slightest shadow of a fault.
“ But bent against himself, and strictly nice
“ He thanks each critick that detects a vice,
“ Tho’ charg’d with what his judgement can defend
“ He joins the partial sentence of his friend.

PITT.

MY last number treated of revision and correction by an authour of his own works. It may perhaps be thought by some, that this self-criticism will be always exceeding-gentle, as Protestants are apt to resent the flagellation which Rômisthents administer to themselves. But it will depend much upon the different tempers of authours. One who conceited and vain, will, like a hardened sinner be insensible of his impositions and faults, while one who modest and diffident will, like a penitent whose heart is broken with contrition, be perhaps too severe in judgement of his performances.

He maintains the opinion, that successful authours have been very rigid upon their own works. For he tells us they

—“ Lose half the praise they would have got,
Were it but known what they discreetly blot.”

I am not sure that this is a just remark, though its quaintness has a

decisive appearance. If it is meant that they lose half the praise they would have got, had they preserved what they have blotted, their blotting was not discreet. And if it is meant that their additional praise would have arisen from their discretion in blotting being known, I think it is rated too high, if it is to have half as much praise as excellent composition.

It has been again and again recommended to authours to distrust their own opinion of their works, and to have recourse to the judgement of friends. This we know has suggested to so many authours, that one should think they would now be ashamed of it as worn out, the plausible pretext of publishing at the request, or by the advice of friends. I know not if too much diffidence be either reasonable or at all advantageous; and it seems to me strange to suppose that a mind capable of producing performances worthy of praise should be so destitute of the faculty of judgement as to be altogether unconscious of their merit, and on the other hand that they should not

not be sensible of failing when their intellectual powers are occasionally enfeebled, or the light of their genius obscured.

Vida represents as an example in his didactic poem, an author filled with extreme distrust of himself, and the most abject submission to the opinion of his friends, in so much as even acquiescing in what his judgement tells him and can demonstrate to be wrong in their sentence upon his works.

That this is an example which authors should imitate I cannot agree. For he who has not a decent confidence in himself must be so weak that nobody will set any value upon him, or upon his works. That a fondness for our own compositions may prevent us in many instances from perceiving their faults I allow; and therefore the opinion of impartial friends may be of use. But unless I am convinced that my friends are in the right I will not comply with their opinion.

Merely saying that a composition, or any part of a composition does not please, without explaining why, is saying nothing that should influence an author. It is only another instance of what has ever been and ever will be, that there are different tastes; so that if an author himself, after having his critical attention awakened, is not sensible that what is objected to should not please, he would be much in the wrong to make an alteration.

A story is told which being probable is very likely to be true, that an author put a play which he had written into the hands of a number of his critical friends separately, begging to have their candid remarks upon it; and that when their remarks came to be collected and compared, he found that all of them had objections to parts of the performance, but that each had happened to object to a different scene. If therefore he had been to follow implicitly the judgement of his friends in striking out what was objectionable, he would not have had the vestige of a play left. But would have resembled the man in the fable who had two wives, a young one and an old one, each of whom wishing to have his hair of her own colour, one pulled out the grey hairs and one the black, till the poor submissive husband was left quite bald.

There is, I am afraid, in general, as little tenderness of conscience in Criticism as in any thing which men are ever engaged. If injuries, as they certainly are, be great in proportion to the pain which they occasion, Criticism often injures our neighbour more than hurting him in his body or estate. Yet with what inattention and levity, with what wantonness of abuse do we find people decide upon the writings of others. I do not recollect that lawyers have mentioned this as a species of injury upon which an action would lie. To be sure it would be difficult to empannael a jury to try the issue of a suit upon a charge of being unjustly called a blockhead, or a dunce; and therefore I believe the merits of such questions must be left as heretofore to the grand assize of the publick.

Some of those whom an author calls his friends, take a haughty malignant pleasure in treating his performances upon which they are consulted, with capricious severity. But it is no less cruel to deceive an author by false commendation, till he publishes works by which he may suffer both in his fame and fortune. There is a delicate evasion, which every author of any discernment will understand, by which his friends may show him that they totally disapprove of his performance, without shocking him by saying so directly. If, notwithstanding this, he sends it forth into the world, they are not to blame, and he must take the consequences. But there is an unconscientious exercise of Criticism which is most deeply culpable. An author shows his manuscript to persons in whose skill and taste the purchasers of copy-right have confidence; and those persons to oblige the author furnish him with flattering opinions of his work, knowing that he is to offer it to sale. Upon his showing these opinions a handsome price is given, and the bookellers are considerable losers. Such critical judges should consider that their commending a literary production which does not deserve it, is like an assayer certifying that to be gold which is only base metal.

It is no doubt one of the most difficult tasks in the world to convey to an author a candid disapprobation of his works, or even to correct them in a degree

degree without offending him. Whatever he may affect, and though he should even express himself in the words of the motto to this paper, there will in most cases be found such a secret regard in an author's breast for any thing he has written, that he will be uneasy if any one else does not view it in the same light. His parental affection will make him tender even of the slightest expressions and he will readily forgive the salutary touches of Criticism. Thomson, it is said, used to writhe in pain when players were acting his long scenes of tragedy. For though "he loathed much to write," he was fond of what he once

had written. Goldsmith simply enough congratulated himself on having at last an opportunity to make himself of some consequence by doing a favour to a certain lord; for, said he, his lordship has given me his poems to correct, not considering that any correction would probably make his lordship his enemy for ever. Such correction, we are told, lost Voltaire the friendship of an illustrious monarch who is not quite *sans fouci* as to poetical fame; and all who are much acquainted with writers, who, be their compositions prose or verse, are for the most part an irritable race, will recollect many such instances.

SELECT MAXIMS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN CELEBRATED AUTHORS.

(Continued from last November Magazine, Vol. XLVIII. page 493.)

OF YOUTH.

YOUTH is the third stage in the journey of man, arrived at it he puts up at the inn of *Hope*, and takes a long rest to indemnify him for the wailings and distempers of infancy; the fatigues, pains, and punishments of boarding schools. *Expectation* ushers him into magnificent apartments, health and high blood incite him to regale at the costly banquet, and he rambles, to promote digestion, in the gardens of pleasure.

Poss voluptatem misrecordiam.

Youth should be painted like the British Roscius, who is represented indignantly allured by Comedy and Tragedy, and undetermined to which he will turn. So Vice and Virtue accost Youth, and his fickle fancy keeps him for a time undetermined to either.

The seal of Vice having made an impression on Youth, Virtue may by a kindly warmth melt the wax, and gain the secrets of the heart, but she will seldom succeed, if she breaks the wax with violence.

Young men are not less bound to their tutors for the wise instructions they give them, than to their parents for their existence.

Humility is one of the best lessons that can be taught to youth.

A man is apt to follow all his life, the influence of the ruling passion that governs him in his youth.

Thus, where vice, says Cicero, is embraced in Youth, there commonly virtue is neglected in age.

The mind of a Youth is momentary, his fancy and affections variable as the weather, his love uncertain, his friendship as light as the wind, his fancy fired with every new face, and his mind agitated by a thousand contending whims and projects of ambition, fortune, or pleasure, often detecting that which he did love, and sometimes returning again to that which he had discovered to be the most worthless of all objects. He is an inhabitant of the Torrid Zone one day and of the Frigid the next.

Young willows bend easily, and green wits are readily entangled.

Nothing is sweeter than youth, nor swifter in decreasing while it increaseth.

Pleasure and recreation used with temperance are as necessary to Youth as the sun, air, and water to plants and flowers.

The instructions given to Youth, ought not to be tedious; for being pithy and short, they will more willingly attend to them, and better retain them.

OF

OF CHASTITY.

PURE Chastity is beauty to our souls, grace to our bodies, and peace to our desires. *Solon.*

Frugality is a token of Chastity.

Fortitude is the champion of Chastity.

Chastity without charity for the failings of others, is like a lamp without oil.

Chastity, humility, and charity are the three united, real graces.

Though the body be ever so fair, it cannot be beautiful without Chastity.

Gracious is the face that promiseth nothing but love, and celestial the resolution that tempereth it with Chastity.

Chastity doth not consist in total abstinence from lawful pleasures. It is a virtue common to both sexes, and belongs to the married as well as the single state.

Celibacy is the son of Austerity. Chastity the daughter of Modesty.

Beauty is like the flowers of spring, and Chastity like the stars in the heavens.

A wandering eye is a manifest token of an unchaste heart.

Idleness is the greatest foe to Chastity.

Chastity and modesty often enrich the poor.

Rather make choice of honesty and manners in a female, than of loose behaviour with great lands and rich possessions.

It is cowardly and cruel to assault female Chastity with the combined forces of dignity, wealth, and an agreeable person.

OF DANCING,

(For, and against it.)

DANCING is an active motion of the body, which proceedeth from the lightness of the heart, judiciously observing the true time and measure of musick.

Time and Dancing are twins. Time, the first born, being the measure of all moving; and Dancing the movement of all in measure.

Dancing is the child of Musick and Love.

It is necessary that our footsteps be as well ruled as our words ought to be.

The virgins of were Basil accusc'd to dance publickly on festi- without the company of men, to sing chaste songs: by this ex- effeminacy, idleness, and lascivious- being avoided, when they married t became the mothers of a manly, built, virtuous race.

Pyrrhus's play was invented in Cr for the soldiers to exercise themself wherein he taught diverse gestures, sundry shifts and motions, so that training to war was by dancing arms.

The soberer and wiser sort how- of the heathens utterly disliked dar- ing; and among the ancient Rom in the flourishing time of the comm- wealth it was accounted a shame dance well.

Sempronia, a Roman lady, altho- fortunate in her husband and child- and famous for her learning, lost reputation by her great dexterity footing a dance.

Plato and Aristippus being inv- to a banquet by Dionysius, and b- both commanded by him to dress th- selves in purple, and to dance; P- refused, with this answer, I am b- a man, and know not how to dem- myself in such womanish effemin- Aristippus dressed himself in pur- and prepared himself to dance, i- ing, "At the solemnities of our fa- Liber a chaste mind knoweth not I to be corrupted."

Callisthenes, King of Sicyon, hav- a daughter marriageable, comman- that it should be proclaimed at- games of Olympus, that he that w- be accounted Callisthenes's son-in- should within sixty days repair to- cyon. When many wooers had- together, Hippocleides, the Athen- son of Tisander, seemed the fit- but when he had trod the Laconick- Antick measures, and had person- them with his legs and arms, Cal- thenes resenting it, said, "O thou- of Tisander, thou hast danced a- thy marriage."

Frederick the Third, Emperor- Rome, often us'd to say, that he- rather be sick of a burning fever- give himself to dancing.

No man danceth except he be dru- or mad. *Tully.*

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE III.

(Continued from our Magazine for November 1779, Vol. XLVIII. p. 514.)

ABUBEKER thus girded with the sword of the prophet, assumed the title of Caliph, or Vicar, which his successors continued for several generations. A superstitious dispute arose at first among the disciples, some affirming that Mahomet was not dead, that his body would survive the stroke of death, and he would soon resume his functions. Abbas was the encourager of this fanaticism, but by the wisdom of Abubeker the deception was overcome. To fix their minds on the subject of religion he caused the dispersed leaves of the Koran to be collected into a book, and to be frequently read to the troops; he then led his army into Arabia; where he suppressed a rebellion; from thence he passed into Palestine, defeated Heraclius, took Jerusalem, and advanced to Damas, and after having made himself master of the whole country down to the sea coast, he died admired for his wisdom and clemency. Omar succeeded him and took from the Romans in one campaign Syria, Phœnicia, Mesopotamia, and Chaldaea. In two years he subdued Persia, and established the religion of Mahomet throughout that subverted empire. At the same time, his lieutenants conquered Egypt, Lybia, and Numidia. But neither these victories, nor his virtues could secure him from the rage of blind zeal, he was assassinated on a false suspicion of despising the Koran, which he had taken so much pains to propagate.

The valiant Othman was his successor, and had for his general the renowned Moavia his relation and friend; these warriors extended the dominion of the Saracens to Bactria, a part of Tartary, and the western coasts of Africa. They ravaged the islands of the Archipelago, seized on Rhodes, destroyed the famous Colossus, a gigantic statue made of brass, and fixed upon two points of a rock at the entrance of the harbour, the feet of the figure, resting on the rocks on each side, tradition says that ships could

freely pass into the port between the legs: they afterwards entered Sicily, and alarmed all the coasts of Italy. But the Abbassides and the Alides uniting, formed a powerful faction against Othman, an enraged populace invested the palace and murdered him, even staining the Koran, which he held in his hand as a protection, with his blood.

Ali, son-in-law to Mahomet, now seized the throne, and considering his predecessors as usurpers, since the prophet by his will had appointed him to be his successor, he lavishly bestowed his curses on them, and by relaxing the rigour of the law, he gained the affections of the people: he expunged several chapters from the Koran, alledging that they had been put in by Abubeker, and this is the origin of the two sects of Abubeker and Ali in the Mahometan religion. The former forbidding the use of wine, and the latter permitting it. Moavia and his party, still pursuing their conquests no sooner heard of Othman's fate, than they quitted Sicily with their victorious army, resolved to revenge his death, and to raise their general to the throne. After many indecisive battles between the troops of Ali and Moavia, three of the friends of the latter made a vow to assassinate the author of these civil wars, and Ali fell a victim to their rage.

Hussain, his son, and the chief of the Fatimites, succeeded him, but he was soon cut off, and the Ottoman empire now passed from the family of Mahomet into that of Moavia. The conqueror changed the seat of empire, he fixed his residence at Damascus; he added Armenia and Natolia to his dominions, and carried his arms to the very ramparts of Constantinople. This great general and politician died in the year 679, in the 75th year of his age; he tarnished the lustre of his reign by his cruel jealousy, which made him sacrifice a greater number of his subjects and his hatred to learning and the fine arts, many monuments of which

LOND. MAG. Jan. 1780.

B

which

which he destroyed, will be remembered as often as his name is mentioned.

Here we must quit the history of the Saracens to take up that of the kingdom of SPAIN, connected with it, and with the history of France, that we may draw them all into one point of view, and bring them down to the same æra.

From the time that the Visigoths had established their monarchy in Spain, their clergy were generally more absolute than their princes, who consequently scarce deserve to be named. The bishops frequently decided the great affairs of the nation in the great council composed of the nobility, among whom they held the first rank, they even disposed of the crown which was rather elective than hereditary, and the kingdom was a theatre of revolutions and bloody scenes. The number of kings murdered strikes us with horror.

The few reigns that contain any memorable events shall be briefly noticed. *Levigild*, who died in 585, is celebrated for his victories over the *Suevi*, and his memory is detested for his cruel treatment of *Hermenigild* his son, whom he put to death for embracing christianity. Yet his other son *Recaredo*, who succeeded him, abandoned arianism, and that sect was persecuted in its turn. The spirit of persecution prevailed more in Spain at this æra, than in any other country. In 612, *Sisebut* obliged the Jews, under pain of death, to be baptised; in other respects he was a wise and merciful prince; by the valour of his arms he deprived the emperors of the East of their remaining possessions in Spain, on the coasts of the *Mediterranean*. *Chintilla* banished all the Jews, and it was decreed by a council, that no prince could ascend the throne till he had sworn to observe the laws enacted against that unhappy people. Here some historians fix the first rite of inquisitions. Under *Receswinth*, the election of kings was vested, by a decree of council, solely in the bishops; and the Palatines who were the principal officers of the crown. By this regulation the body of the people lost one of its most valuable privileges.

Wamba after defeating the Saracens, who for the first time had invaded Spain, was excluded from the throne

in 682, because in a fit of weakness, to which he had been reduced by a distemper, he had clothed himself in the habit of a penitent. *Erwigo* who had brought about this revolution poisoned *Wamba*, and was confirmed in the sovereignty by a council. Another council during his reign prohibited their kings from marrying the widows of their predecessors.

In 710, a civil war was occasioned by the cruelties and vices of *Witiza*, who permitted the clergy to marry, and laymen to keep as many concubines as they pleased. He was dethroned by *Roderic* or *Roderigo*, who likewise was deposed by the Saracens. The occasion according to some traditions was this: *Roderic* had dishonoured the daughter of Count *Julian*, a nobleman of great power, who invited the Saracens in revenge to invade his country; but this story is not well authenticated; all we know for certain is, that the Saracens about this time were masters of *Mauritania*, whence they acquired the name of Moors, that they ravaged Spain, and in 712, gained the decisive battle of *Xeres* in *Andalusia*, after which we hear no more of the kings of the Visigoths. *Moussa* who commanded in *Africa* for *Valid I.* immediately completed the conquest of Spain. According to the prudent policy of his race, he offered to grant the inhabitants the exercise of their religion and laws, and to be satisfied with the same tribute they had paid to their kings. The greatest part of the towns voluntarily submitted to him: the rest he plundered and burned. *Oppas*, archbishop of *Seville*, and uncle to *Witiza's* children, fought on the side of the Saracens, and sacrificed his country and his religion to his hatred against *Roderic*. But *Pelagio*, a hero of the royal blood, retired into the mountains of *Asturias* and *Burgos*, followed by a multitude of Christians, and there founded the separate kingdom of *Asturia*. After his death *Alphonso*, his son-in-law, ascended the throne of this new kingdom, and enlarged its territories, by taking advantage of the civil wars which divided the Saracens.

In 732, *Abderaman*, emir or governor of Spain, invaded France, and penetrated as far as *Sens*, but being repulsed by *Ebbo*, the bishop, he poured his forces into *Aquitaine*, defeated the duke,

Duke, and advanced to the heart of the kingdom. *Charles Martel* was destined to stop the course of this torrent by a bloody battle fought between *Poitiers* and *Tours*, in which the Saracen chief was slain and upwards of three hundred thousand of his troops. The enemy, notwithstanding their defeat, kept a footing for some years in *Provence* and *Languedoc*, till they were totally driven from France by this hero.

As for Spain it was at first very unhappy under the government of its new masters. The emirs being dependent on the viceroys of Africa, who suffering them to continue but a short time in this dignity, they were more eager to exhaust the provinces to enrich themselves, than to administer justice. And the califfs who resided at Damascus, were at too great a distance, and too deeply engaged in civil wars to remedy the evils complained of. At length the dignity of calif being transferred by a bloody revolution from the house of Moavia to that of Abbas, it happily occasioned the deliverance of Spain from the Ottoman yoke. A second Abederaman, better known by the name of *Almanzor*, a prince of the line of Moavia, having escaped the general massacre of his family, came and laid the foundation of an independent kingdom in that country. Being proclaimed king, he subdued all the provinces, except what *Alphonso* preserved in *Asturia*. He fixed his residence at Cordova, which he made the seat of arts, magnificence, and pleasure; but without persecuting the Christians, he totally extirpated Christianity by depriving them of bishops, by reserving all favours and dignities for Mahometans, and by encouraging intermarriages.

We may now resume the annals of France. After the victory of *Poitiers*, *Charles Martel*, equally politick and brave, and more powerful with the plain title of Mayor of the Palace, than any sovereign of Europe, continually increased the glory of his country. The throne becoming vacant in 737, by the death of *Thierry IV.* he exercised the supreme authority with the title of Duke, preventing the election of a king, and avoiding the assumption of that alluring but empty title, which would not have added to

his power. He was preparing for a journey to Italy on an invitation of *Pope Gregory the Third*, who promised to acknowledge him Consul of Rome, when he died in 741. He had appointed *Carloman*, one of his sons, to succeed him in *Austrasia*, and to *Pepin the Short*, his other son, he bequeathed *Neustria*, or Western France and *Burgundy*.

Carloman turned monk, and his retreat threw the whole power of the kingdom into the hands of *Pepin*, who aspired to the monarchy of the whole, and was favoured in his ambitious views by the Pope, who wanted his assistance against the Greek Emperor and the Lombards. A general assembly of the nobility and clergy deprived *Childeric the Third*, who had been proclaimed, and all the family of *Clovis* of the crown, which they placed on the head of *Pepin*. This great prince died in 768, and was succeeded by his son *Charles*, who carried the glory of France to the highest pitch, by the valour of his arms, and the wisdom of his councils. He subverted the kingdom of the Lombards, by which he added one half of Italy to his dominions. Germany submitted to his sway; the Elbe, the Ocean, the Pyrenean Mountains, and the Baltic, were the limits of his extensive domains. The popes acknowledged him their sovereign, the kings of England courted his friendship; the Greek Emperor and the celebrated *Aaron Al-rached*, Calif of the Saracens, vied with each other in expressing their admiration of this potent monarch, whom we must now distinguish by the name and title of *Charlemagne*, Emperor of the West, King of France and Lombardy, Sovereign of Rome, and by the death of *Almanzor* the Arabian in 788, King of Spain. The governors of *Saragosa* and *Arragon* had revolted ten years before, and had called in *Charlemagne* to whom the Christian inhabitants of Spain flocked in great numbers, acknowledging him for their sovereign. The detail of his victories would fill a volume, but as we mean only to give a succinct relation of the principal events of modern history in these lectures, it will be sufficient to observe, that in the year 800, being crowned Emperor of the West, in him began the dynasty of the Western

Franks, which continued 472 years, to the time of the accession of Rodolphus of Hapshourg, the founder of the House of Austria. Charlemagne was as illustrious in the cabinet as in the field; and though he could not write his name, he was the patron of men of letters, the restorer of learning, and a wise legislator; in short, he wanted only the virtue of humanity to render him the most accomplished of mankind; but when we read of the massacre of 4500 Saxons cut off deliberately by the hands of executioners solely for having presumed to defend their civil and religious liberties against his victorious arms, we cannot assent to the unlimited encomiums bestowed on him by all the French historians except the impartial Millot. He died in the year 814, in the 74th year of his age, and the 47th of his reign.

At this period it will be proper to introduce the other nations of Europe, whose history is not important, but merits some notice, in the order of time. Irene, Empress of the East, stained with the blood of her son, reigned at Constantinople, tottering upon a throne shook by faction and rebellion: her dominions extending from the Adriatic to the Bosphorus were exposed to the Bulgares, the ancestors of the Prussians, on the north, and by the Saracens from every other quarter, but she had the courage to support herself against these powerful enemies. Denmark resisted the ambition of Charlemagne under the government of Godfrey its valiant monarch, who likewise sent out a swarm of warriors from Norway to ravage the frontiers of the empire. Sweden weakened by emigrations, and Russia sunk in barbarism made no figure. Poland was become an elective, independent monarchy, but so uncivilised that it offered no events worthy of record. Bohemia was a prey to a set of barbarians called Slaves, whom the desire of plunder had drawn into Germany. As for Britain, its glory was obscured by the division of its provinces under the Saxon Heptarchy. And the intelligent English reader will hardly expect us to dwell on this uninteresting part of the British history. In a few years after the age of Charlemagne, we shall begin to trace the outlines of regular government at home, and the dawn of

that sun of glory which has attained its meridian splendour in our day, and is we fear on its decline. The affairs of France being of more consequence in this early period of modern history, than those of any other country, we return to them with pleasure. One great cause of the ruin of the French monarchy under the first race of kings was the division of the country into petty sovereignties to gratify the ambition of the sons of their greatest princes. The same error notwithstanding the force of example took place in the second race, for Charlemagne, swayed by the custom of the times, made his will in 806, bequeathed his dominions to his three sons, Charles, Pepin, and Louis; the two former died before him, and in 813, he associated Louis in the empire, causing him to be crowned, a custom which had prevailed in the Roman empire, towards its decline, and hastened its dissolution. The splendor of France seemed to be buried the next year with Charlemagne. Under Louis the *Debonnaire*, every thing, says Millot, showed symptoms of approaching decay. The pusillanimous devotion, weak character, and narrow genius of this prince, rendered him incapable to support the weight of such an extensive empire. He placed his whole confidence in a pious monk, who was only fit to govern a pious monastery, and to close the scene of his imbecility, he divided the monarchy among his children, before his death. He gave Aquitaine to Pepin, Bavaria to Louis, and made Lothaire his partner in the empire. This partition gave offence to Bernard, King of Italy, grandson to Charlemagne, who raised an army, and marched against his uncle, in defiance of the Imperial dignity, of which his crown was a fief. Being abandoned by his troops, he was taken prisoner, tried and condemned to die, but the Emperor caused his eyes to be put out, which answered the same purpose, for he died three days after this cruel torment. In order to prevent fresh trouble, the incensed monarch also shut up three natural sons of Charlemagne in a monastery; then repenting these acts of rigour, and distracted with remorse, he accused himself in a general assembly of prelates and monks as the murderer of his nephew, and a tyrant to his brothers, desiring to per-

form

from public penance. The clergy pretended to be edified by this example of humility, but in reality saw the advantages they might reap from the management of a man of such weak understanding, and he had rendered himself odious to them by reformations, which checked the licentiousness of their manners. The seeds of revolt were fostered by Judith of Bavaria his second wife, who finding her son Charles (who was afterwards king under the name of Charles the Bald) excluded from the succession by the Emperor's partition in favour of his sons by the first marriage, formed the design of compelling him to make a new partition in his favour. She even found means to obtain the consent of Lothaire, who was the most interested to frustrate her plan; but he soon repented, and joining with his brothers they made so powerful a party with the prelates and monks, that the emperor was obliged to submit to have his wife confined in a convent; and he narrowly escaped the same fate. The capriciousness of his temper made him at times assume the master, and when he was in this disposition, he revoked every thing that his devotion and meanness had induced him to submit to. He recalled Judith, who exasperated against her persecutors, and animated by ambition soon produced new changes. Vala, Abbot of Corbie, the head of the party who opposed her interests was banished, the emperor declared that Lothaire had forfeited the succession to the empire, and disinherited the King of Aquitaine in favour of Charles the son of Judith. These measures occasioned an unnatural war, his three sons took up arms against their father, and Pope Gregory IV. under pretence of acting as mediator, openly abetted them. An interview took place between the Pope and the Emperor at the head of his troops, which he was leading on to battle against his sons, what passed is unknown, but he was suddenly abandoned by his forces, and voluntarily delivered himself into the hands of Lothaire, by whose army he was tumultuously deposed, and the empire with the sanction of the Pope was conferred on Lothaire. The French prelates confirmed this revolution, and he was condemned to be shut up in a cloister as a

penitent, incapable by the canon law of holding any civil office, a written confession of his crimes was extorted from him, he was stripped of his royal robes and clothed in sackcloth. But the people were not satisfied with these proceedings, Lothaire became the object of universal detestation, and his two brothers united against him. An insurrection took place, Lothaire to shelter himself from the fury of the populace took his father out of the convent and carried him with him to Aix la Chapelle, and back again to Paris, where he left him at the Abbey of St. Dennis, being obliged to seek his own safety in flight. The nobility immediately repaired to their old sovereign and did him homage, but he would not consent to resume the imperial dignity till he had received absolution. Having obtained it, and made his peace with the Pope and the prelates, he was restored. Soon after Pepin, his second son, died, and Judith stripped his children of their inheritance in favour of her son, Lothaire having a part of the spoils supported the interest of Charles, but young Louis the King of Bavaria resenting this exclusion from any part of Pepin's estates, once more took up arms against his unfortunate father, who though the most indulgent of parents, and the most clement prince on earth, was always attacked as a tyrant, thus we see that imbecility in a monarch may be as odious as despotism. In the year 840, the emperor, while on his march against this rebellious son, was terrified by an eclipse of the sun which he took for an omen of his death, and being worn out with grief and fatigue, his disturbed imagination occasioned a real illness, of which he died in the neighbourhood of Mentz. He was not destitute of erudition, he had the virtues of a private man, and was well qualified for a monk, but by no means for a sovereign.

As soon as the remains of their father were consigned to the tomb, the three brothers appeared in the field with three powerful armies; the ambition of Lothaire, obliged the others to unite, and after a bloody battle fought by one hundred thousand Frenchmen to contest the rights of three contemptible princes, Lothaire was vanquished and obliged to content to a treaty

treaty by which he kept with the title of Emperor, Italy, Provence, and the fertile countries situated between the Rhone and the Rhine. Louis had Germany, and Charles the youngest, the kingdom of France. Lothaire could not be bound by any treaties, he soon attempted to violate the last, but being surprised, and his projects frustrated, he suddenly took the monastick habit and ended the life of a tyrant in the retreat of a cloister.

Louis II. his son, succeeded him in the empire, and showed himself more worthy of his descent from Charlemagne, he recovered some authority at Rome, he repulsed his ambitious uncles who invaded his dominions, he marched against the Saracens, drove them out of Italy, and attacked them in Africa, where a sudden death took him off in the flower of his age. Germany then fell to the lot of Charles the Fat, son of Louis, and nephew to Charles the Bald, whose weak reign exposed France to every calamity; and whose death was hastened by the treachery of his physician. Charles the Fat, already master of Germany added Italy to his dominions, and took the title of Cæsar. Louis the Stammerer succeeded his father Charles the Bald as King of France, but he submitted to conditions prescribed to him by the nobility and prelates, which lessened the royal authority, and brought on the ruin of the French empire; he died in 879, after an inglorious reign, and his two sons Louis III. and Carloman equally divided his kingdom but reigned together as co-heirs. Unhappily, however, Carloman had married the daughter of Duke Boson, an ambitious nobleman, who called a council at Manté in Dauphiné, which by divine inspiration, as they said, gave him the kingdom of Arles or Provence, and thus laid the foundation of the subversion of the House of Charlemagne. After the death of the amicable brothers, whose happy union does honour to their memory, the nation refused to acknowledge Charles the Simple their half brother, an infant of five years of age, the son of Louis the Stammerer by his second wife; and flattered with the hopes of preserving the publick tranquillity, the bishops and secular lords bestowed the sceptre on Charles the Fat, who thus came into possession

of domains almost as extensive as those of Charlemagne. But his genius was not equal to his elevated station. Though the French empire was again united under one head, except the provinces held by the usurper Boson, Charles had not the courage to face the Norman invaders of France, he meanly followed the custom of the time, and purchased the retreat of these savage plunderers. After making a cession to them of Friesland and promising to pay them a tribute, he irritated them by an act of treachery; and they returned to France with redoubled fury and laid siege to Paris. This siege is celebrated in history. Charles was in Italy, but Eudes, Count of Paris, his brother Robert, and three prelates signalized themselves by holding out against the enemy above a year. At length the cowardly emperor appeared with a numerous army, but instead of fighting the Normans, he entered into a negotiation, agreeing to pay them seven hundred thousand pounds weight of silver, and he permitted them to march into Burgundy, to wait there for the payment of the money, when they continued their horrid depredations. All the nations of the French empire were filled with indignation and prepared for a general revolt, the Germans first took up arms, and the emperor was deposed in a diet, after which he was reduced to depend for his subsistence on the liberality of the Bishop of Mentz, while Arnulph, natural son of Carloman was elected Sovereign of Germany. Italy submitted to Berengerius Duke of Friuli, and Guy Duke of Spoleto, both descended from the royal family of France by the mother's side. Count Eudes who had saved Paris was elected King of France, but such was his moderation and virtue, that he seemed to wear the crown only as the guardian of Charles the Simple. This was precisely the era of the fall of the family of the Pepins and of the rise of the feudal governments in Europe. From the partition of the throne of Charles the Fat, several principalities were erected, known afterwards under different titles. Duke and Counts in France and Italy; Margraves, Landgraves, and Bargraves in Germany, till then removeable and dependent, made themselves masters of the provinces entrusted to them, and b

a double

a double usurpation held the people in slavery. Thus was formed a feudal administration, that is to say, a despotick aristocracy, such as we have since observed in Poland, where the nobles, absolute masters of their vassals, and equal among themselves, crowned a chief with the title of king only to execute their orders. At the same period France, Italy, and Germany which

had been united under one head, became three distinct, independent states.

Robert the Strong, Duke of France, and Count Eudes his son, who ascended the throne, were the ancestors of *Hugo Capet* the first king of the third race.

The scene of history in our next must be changed to England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHEN we consider the fatal tendency of lotteries, to destroy the happiness of mankind by promoting that detestable spirit of gaming, which is already so prevalent among all ranks of men in these kingdoms, notwithstanding every dictate of reason and conscience, and the still more powerful tie of self-interest, it is a matter of no small surprise, that our rulers should so long have continued, year after year, to raise a part of the annual supplies by this means. It is true, some trifling steps were taken during the last sessions of Parliament, with a view, in some measure, to counteract their pernicious effects; but the remedy was very partial; only cutting off one branch when the whole tree was totally decayed. Among other things it was then enacted, that no person should divide a lottery ticket into more than sixteen shares, from a supposition that the poor at least would be prevented from engaging in it, when the expence was so much encreased. Our lottery-office-keepers, however, pitied their hard case, and with the utmost benevolence contrived various expedients at once to fill their own pockets, and to gratify the vitiated taste of the publick, by inventing chances and pot-odds, with which they very kindly resolved to accommodate their friends and the publick in general, from the sum of one shilling up to a guinea; at the same time giving the most positive assurances, that theirs was the most advantageous plan ever offered to the publick.

But of all the evils attendant on lotteries, that of insuring seems the worst. It is the ruin of trade, the parent of

poverty, and the destruction of morality. In proof of which I appeal to the numberless instances we have every year of apprentices and servants, and even labouring persons, who, after having lost all their money, and even sold their clothes to raise more, have committed robberies privately, until such time as the theft was discovered; when, being destitute of both fortune and reputation, they are under a necessity of flying their native country, lest they should fall a sacrifice to its justice. Thus many individuals are lost to society, who otherwise might have been both useful and honourable members of it.

Perhaps it will be pleaded in behalf of lotteries, "That of all the modes of taxation ever invented, they are submitted to with the least reluctance." However, for the honour of my fellow countrymen, I would hope they possess too large a portion of publick spirit ever to oppose any tax on the necessities, much less on the luxuries of life, if by that means a repetition of them can be avoided: for can any thing come in competition with the morals of a nation? Was it not a general corruption of manners which overthrew the once mighty, though now almost forgotten empires of antiquity? And will not the same causes now produce similar effects? Surely then it is incumbent upon those whose business it is to contrive the ways and means for raising the yearly supplies, to try every expedient, rather than thus endanger the present and future happiness of such numbers of their unthinking fellow subjects.

C A T O.

DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION OF THE QUEEN'S PALACE AT WINDSOR

(With a N. E. View of the Palace, from a Drawing made on the Spot.)

WINDSOR, situated at the distance of twenty-four measured miles west of London, is supposed to be one of the most beautiful spots of ground in England, as it commands from its lofty hill, very extensive and fertile vales, adorned with woods, towns, villages, and elegant villas; which furnish a variegated landscape as rich as it could well be designed by the united efforts of nature and art.

It has been mostly celebrated for its ancient and magnificent Castle, which has been a royal palace ever since the reign of William the Conqueror, who took great delight in hunting, for which amusement he found this part of the country so convenient, that he built the Castle and several lodges in the adjacent large forest.

The history of this Castle, including the alterations and amendments that were made to it, by different princes, and every article of curiosity or splendour in the decorations within, has been so often laid before the publick in various shapes, that we shall not take any further notice of it than is necessary to explain the plate.

The new building lately erected for the occasional residence of the King and Queen, and their royal progeny, in compliment to her majesty, is called the Queen's Palace: it is most delightfully situated almost at the summit of

the Hill, on which the Castle, part of the town are built. The north-west side, which is the view given the plate, runs parallel with the south-east angle of the Castle wall, and commands a near prospect of the Castle and town. The eastern side opens the Little or Home Park; from which it is separated only by the garden. It is a very plain, but well-proportioned edifice, finished on the top with elements like a regular castle, and the whole is coped with free-stone. The simplicity of the style, and the proportion of the parts render it extremely pleasing to the spectator. It is designed for the convenience of a large family and household, and as a retirement for their majesties, reside in it sometimes three days a week, and occasionally much longer during the summer months: apartments are numerous, and simplicity united with neatness has been studied rather than magnificence throughout the whole.

The town being much more respected, since it has been so frequently nourished with the presence of their majesties, and several improvements having been made in and about it, we give a description of it and the environs in a future Magazine, with a south-west view of the New Palace, including the old Castle.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTE.

MAHMOUD, Emperor of the Turks, A. D. 1735, being informed that a Turk of high rank and a soldier, had driven a man from his house in order to possess himself of his wealth, and to dishonour his wife: the incensed monarch repaired privately with only two or three of his attendants to the house of the injured party, when he knew the officer was there, and as soon as he was assured, that he was reposing on a sofa in an apartment described to him, he ordered all the lights in the house to be extinguished, and then with his own hand he poignarded the culprit: the execution being over, he ordered torches to

be lighted, and upon beholding the dead body, he instantly fell upon his knees and returned thanks to God. His attendants, as soon as they found him composed, ventured to ask him the reason of his extraordinary conduct. I firmly believed, said the emperor, that no person in my dominions have dared to commit such a violence except one of my own sons: but resolved to execute justice on the offender, and afraid of relenting paternal tenderness, if my son had exposed to my view, I placed him as I thought between him and me perceiving that my victim is a stranger I fervently returned thanks to God.

PAB.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th Day of November, 1779. Being the SIXTH Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.

(Continued from our December Magazine, 1779, page 559.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, December 1.

THIS day the Earl of Shelburne, as an introduction to a motion he intended to make on the affairs of Ireland, desired that the order of the House of the 11th of last May, for an address to his majesty, together with the address, and his majesty's answer thereto, and the motion for another address, made by a noble Lord (the Marquis of Rockingham) in June, might be read by the clerk, which papers being accordingly read; his lordship expressed his surprise, that notwithstanding the tenor of the address, and of his majesty's answer, both of which demonstrated, that the affairs of Ireland would not admit of a moment's delay, they had been so shamefully neglected; that the whole summer had passed without any one step being taken to relieve the distressed of that oppressed and unfortunate kingdom. He then adverted to the rejection of the motion made by his friend, the noble Marquis; and gave it as his opinion, that it ought to have been agreed to, in which case Parliament instead of being prorogued, would have come to resolutions that might have satisfied the Irish, while their demands were moderate. Alarmed for the change of affairs in Ireland, during the recess of Parliament, which he represented as highly detrimental to England, and apprehensive of the consequences of the delay of relief; he made these considerations the ground for the following resolution of censure on the conduct of administration.

“Resolved, That it is highly criminal in his majesty's ministers to have neglected to take effectual measures for the relief of Ireland, in consequence of the address of the House of May 1779, and of his majesty's answer; by which neglect they have brought on divisions and dissensions in that kingdom, and fresh embarrassments on his majesty's government, at a period when

LOND. MAG, Jan, 1780.

real unanimity between the two kingdoms is most wanted.”

His lordship's further explanations of this motion were given in a long, elaborate speech, the substance of which may be comprised within a narrow compass. His lordship informed the House, that matters had been carried to a dangerous length in Ireland, owing to neglect here. Military associations making together a formidable force, now demanded more from England than she could with policy grant: these military associations he considered as illegal, because an army was raised without the authority of the sovereign, who by law is vested with the supreme command of all the armies raised in his dominions. Yet, to these associations he said, he stood indebted for the safety of his property in Ireland, which had been abandoned by administration. He stated several grievances under which Ireland laboured, and said, the people of that country would not be content till those were removed as well as their commercial oppressions. The constitution of Ireland is wrong; for it consists of four estates, the King, Lords, Commons, and Privy Councils, by which establishment the Commons are deprived of the right inherent in the Commons of Great Britain, the money bills do not originate with them. The revenue of Ireland is hereditary; this renders the state politically poor! incumbrances on it are more easily contracted, appropriations are more easy, and the vile practice of indiscriminate persons on the establishment facilitated. The tythes and glebes enacted by the clergy, and the extensive jurisdiction of the bishops he complained of as another grievance which they would remedy. In fine, his lordship expressed his apprehensions that Ireland was now treading in the footsteps of America, a commerce being opened between the North of Ireland and America under the

C

sanction

faction of the Congress, and perhaps of France. Under these circumstances he thought the censure of the House, the gentlest method of obtaining from the crown a new system of government, and he preferred it to punishment (though a ministry who had lost America, the West Indies, and were on the point of losing Ireland deserved the severest) in order to show that he was not influenced by motives of personal resentment or animosity. He made a distinction between some of the members of administration and others, paid a compliment to the Lord Chancellor's abilities, and seemed to be pointedly severe on the Earl of Mansfield, Lord North, and the Earl of Hillsborough. He reprobated the idea of a union of parties, and declared he never would unite in publick employment with such men.

Lord Hillsborough in reply, objected to the motion as being contrary to every principle of justice; it was an accusation unsupported by evidence, on a condemnation to be passed upon supposed facts. He then rested the defence of administration on the papers already before the House, which showed that the proper official measures had been taken by his predecessor Lord Weymouth, in consequence of the address of the 11th of May; enquiries had been set on foot respecting the state of Ireland in a correspondence with the Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom, and his answer, dated the 2d of June, a very able and material paper, evidently proved that no time had been lost. Many other papers containing important information for the House, prepared by Lord Weymouth, would be laid upon the table in a few days, in the mean time, he desired their lordships to believe that he would resign the seals, if the propositions he understood were intended to be made for the relief of Ireland, were not brought into parliament without delay. All that the Irish expected, he knew, before he accepted the seals would be granted. Ireland should enjoy the same immunities in trade as England: there should be no distinction between England and Ireland, and he was fully persuaded the people of Ireland did not wish for any thing more.

The Marquis of Rockingham supported the motion, and called upon the

House to take the only step which could save the nation, by passing a censure on those men, who, by refusing to keep parliament sitting a few days longer, and not calling the Irish Parliament together at the same critical time had made the people of Ireland take arms to redress their own grievances, the end of which might be another civil war. He lamented the feuds and animosities which the conduct of administration had already occasioned in this country, and congratulated the nation that a late event had not prove fatal to a most useful and able member of the other House of Parliament. Then taking a view of the state of the revenue in Ireland, he introduced Mr Fox as a proof of the lavish expensiveness of the publick money; that gentleman having come into the possession of a considerable post in Ireland, which the marquis said brought in 24000l. Irish currency, the minister at the head of the Treasury department had contrived to get Mr. Fox to dispose of, and Mr Jenkinson now enjoys, by which negotiation the charge on the Irish revenue is considerably increased. The marquis disclaimed all idea of union (which had been hinted at by Lord Mansfield in a former debate) with any of the present ministers; and believed them all to be under the influence of a secret agent.

Earl Gower (late president of the council) in justification of his own conduct, after declaring he was against the motion, because he thought it unjust to proceed to punishment without proofs of criminality, explained the reasons of his resignation. He said that great divisions prevailed in the cabinet; he had pledged himself to the House at the end of the last session, that speedy measures would be taken for the relief of Ireland, and he found that what he expected to be done was not, either for England or Ireland: there were, he said, great resources in the kingdom, but he did not think them properly managed in the Treasury, which was the head department, and he could not in honour and conscience any longer acquiesce under such mismanagement.

He thought every man of property in the kingdom called forth to defend that and the nation in its alarming circumstances; and that no emoluments or honours of office should have any

any weight at such a time as this, to prevent men from acting according to their consciences. It was from principle he wished to see America brought back to obedience to this country; if that could be accomplished, he always proposed she should be treated with kindness: other measures, not conducive to these ends, had been lately pursued; and in not consenting to them, he had not changed his principles.

The Duke of Richmond thought the noble lord, in thus speaking his sentiments, had removed all objections to the justice of the motion, for he had given proof of the criminal neglect of the ministry.

His grace then openly declared that the influence which ruined this country was that of the Earl of Bute, who from the beginning of this reign had made all men in office acknowledge a dependence on him, but had not shown it openly upon their first coming in; but the changes of administration had shown that those who would not condescend to act under him were dismissed.

He observed, that no man could answer for the tranquillity of Ireland three weeks, and desired a real union of independent men would stand forth and save their country; the first measure to which was passing a censure on those who had brought it to the brink of ruin.

Earl Goswer in explanation said, that since he had been in office he knew of no such influence as that mentioned by the noble duke; neither did he believe it existed; the First Lord of the Treasury appeared to him to be the real minister, with great extent of power; if he privately was under any such influence, he was ignorant of it, and could answer for himself and others of the same administration, they acted as principals.

Lord Abingdon was amazed that ministers should have called the lords in opposition factious. If majorities of placemen and pensioners would not listen to the grievances of America, England, and Ireland, to whom were the people to look for redress but to independent noblemen and gentlemen. With men of integrity no emoluments of office or pensions could have weight. He had heard a person in the confi-

dence of an amiable nobleman just deceased (*Lord Lyttelton*) declare, that it was not the paltry consideration of a place should keep him from declaring his sentiments freely of the criminal neglect of ministers; and had he lived to this day, it was his intention to have gone much deeper into the conduct of administration, than he did at the opening of the session.

The Dukes of Manchester and Grafton spoke warmly upon the present alarming posture of affairs; the first particularly reminded the House, on what account Edward II. was deposed, and Charles I. lost his crown and life; and talked much of the people being ready to defend their own cause, by demanding a change of men and measures.

Lord Camden spoke to the justice of the motion, and pleasantly said, as nothing had been done by the ministry for Ireland, nothing could be proved. It rested upon them to show they had done any thing; if they had not, the censure was just. All the measures proposed, he considered as the effect of fear, and coming too late; he did not think a free trade would remedy all the evils of Ireland. A reformation must take place here and there, a new system of government must be established, and the resources of the nation be managed with œconomy. The noble lord at the head of the Treasury could always project ways and means of getting more money, but there was no mention in his finance books how to save any.

The Lord Chancellor made a long and able speech against the motion, as premature.

Lord Shelburne replied, but nothing new was offered.

Lord Ralnor moved to adjourn the debate for two months, because he could not vote on either side; for he thought impeachments and fair trials the proper mode of proceeding. This motion being over-ruled, the question was put on *Lord Shelburne's* motion, and it was rejected on a division, by 82 votes against 37.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord George Gordon complained of the printer of an evening paper, concerning some speech of his lordship's, and

and the complaint was referred to the Committee of Privileges.

In the Committee of Supply, voted 85,000 seamen.

Sir Charles Hardy took occasion to justify his conduct with respect to not engaging the French fleet, and said they ran away, or avoided coming to an engagement.

Thursday, Dec. 2.

The Chairman of the Committee of Supply attending at the bar with the report of the resolutions of that Committee the day before, voting 85,000 seamen, the Speaker put the question for bringing up the report, when *Mr. William Hussey*, member for Salisbury, got up and objected to it; at the same time moving a re-commitment, not with any intention to obstruct the supply, but in order to move the Committee for 100,000 instead of 85,000 seamen; the reason he gave for this augmentation was, that notwithstanding the assertion three years ago of the First Lord of the Admiralty, "That the minister of that department ought to lose his head if he had not a fleet ready to put to sea superior to the naval force of France and Spain," it was evident by what happened in the summer, and by the present state of our navy, that France and Spain are superior to us in every part of the world in naval force in the proportion of *three* to two; and as he considered this country in imminent danger of being ruined if her commerce was to be crippled by the marine of the House of Bourbon, he thought no time ought to be lost, but every nerve be strained to accomplish the grand point of making us superior at sea; for the safety of our liberty and properties depended on it. He thought too much of the public money voted last year was applied to the land service, which was carried to a degree of lavish expence; and in order to fix the application of much larger sums to the naval service, he wished to vote 100,000 seamen. It had been allowed by one of the Lords of the Admiralty the day before, that 85,000 men are actually borne on the ships books of our present navy, and 8000 more employed in the pressing service; he therefore could see no harm in voting 7000 more. For his own part he was willing to sacrifice the last shilling of his fortune if he could recover

the glorious state his country was in seven years ago, and this could not be done but by building more ships and applying the greatest part of the resources of the kingdom to render us once more formidable to all Europe by sea. All trade, he said, should be put a stop to till this was accomplished, and not a nail be struck in any private dock-yard in the kingdom but for the service of government.

The motion was seconded by *Mr. Turner*, who was the more inclined to it, because he had opposed raising volunteers in the North Riding of Yorkshire, upon a full conviction that our land forces were already more than sufficient, and could not possibly defend this country, if the enemy remained superior at sea.

Mr. Buller objected to the re-commitment as unparliamentary, and said it was unusual to vote more money than was actually necessary for the service required; though 85,000 seamen were voted in the Committee, it was understood the Admiralty would employ 7 or 8000 men more, and it was time enough to provide for that expence when the service was incurred.

Mr. Temple Luttrell supported the motion, found fault with the disposition of the fleet last summer, and said, that out of eighty-eight ships of the line, he believed fifteen at least might be deducted, as being in so bad condition, that they would not be at sea next spring.

Lord Mulgrave complained of the mover for referring to words spoke in a debate in another House of Parliament as unparliamentary at all times, but more so after so long a time had elapsed. He expressed himself in a lofty strain about going to the other House to hear their debates; he was not, he said, of noble blood to entitle him to the privilege of standing behind the throne, and he thought it beneath his dignity to mix with a mob below the bar. He was against the motion, because the number of men voted was sufficient, but he could not tell whether our navy would be stronger or not next year than this, it depended on so many circumstances; all he could say was, that he had no reason to think it would be weaker.

Colonel Barré made a warm reply; he said, when ministers asserted a falsehood

hood in any place, at any time, he should never think it out of order to fling it back in his teeth; the nation had been deceived by it, and the representatives of the people, when voting supplies for the naval service, had a right to canvass the conduct of those who were entrusted with the management of it.

He then arraigned the disposition of the fleets last summer, and asked why Sir Charles Hardy did not block up the French fleet at Brest, the beginning of June, to prevent their junction with the Spaniards. Lord Mulgrave replied, he was prevented by Admiral Arbuthnot thinking it proper to go with his division to Jersey, upon hearing it was attacked; after this he was obliged to join his convoy at Torbay, which occasioned a delay, and hindered our grand fleet from going to Brest.

General Conway (Governor of Jersey) thought this no excuse; the French attacked Jersey on the 12th of May, and the appearance of Admiral Arbuthnot would not have been necessary if the Admiralty had been properly informed that there were two frigates there, which were sufficient for the service. However, Admiral Arbuthnot stayed only two days. The general heartily wished the navy was increased without loss of time, and the army too—both were necessary.

Sir Charles Bunbury said, the duty he owed his country obliged him to come down to vote for this motion. He had heard that the Admiralty could not build more ships for want of dock yards and carpenters; he desired every private dock might be taken, by act of parliament, for government use, and that every town in the kingdom should supply a house carpenter.

Sir George Wombwell ridiculed this idea: he expected to hear of some great propositions from the gentlemen in opposition to save their country; but all ended in talk, in declamation, and groundless accusations, without producing any culprit at the bar. Some member had mentioned, that the sending Sir Edward Hughes to India was wrong. He asked if they would have had all the Company's settlements taken by the French, and a commerce destroyed which brings in two millions annually to government. He said the docks belonging to the East India

Company are actually filled with large ships building for government.

Sir Grey Cooper observed, that if 100,000 seamen were voted, it would be an addition of 15,000, which at 4*l.* per month, would be 75,000*l.* added to the money to be raised, and would increase the publick burthen of the year, whether the addition of men were used by the Admiralty or not; and it was not customary for parliament to vote so much money to lay in the hands of ministry unemployed.

Mr. Rous remarked, upon the want of dock yards; that Ireland had many convenient places, and this was one motive for conciliation with that country.

Mr. Gregory thought we should build ships in foreign ports; and Colonel Onslow complained of the conduct of Genoa and Naples; he said they built ships for the French last war, and were doing the same now. Genoa was by this means at war with us, and it ought to be noticed. He was likewise for fortifying the kingdom in several parts, and therefore thought the motion improper, and that the nation should be defended as well by land as sea.

Mr. Hufsey in explanation declared, he meant only to take some effectual method to make us actually superior again at sea. He contended, in point of order, that what fell from ministers, in either House of Parliament, ought to be repeated when it concerned the welfare of the nation; and both this gentleman and Mr. Rous declared Lord Sandwich had spoke the words mentioned.

Sir George Wombwell having said the noble earl was incapable of uttering a falsehood, General Conway archly observed, that it was well for his lordship, however, that he had uttered a falsehood; for if it had been true, his head must have been off long before now.

Mr. Hufsey concluded with wishing that the Admiralty member (Lord Mulgrave) had said nothing at all, rather than have expressed a doubt, after all the boasting of the First Lord, and all our immense expences, whether our fleet would be next year as strong as it was this. It was the most melancholy news he ever heard.

The motion was rejected on a division by 69 votes against 23.

Friday,

Friday, Dec. 3.

Lord George Gordon moved an humble address to his majesty, beseeching him to order the proper officers to lay before the House copies of all letters from any of the inhabitants of North Britain to the Secretary at War, or to his majesty's ministers, requesting stands of arms, ammunition, and military accoutrements to be sent to that country, with copies of the answers given to such applications. The reasons assigned by his lordship for this motion were, that Scotland had been left in a defenceless state during the whole summer, exposed to invasions from the fleets of the House of Bourbon, and that the young able-bodied men had been sent to America to carry on the destructive war in that part of the world. It was also a strange partiality in his opinion, to refuse the applications of himself and other respectable gentlemen in this case, while the applications made by several gentlemen in different parts of England had been complied with.

Mr. Dempster seconded the motion, because he thought the correspondence on this subject ought to be laid before the House.

Sir George Yonge proposed an amendment by leaving out the word North, and putting in Great; that the whole correspondence might be got at.

The Secretary at War, declared he had no objection to laying the whole correspondence before the House, and therefore he wished the motion might be amended to extend it to Great Britain: he added, that he knew of but one application for arms from Scotland, which had been refused on solid grounds: it was thought the military force at that time in Scotland was sufficient for its defence, and no part of it had since been drafted off for any other service. Lord George had observed that in the Bill of Rights there was an article, that the Protestant subjects had a right to arm themselves; but this right did not infer an obligation on the part of government to supply them with arms, ammunition, and accoutrements whenever they thought proper to apply for them.

Mr. T. Townshend expressed an earnest desire to peruse the correspondence, because to his knowledge offers for raising volunteer regiments had been

refused, while others were accepted with eagerness, which were not so expeditious; and he wished to see the distinction properly accounted for. The question on the amended motion being put, was carried unanimously.

Lord North then moved in the Committee of Supply, a land tax of four shillings in the pound for the service of the year 1780; no opposition was made to the resolution, but Colonel Barrington reminded his lordship of a hint he had given him last year, on the subject of the long arrears of the land-tax remaining in the hands of the receivers: he considered this as a great grievance, since it occasioned re-assessments in many counties, where they would not be wanted, if the arrears were duly paid in: by this conduct he said the people were doubly taxed, and what was still more extraordinary, the minister suffered a navy debt of six millions to remain undischarged, for which he was obliged to pay high interest, while if the money due long since for the land-tax was forced from the receivers it would pay off that debt. He accounted for this delay by the influence of ministerial patronage, and said, we should never be honest till that patronage was destroyed; and he proposed as a remedy, that a clause should be inserted in the land-tax bill empowering the commissioners to appoint receivers instead of the Treasury Board. Lord North, in reply, declared that the land-tax was not so much in arrear, as it had been; the hints thrown out by the honourable member having engaged the Treasury to make every possible exertion to remedy the evil, in which they had partly succeeded. The chief arrears lying in the country he believed to be owing to the indulgence of the commissioners to the receivers, their friends and neighbours, and the commissioners are not subject to the controul of the Treasury-Board. As to the proposition he was sure the Treasury would have no objection to it, if the commissioners approved it.

Mr. Baldwin, *Mr. Wildbore*, and other old commissioners spoke warmly against the proposition, as subjecting them to a responsibility for the character and conduct of the receivers, and declared if such an alteration was to take place, that they would no longer act

act as commissioners; and thus the proposition was dropped.

Mr. David Hartley now called the attention of the House to a subject which he had before said he would bring on when the land-tax was voted. He was upon his legs in his first speech, and to explain, above two hours. The House was remarkably full when he got up, but remarkably thin in a very short time after.

He said he had declared his readiness to vote the supplies, and to support government agreeable to the king's wish in his speech, if it was meant to apply the money voted to carrying on the war against the House of Bourbon; but he apprehended a deception was meant in the speech, and he was confirmed in it by a pamphlet written by *Mr. Eden*, a member of that House, and in office, addressed to the Earl of Carlisle. He supposed it would be admitted to be good authority. It was there mentioned that the first object of a war might often become the second or third; that this was the case of the American war at present; a revenue was the first object, we were not to lose sight of it, though the dependence of America on the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain was the first.

From this he concluded that the American war was to be pursued with vigour, and in that case he could not consent to vote the land-tax. He next entered into a long detail of very high self-importance, respecting his setting on foot a negotiation for a truce with France last year, on the basis of a tacit acknowledgement of the independence of America, which he did with the consent of administration. He paid several compliments to *Lord North*, and said he had always supported his administration, laying great stress on the assistance he had given him; but his lordship after all had deceived him, and acted an inconsistent part; for at the very time he had countenanced him in negotiating a truce with France, on the condition of allowing tacitly the independence of America, it appeared by the King of Spain's memorial, that the British ministry had been tampering separately with the Court of France, to abandon their alliance with the American Congress. He called upon his lordship to explain himself. He boldly advanced, that America was

gone, and that it was not in the power of human wisdom to recover it; and he warned his lordship, as well as the noble lord at the head of the American department, that personal danger to them was much nearer than they apprehended, yet he was not their enemy.

Lord North made a short defence, and spoke very plain upon the subject of America. He said the speech held out no delusion. The dangerous confederacy against this nation, mentioned by his majesty, certainly meant that of France, Spain, and the rebels in America. He did not think it necessary to make a separate clause of America. It was comprehended, and he certainly did not mean to withdraw the troops from America, nor yet to allow the independence of the colonies. His lordship spoke slightly of a conversation that had passed between him and *Mr. Hartley*, about a truce with France, but he did not approve of the proposition; for he would not tacitly acknowledge the independence of America: and as to a truce, he looked upon it in the same light as the truces which Spain made with Holland and Portugal, when those countries were separating from the Crown of Spain. They ended in a peace, acknowledging that separation. This was the lure held out to draw Great-Britain by a truce to acknowledge the independence of America, that it might be the ground for confirming it in a treaty of peace.

He did not doubt the gentleman meant well, but he had the misfortune not to agree with him in opinion, and he never expected to hear a loose conversation repeated.

Mr. Hartley stuck to his point, and then went into finances, calculations, and said twenty-two millions must be raised this year, and the nation could not bear it. *Lord North*, on the contrary, maintained that the resources and exertions of the kingdom would yet prove an overmatch for the House of Bourbon, but he did not add for America.

Lord John Cavendish and *Mr. Roberts* were much dissatisfied with the minister's answer to *Mr. Hartley*; however, the land-tax was voted; and the duties on malt, mum, cyder, &c.

Monday, Dec. 6.

Lord Offory made a motion for censuring

suring the ministry for neglecting the affairs of Ireland, nearly in the same words as the Earl of Shelburne's in the other House on the same subject. Having given in the Lords debate upon it, all repetition of the same arguments in the House of Commons shall be avoided. The principal speakers in support of the motion were Lord Middleton, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, Mr. T. Townshend, and Col. Barré. Against it, Lord Beauchamp, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, and Mr. Welbore Ellis.

The contest in point of argument and eloquence upon this occasion lay between the Lord Advocate and Mr. Fox, and as both their speeches were uncommonly animated, we insert the substance (with a degree of accuracy we can vouch for) nearly in the very words of the speakers.

The Lord Advocate with great zeal against the motion, called it premature, unjust, and founded upon false facts. The grievances of Ireland, he said, were entirely commercial, and originating in laws made by England long before this administration; most of them in the time of William III. They might have been political then, but as they became more and more oppressive, they ought to have been relaxed; but the prejudices of the English traders and manufacturers had prevented it hitherto. Propositions had been brought into the House two sessions ago, and gentlemen must remember that they were strongly opposed by those, who now take the part of Ireland so warmly.

As to the last session, ministry had done all that was required by the House, and if Ireland was not then relieved it was the neglect of Parliament, not of the minister; information was all that was called for, that information is now procured, it lies on the table; the meeting of the Irish Parliament has furnished more, and the minister having promised to lay a plan before the House so early as Thursday next, he thought it could answer no good purpose to Ireland or this country, but on the contrary would inflame both, to pass such a motion.

He said the Irish had no other grievances but such as respected their trade, except such political grievances as were furnished them, and sent over from hence; and he concluded with

recommending a cool and candid discussion of the plan for the relief of Ireland on Thursday next, instead of inflammatory declamations on an unjust motion.

Mr. Fox in the first place, retorted upon the Lord Advocate, the insinuation of inflammatory declamations, and told him cautions of that kind should not have come from a quarter which had furnished inflammatory declamations that had involved this country in a war with America. He asked him, who it was that talked of that fellow Hancock and his crew, of the rascally Congress, and uttered every provoking expression against the Americans, instead of attending to their petition? Who had prevented a reconciliation, at a time when it might have been effected upon honourable terms for England, by the most inflammatory invectives, and had pursued the very same conduct with respect to America, they had just pursued with regard to Ireland, refused to grant moderate terms from affection, and then through base fear offered more than the constitution of this country allowed them? Who had forced Ireland to take such steps as showed they were advancing rapidly to independence? Who obliged them to take up arms? to have 42,000 men ready with their bayonets to oblige England to comply with all their demands? He said the king's ministers had followed new maxims; for instead of supporting the king's prerogative, they had lowered his dignity, and taught him to subdue lawful ambition. Instead of being the head of his army, and granting all military commissions, 42,000 of his subjects had agreed to receive arms from the government, but had refused to accept commissions from the king; from the colonel to the drummer, all were appointed by themselves.

He observed that the Parliament of Ireland had in fact given existence to his majesty's government in that country only for six months longer, when it would be dissolved if the English Parliament did not comply with their demands; and he asked if those ministers were not highly criminal who had reduced their country to such a situation.

He was very warm indeed on the charge brought against himself, and his

his friends, of sending over political grievances to Ireland, and said it betrayed great ignorance of the sentiments and writings of the first people in Ireland not to know that all their grievances are not confined to trade. He avowed that the aim of himself and his friends is to crush the present ministry, because their ignorance, obstinacy, and repeated errors had lost America, brought on a war with the House of Bourbon, *would lose the West India islands and Ireland*—in short, would *totally ruin* us if not prevented.

He said, the noble lord in the blue ribbon, and his friends, talked of union of parties, but that noble lord had no party; he was supported solely by the influence of the Crown, and if

that was to desert him, he would not find fifteen members to vote for him. He warned him not to think of any coalition, for there was now no division in opposition; they are all united in one party, and the voice of all England is with them to remove an administration contemptible in the eyes of all Europe, and even of one another. He did not wish to see them punished, unless it would produce good in future; for punishment, he said, should never go back, it should look forward, and that was the intent of the present motion; it would be the best assurance Parliament could give of being serious in their designs to relieve Ireland.

On a division, the motion was rejected by 192 votes against 100.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE reigning folly of keeping mistresses has such an influence on our religious and political system, as well as on the manners of the people, that it is become a fit subject for serious animadversion. But as a general relaxation prevails with respect to religion and morality, it will be in vain to preach sermons or read moral lectures on the subject.

The reasoning most likely to prove successful with the present generation is, that which comes nearest to their immediate feelings; we must consider the matter upon the principles of interest and worldly felicity: for interest and pleasure are the wheels on which most human carriages run the career of life. But there is a national interest and a national felicity which ought to supersede that of individuals. Our country calls upon us by every endearing tie, for reformation of every kind, her almost exhausted strength wants recruiting, by legitimate, healthy population, by frugality, temperance, and sober manners; all of which are to be attained by the encouragement of matrimony, now unhappily sinking into discredit, and comparatively speaking, with respect to former times, into disuse.

It shall be my business, sir, to demonstrate from familiar pictures drawn after the life, that marriage is not necessary to enable a woman of a bad

disposition, to ruin a man with whom she is closely connected; that neither liberty, interest, nor felicity are in any degree so well provided for in the criminal alliance between a kept mistress and her keeper, as between a husband and his wife; and that it is the superlative degree of folly in bachelors who are not too ugly, too ill-natured, or too old, to be accepted as husbands, to deny themselves the enjoyment of the chief of all social comforts.

Nothing is a more common resolution, among the gay unmarried men of the age, than that of keeping themselves *free*, as they call it, by taking a mistress instead of marrying. On their own principle let us try the merits of the cause confined to liberty. The very title of *mistress* should alarm them, when about to enter into such an engagement, for instead of a more humble and dependent creature than a wife, the kept woman will indeed prove a mistress too powerful for any master whatever. Has the keeper more liberty than the husband? Undoubtedly not, for without mutual confidence there can be no security, consequently no peace of mind. Her consciousness of her own criminal disposition renders every other woman suspected, and he is reproached for every innocent regard paid to female accomplishments, but more especially if the attention is

D

directed

LOND, MAG, Jan. 1780.

directed to a virtuous lady. His certain experience of the wantonness of the woman he keeps, renders him equally on the watch and the alarm, so that he is eternally suspicious of her conduct, and he hardly dares inform her of an appointment that will make his absence certain, even for a short time, lest she should make the very worst use of it. Well aware that she is not certain of the duration of the connexion, this uncertainty lays the foundation for a thousand intrigues.

An admirable French writer says, there are many women who never had *one* intrigue, but there are scarce any who have had but *one*. Where vice has once broke down the fence, the path lies always open and familiar to it. The hope of providing a friend in reserve, or, as the ladies of this stamp generally express it, the policy of keeping two strings to their bow, will lead them into every infidelity from which they see a prospect of success. A further consequence may be, and frequently is, the communication of disease to the injured keeper, and thus ends the chapter on liberty.

But is not the keeper much better off on the score of interest than the husband; cannot he oblige a dependant mistress to submit to what domestick regulations he thinks proper; to an obscure lodging, instead of an elegantly furnished house; to inferior and less abundant apparel; to fewer servants; and to a more frugal board, than would satisfy a wife, whose demands would rise in proportion to her rank, her fortune, or her distinguished accomplishments; and to complete the mischief, if a wife is denied any luxurious gratifications, cannot she command them by her credit, and oblige the husband to pay her debts. It is certain the law allows such a liberty, but it is very seldom used, but by the very worst of wives, whose conduct generally puts their husbands upon their guard, and affords them an opportunity of preventing this ruinous privilege.

The only rule we have for judging the difference in regard to the security of a man's fortune in both situations, is to look into the world and observe the state of facts; but let it be remembered that we are not treating of promiscuous concubinage; the common harlot will be satisfied with the secret

midnight visit at her obscure lodging; but where is the kept woman, who being, from her domestick intimacy acquainted with the circumstances, and mistress by penetration and artifice of some important secrets of his life, will not extort from him more than a reasonable wife would presume to demand in furniture, dress, diet, publick amusements, and every expensive article of luxury: let it be added, that as there is a vacancy in the mind of an immodest female, which cannot be filled up by proper reading or sober meditation, a succession of dissipation, a round of worldly pleasures, and a never-ceasing introduction of novelty are requisite to keep her in spirits and good humour.

If a man is fool enough then, to give every thing to a wretch whom he loves a thousand times more than she deserves, and distresses his fortune by it; it is full as fatal to him to be ruined by his own folly, as by the extravagance of a wife whom he cannot prevent; the only difference as to himself, seems to be, that in the one case he has no claim to the pity of the world, and the assistance of his friends, in the other, he is intitled to both. But how stands the odds, as the sportsmen say—why *fifty* to *one* against the keeper, for if we consider the education, the mode of life, the intercourses with the sober part of the community, and the natural restraint of women who have not forfeited their honour, and who have most commonly the double tie of duty and affection, of wife and mother, it will be no unfair inference to conclude that for one man who is ruined by the extravagance of his wife, there are fifty keepers undone by their mistresses.

Well, but still there is a weighty balance in favour of mistresses, in the opinion of most single men; domestick felicity is often destroyed by the tyranny of a wife; she knows she has a legal right to exercise authority; she will demand an account of every hour of time; she will inspect into, and take a disagreeable share in the management of the husband's affairs; she will control his mode of living, and his pleasures; she will even break in upon his retirement. Admit for a moment, the whole extent of this reasoning, and it must be allowed after all, that the motives are affection, tender regard for the welfare of a beloved object, or

Solicitude

sollicitude founded upon an unalienable, undivided interest, which never subsists between the keeper and his mistress. However, the instances of female tyranny in matrimony are so very few, and the examples of fools, cowards, and brutes who exercise a lordly rule over their wives, beyond what the laws of nature or nations allow them, are so many in all parts of England, that a modest man, blushing for his countrymen, would really be ashamed to talk of the imperious conduct of British wives, in a company of foreigners. On the other hand, we have instances of generals, admirals, statesmen, lawyers, and I am sorry to add, divines—who are infinitely more governed by their kept women, than the meekest of husbands by the worst of wives.

I know not a more vapouring, insolent piece of military clock-work than Col. C——, the softest phrase in whose mouth is hell and damnation, and whose heroick rashness, proceeding from innate fury, qualifies him for any mad expedition, where personal valour and impetuosity alone is required. I saw next this gentleman not long since at the play, it was “*Much Ado about Nothing*,” and the character of Benedick naturally led us into a conversation upon matrimony, as we quitted the house, and being old acquaintances, I took the liberty to recommend a wife to him; his answer, with a terrible look, was—“No, no, *Harry*, I am not of a temper to bear a wife—Zounds, sir, a man of my spirit could not live a fortnight in the married state. I should be hanged for shooting my wife through the head, or throwing her out of window, on the first occasion of her exercising a manœuvre of matrimonial insolence to me. No, no, I am not in love with the gallows; I have an humble creature who does me all the good offices of a wife, and is content and thankful, with about the hundredth part of the expence, and who, as she knows I can turn her out of doors whenever I please, finds it her interest to keep me in good humour.”

We were not in a disposition to part, and as soon as we got clear of the crowd, I proposed stepping into the Bedford Coffee-house, and ending our contest over a bottle. My hero told me, he hardly knew how to refuse me,

and yet he could not comply, for he had left word at home, that he should return immediately after the play was over. I pressed him repeatedly, and bantered him upon his ideas of liberty with a mistress, when I, who had a wife, to whom I had made the same promise, found no scruple in breaking it for him. All my rhetoric proved in vain; he told me, he could not hurt the peace of a poor creature, who, he knew, loved him to distraction, and would be in agonies at his not keeping his word. With much persuasion, I went home with him to see this wonder, and to sup with him to prevent giving her uneasiness.

We had no sooner passed the street door, but I heard a dreadful curse, uttered in a female voice, which I found to be the lady's: it was directed to her maid, was followed by some names too coarse and vulgar to repeat; and concluded with asking, why she had not come and acquainted her that it was half after ten, when she knew her master was to be home at that time. I must confess this introduction gave me no favourable idea of the lady's character: she was coming down stairs to vent the remainder of her fury on the colonel for returning before his time, supper not being ready, when he stopped her, by presenting me. This timely interposition enabled us to get up stairs in peace, and I was ushered into an elegant apartment by the fond mistress, who told me she was always happy to see any of the colonel's friends, and though we had never seen one another before, she accompanied this civility, with a very familiar squeeze by the hand. The colonel with great condescension asked her, what had put her out of humour, and then offered her a kiss for consolation, for which she returned him a hearty slap on the face: he shook his head a little, bit his lips, and exclaimed—Damn it, *Harry*, who would be married! I replied, any body who liked a kiss better than a slap of the face. The lady took the hint, gave her disgraced keeper half a dozen kisses, and almost in the same instant gave me some private tokens of her extreme disgust. He was now the happiest man in the world, we sat down to supper in perfect good humour, she frequently expressed a desire to see me at any other time, without ceremony

and left me no doubt, that infidelity was not the least of her vices. I went home somewhat better pleased with matrimony, than I should otherwise have been without such an advantageous comparison; and resolved to make some further enquiries among the colonel's more intimate acquaintance concerning his present attachment. The short history of it, I found to be this, he had taken her from an infamous house under the Piazza—and she was no sooner his private mistress, but she got herself arrested for a pretended debt of one hundred pounds, which the enamoured colonel paid, and she shared with her hair-dresser, the principal agent in this business, and in her subsequent intrigues. From this time, considering that men's minds might change, she had been making free with his purse in so many ways, that he began to find himself unable to satisfy any other demands but her's, and had taken to gaming as a wretched resource. His hours of absence were so regular, and she had so much employment for the time, that his return before the expected moment never failed to enrage her, and as it sometimes was necessary to call off his attention, a costly pier glass, or a valuable set of china fell a sacrifice to her fury, when a gallant was to escape unperceived through another apartment. In short, he is likely to be duped, as long as he has a guinea left, and then perhaps his mistress will turn him out of doors by way of gratitude. I could furnish many such narratives of the folly of keeping mistresses; but one is as forcible as a thousand; and I have a more egregious error to notice, which will close this letter, with better profit to those who are likely to fall into it,

and may in time be cautioned against it.

The mean vice I have in view is that of marrying a lewd woman, whether divorced wife, or any other, who has been the mistress of the man that marries her, and perhaps to his knowledge of half a dozen more; can there be a degree of meanness, of humiliation equal to this—or with what face can those who have submitted to it pretend to the rank and character of nobles, or men of quality.

If a young fellow of fashion, make use of his titles, and fortune, together with an insinuating address, and delusive promises, to obtain the fatal favour from an artless, unsuspecting virgin—custom and example teach him to abandon the deluded young creature, to triumph in his perfidy, to relate the story to the world, and to protest against the infamy of marrying *her* whom he has made infamous. He even abjures matrimony, and yet the same dishonourable scoundrel shall afterwards marry a woman whom he found a prostitute before, and whom he has kept as his mistress, or an ungrateful adulteress instead of espousing one whom his own treachery would have set upon her guard against every delusion of his sex in future, he marries an abandoned woman whose treachery to other men repeated and successful, will teach her to dishonour him with every man whom she likes better, or from whom she can derive more pecuniary advantages.

To conclude, honesty is the best policy; the pleasures of wedlock are honest and as they are healthy and economical so are they strictly consistent with sound policy. I am, &c.

LEICESTER SQUARE,
January 10th 1780.

M

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I observe by your note of acknowledgements to your correspondents, that you are determined not to insert any papers that may lead you into a prolix, religious controversy; I highly applaud this resolution, especially as your miscellany must contain as much variety as possible; but I do not think you can have any objection to guarding your countrymen against the delu-

sions of Popery; at a time when the indulgence granted to the Roman Catholics gives their priests and the zealous professors of that religion, an opportunity to spread all their snares, and to set every engine to work for making converts, it is but fair, on the part of good Protestants, to expose their superstitious rites and ceremonies in their proper light. Instead of entering into theological

theological controversy, in the vain hope of convincing those who are determined against conviction, I shall, with your permission, occasionally trouble you with a few entertaining facts, collected by persons of rank and reputation in their travels through countries, in which the Romish is the established religion. The first ceremony I shall introduce to your notice, is very little known in England, because the Roman Catholics have not yet recovered the use of cathedrals and parish churches, but those who know their intents, cannot be ignorant of their veneration for Bells, without which Mass cannot be celebrated in public or private. The recollection of this circumstance, induced me to transmit you an account of the ceremony of baptizing church Bells, which you will find enclosed. I am sir, your humble servant,

CAMBRIDGE, THEOPHILUS.
January 8, 1780.

THE BAPTISM OF BELLS,

A Popish Ceremony.

AN English gentleman, on his travels, was spectator at a ceremony at Naples, the incidents of which he thus relates in a letter to his friend.

I was informed soon after my arrival, that the next day a great Bell was to be baptised in the cathedral, that a noble lord was to be the godfather, and a lady of quality the godmother, which would occasion the attendance of most of the principal nobility, and a great concourse of other company. I had heard of the baptism of Bells in France, but knowing that the Italians surpass all other nations in the magnificence of their religious ceremonies, and that they likewise have a double portion of superstition, I resolved to be present. I went to the cathedral early in the morning to view the preparations which had employed the workmen for a week before.

The Bell was placed at the lower end of the body of the church, hanging upon two gudgeons, covered with rich hangings of violet coloured velvet, and the bell itself was decorated with a kind of robe of the same velvet. There were two stages on each side of it for the musicians, and an amphitheatre for the ladies who were to be present

at the ceremony. The pillars and walls of the church were richly adorned with curious embroidered silks and pictures. Close by the Bell an altar was erected, which was superbly ornamented, and upon it was laid a white satin robe, which was to be put upon the Bell, as soon as it was baptised, and over it, a beautiful garland of the choicest flowers. There were also upon the altar, a Roman ritual, a censer, and a vessel with water, and several elbow chairs covered with velvet were set for the priests who were to perform the office. Opposite the altar two thrones were erected for the godfather and godmother to the Bell, most sumptuously adorned.

About ten o'clock the company came, and having taken their several places, the priests began the ceremony. A bishop whose chair was placed on the steps of the high altar, began to chaunt the first psalm, which was continued by the other priests, and accompanied by an excellent band of musick. The psalms for this office, which may be seen in the ritual, have as much reference to baptising a Bell as to baptising the moon, David probably not having had the least notion of this species of devotion. After the Psalms were ended, the Bishop began blessing the water, in order to sanctify it, that it might afterwards, being holy-water, sanctify the Bell. This benediction is too long and too ridiculous to bear a recital. The Bishop and the other priests then dipped sponges in holy-water, and squeezed them upon the Bell, which they rubbed with them from top to bottom, within and without. At the same time, they repeated a number of prayers, mostly ending with the following words addressed to the Supreme Being. *Ut hoc Tintinnabulum cælesti benedictione perfundere, purificare, sanctificare, et consecrare digneris.* "That thou wouldst be pleased to rinse, purify, sanctify, and consecrate this Bell, with thy heavenly benediction." The Bell was then dried with clean napkins, and the bishop having taken the phial of holy oils, which are those they bless on Holy Thursday, for the ensuing year; he therewith anointed the cross on the top of the Bell, in order to make the devils depart at the sound or ringing of it, using these words: *Ut hoc audentes Tintinnabulum tremiscant & fugiant, ante*

ante crucis in eo depictum. He afterwards made seven other crosses with the oil upon the outside, and four on the inside of the Bell. This done, he made the godfather and godmother approach, and he demanded of them in Italian, whether they were the persons who presented this Bell to be consecrated, and whether the metal and workmanship had been paid for to the artificers, to which they answered in the affirmative. The reason of the last demand was, because it had sometimes happened, that for want of payment, the workmen had taken away the holy Bells, and melted them down for profane uses. The Bishop then asked them, if they believed all that the Catholick, apostolick, Roman Church believes, concerning the holiness and virtue of Bells? To which having likewise given their assent: he demanded what name they would have put upon the Bell; then the lady answered Mary. The Bishop now took two broad silk ribbons, which had been fastened to the gudgeons of the Bell, and gave each of them one to hold, and pronounced with a loud voice the following words of consecration: *Consecratur & sanctificatur signum istud, in nomine Patris, & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, Amen.* "Let this sign be consecrated and sanctified in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost." Then turning himself to the people, he said, the name of this Bell is Mary. Afterwards he took the censer, fumigated the Bell on the outside, and then put the censer under the

Bell, till the inside was filled with the sacred fumes; constantly repeating prayers and invocations that it might be filled with the dew of the Holy Spirit, so that at the sound of it, the enemy of all good might take his flight. The Latin sentences were these: *Per hoc Tintinnabulum spiritus sancti resonet, ut ante sonitum illius semper fugiat bonorum inimicus.* The office was continued with Psalms set to music, and then the Bishop to close the ceremony, arrayed the Bell with the white robe which had been used for proselyte or convert, and in an audible voice, read the gospel of Mary and Martha. I imagined the reason of their reading this gospel was, because the Bell was called Mary; but I looked since into the ritual, and I found that the same gospel is read at the baptism of all Bells. The whole solemnity being thus ended, the Bishop gave the usual benediction to the people, and the priests received handsome presents from the godfather and godmother.

The doctrine of the church of Rome concerning Bells, which the vulgar most religiously believe is; that they have merit in the prayers made to God for the living and the dead; that they produce, by a divine virtue conferred upon them, devotion in the hearts of believers; that they drive away storm and tempests, for which reason they are ordered to be rung, and continually ringing during storms in all Catholick countries; and that evil spirits fly from their sound.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XVI.

ON BENEVOLENCE.

Consuetudinem benignitatis largitioni munerum longe antepono. Hac est gravium hominum atque magnorum; illa quasi assentatorum populi, multitudinis levitate voluptate quasi titillantium.

TULL

OF all the virtues that adorn the human soul, benevolence is the most amiable; it comprehends all the social affections, and is the measure by which we judge of the moral rectitude of all the passions, which receive their tincture of vice and virtue in proportion to the degree of this divine habit that accompanies them.

Natural love, or that passion that passes between the sexes, has its advantages in society; it is the first link in

the great chain of social life, and carries with it a healing balm to all the bitters of domestic ties: yet it is so much absorbed in sense, so closely connected with our irrational part, that it ought to be ranked in the last and lowest class of the social affections.

Particular friendship between man and man advances a step nearer to the purity and perfection of universal benevolence, it is a species of love, which man enjoys above the brute creation,

and

and the pleasure resulting from it is agreeable to his nature, as a rational creature; especially if its motives and foundation are free from the alloy of other passions, which is seldom or never the case; for whim, caprice, ambition, interest, and connections even the most vicious, frequently form the cement that unites the particular friendships that are to be met with in this age of sense and avarice.

The love of our country is still more refined from sense, and adds indelible lustre to the character that is possessed of it; still it is confined to a particular spot of earth, to a certain number of individuals, and frequently hurries us on to great acts of injustice and inhumanity; whereas universal benevolence is the ultimate of human perfection, it is the true emanation of that divine spirit that spoke this system of the universe into existence, and called forth from nothing myriads of beings into conscious happiness. It is confined by no place, nor connected with any particular number of individuals, but takes in the whole species, and breathes love and social sympathy upon the whole creation. It strengthens all the other bonds of society, purges the grosser passions from their dross of sense and appetite, and diffuses peace, joy, and tranquillity over the mind that is possessed of it. In a word, it is the essence of our intellectual being; it is the source and spring of our happiness here, and the hope of our felicity hereafter.

Benevolence may be defined, that habit of the mind that takes delight in the happiness of the human species, and measures its own felicity by the degree of pleasure it can, or is willing to communicate to the rest of its fellow creatures. It differs from sympathy as pain does from pleasure, for sympathy, strictly speaking, is that painful reflection which we feel, when we see any of our species in distress. Sympathy will always be found where there is benevolence, but it may be likewise found where there is very little of that divine affection; for it is observable, that women and men of the weakest minds, are soonest moved with the visible distress of the objects they converse with; but on other occasions have very small, or very confined notions of Benevolence. The emotion they feel is owing to the crassis of the blood, to

fear, and to a certain horror that seizes them on the sight of any moving object; the sight gives them pain, and out of regard to themselves, and for their own ease, they wish the object removed, or perhaps relieved; but the mind, the rational and social part of man, is no ways affected; for at the same time that they are administering to the seeming want and distresses, perhaps of a cunning counterfeit, who has got the art of moving this weakness of human nature, their mind boils over with hatred against half the species, and they would not part with an hour's rest, or a shilling, to promote the happiness of a thousand others who are removed at too great a distance to affect the senses. In a word, sympathy is a softness of nature, a milkiness of blood, and scarce to be ranked in the class of moral virtues; whereas Benevolence is a steady virtue, founded upon rational principles, and actuated as little by sense as it is possible for humanity. And though it is impossible for the truly benevolent man not to be affected with the pain, anguish, and distress of his fellow creatures; yet that feeling does not deprive him of his reflection, he can leisurely enquire into the cause, and deliberately examine the circumstances that affect him, and wishes or administers relief to the object, not because the sight of his distress gave him pain, but because he feels in himself the most ravishing joy, when he has communicated happiness to any of his species, and this joy he feels, is not in proportion to the painful reflection raised by sympathy, but in proportion to the degree of pleasure communicated to the distressed object. To explain the difference between this effeminate virtue sympathy, and the god-like habit Benevolence, let us suppose a beggar in the street, with some putrid ulcer attacks one of the female sex; the woman is highly shocked at the sight, she screams out with pity, and is moved to the highest degree with the distress of the poor suffering wretch; she gives him something out of charity, and he vanishes; she is pleased at his removal, just in proportion to the pain she felt whilst he was present. Her pleasure may be very great, because her delicacy might have been much affected by the shocking sight, but neither the pleasure nor the pain has any relation to the

the unhappy object, nor rises from the reflection on his anguish, or the relief she has afforded him, which may be very trifling. Now mark the difference between a person actuated by Benevolence, and this charitable lady. The sight may equally offend his senses, and in that respect he may feel the same degree of pain, but he feels more, for he joins to it the reflection on what the object suffers, which pierces his compassionate nature to the quick, he wishes it in his power to heal the malady, and gives in proportion to his abilities, to supply present necessities. The object is removed, but the pain of the benevolent man is not, for though his senses are not affected with the loathsome disease, yet his soul feels the anguish of the suffering wretch, and as he knows what he was able to give him could contribute very little to remove his sufferings, the thoughts of his own liberality give him very little satisfaction, at least the pleasure resulting from the consciousness of having done his duty, is much allayed by the painful thought, that one of his species was truly miserable, and that it was not in his power to make him happy.

However, though sympathy or pity differs so much from Benevolence, that unless it is accompanied with it, it degenerates into weakness, if not into vice; yet it is a habit of the mind, that if carefully cultivated, especially in young people, may beget a habit of benignity and universal Benevolence, and may be productive of the greatest happiness both to the person possessed of it, and to the peace of society. For a mind easily touched with the distresses of others, is fitly and naturally disposed to acts of Benevolence and humanity, and may in time, and by due culture, be brought to relish the true habits out of regard to mankind and the pure pleasure of doing good, without regard to self, and the pain it feels from the shocking objects of compassion; and it is the easier nourished in the mind of man, as that Benevolence and compassion seems to be almost an innate affection in the human soul; for experience teaches us, that unless the mind is perverted by the force of habit, or warped by some accident that changes its disposition, that it naturally compassionates the sufferings of others, and

is inclinable to do them all the good in its power, and finds a kind of horror when it is obliged to do any thing that gives its fellow creatures pain, even where it is necessary, or for their good. It is only practice that enables the surgeon to go through an amputation, or make use of the knife or lancet in the operations of his profession, without a tremor upon his nerves, arising from a fear of giving pain to his patient. Even the executioners, who are chosen from a class of people the most obdurate, go about the first offices of their function with a degree of reluctance and regret; this is owing to the remains of compassion and Benevolence, that cannot be eradicated all at once from the mind. It is more visible in most children, who cry as heartily sometimes for the correction of others, as for the pain they feel themselves; which disposition, if cultivated, would, as reason advanced, grow up into universal Benevolence towards the whole species, and branch itself out into all the social and friendly affections that sweeten life, and heighten the joys of rational society; and without which, man would be the most malignant and unhappy animal of the whole creation; for as the first and grand principle of his action is self-love, except the selfish affection had been tempered by Benevolence towards the rest of his species, man would be a mere savage, unsocial animal, and worse than the most ferocious of the wild beasts.

But the wise author of our being, who designed us for society, and created us with a mutual dependency on each other, has implanted in us this divine affection, and breathed into us with the breath of life, this pure emanation of his own divine being, which must influence all our actions, unless we stifle its dictates, by yielding ourselves slaves to the tumultuous and unsocial passions of anger, envy, hatred and malice.

Benevolence takes its rise in the soul from a pleasure we take in viewing every thing that resembles ourselves, and brings back to our memory the conscious pleasure of our own existence; for it is as natural for a man to love his own likeness, as to be pleased with himself. As often as we reflect upon ourselves, we are pleased with our own existence, and consequently every object that renews in us the idea of this existence,

existence, as all objects like ourselves must necessarily do, communicates a certain degree of pleasure to the soul. This is the source of that sympathy we feel for every man we see, when we consider him only as a man, without any other acquaintance or connection with him; and perhaps a supposed greater resemblance between ourselves, and one of any two men we chance to see, may be the reason of that partiality we find in ourselves for persons at first sight, without being able to account to ourselves for the cause of the distinction we make on such occasions. And as we can conceive the idea of a man, or many men, without the interposition of the eye, and the relation they have to us by likeness, the same idea of pleasure is raised in our minds, and spreads the social affection to all the distant corners of the habitable globe.

This is the natural foundation of universal Benevolence, which the soul discovers on the first dawns of reason, and is actuated by it almost intuitively. But when assisted by reason, and by considering its own nature, its

own wants and necessities, and the recourse it is obliged to have to its fellow creatures, in order to obtain and pursue its own happiness, then the social flame gathers strength, and diffuses itself over all its faculties; and a man not under the dominion of some of the narrow sensual passions and appetites, and actuated by the dictates of unprejudiced reason, nourishes the godlike affection, as the only means of procuring real felicity, and as the highest gratification of self love. For here he lays up a fund of satisfaction, independent of all the other passions; a source of pleasure he can arrive at in all circumstances, in all places; and of which it is impossible to rob him by any accident that can happen in life.

He finds a charm to calm the storms that are raised in the mind, by the tumultuous passions, and joy, peace, and tranquillity is diffused over the whole mind as often as he reflects upon the happiness of the species in general, or the pleasure communicated to any individual.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE I.

MEMOIRS of the Marshal Duke of Berwick, written by himself, with a summary Continuation from the Year 1716, to his Death in 1734. Translated from the French, 8vo. 2 Vols. Cadell.

IT is astonishing that complete memoirs, and such are the present, of this celebrated General and able politician, were not made publick nearer the æra of his death. Many years since the memoirs of Marshal Saxe was died in 1750, written by himself, appeared in print: they were translated from the French, and published at London in 1757. Some explanation therefore seemed necessary to unfold the mystery of delaying Berwick's memoirs to the present time, near half a century since his existence.

In the advertisement of the original editor of the French work now translated (said to be Mr. Hooke, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and son of Hooke who wrote the Roman History) we are informed, that, immediately after the Marshal's death, a publication appeared under the title of Memoirs of the Marshal D. of Berwick, which is an irregular compilation, totally uninteresting, and almost void of truth, but we have no date to the present publication, neither from the ori-

ginal editor nor the translator; all we know is, that the translation is just published, and we shall endeavour to throw some light on the views with which it makes its appearance at a time so far distant from the date of the most important incidents in the Marshal's life, that one would hardly be induced to read it.

The evident design of publishing this translation is to support the character of Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, the Memoirs of King James II. written by himself, and published from the collection of original papers by James Macpherson, and Macpherson's History of England. These were all of them expensive works, and having been published near seven years, they required some new spur to recover the attention of the readers of detached, political history. We wish Marshal Berwick's Memoirs may answer the purpose, for the sake of Mr. Cadell, the publisher, if not the proprietor, of the whole collection. In our review of Sir John Dalrymple and Mr. Macpherson's Histories see Vol. XLII. for the year 1773, page 148. And Vol. XLIV for 1775, pages 147 and 315, we gave our opinion concerning the degree of credit that ought to be given to the authenticity of papers

pers that had remained so many years in the hands of a society of Roman Catholic priests, more especially such as were found in the Scotch college at St. Germain's. Without repeating the objections there stated, we shall only inform our readers, that the plan of defaming the characters of the friends and accomplices of the glorious revolution, and of the Hanoverian succession not being thoroughly completed, Marshal Berwick's memoirs, written (as were King James's) by himself, are dragged from obscurity, forty-six years after his death, translated and illustrated with notes by an anonymous hand, probably Mr. Macpherson himself; fresh discoveries are made for the improvement of the present generation, by Marshal Berwick and his illustrious English annotator. "King William occasioned all the disturbances and cabals in the reign of Charles II. and after his death, he encouraged the Earl of Argyll and the Duke of Monmouth in those enterprises which led them to the scaffold. The nobility and gentry who invited William over to England, had no intention to make him their king, but being once in possession of the power of government, he acted the part of a conqueror, and compelled the extraordinary and constitutional assembly of lords and persons of consequence assembled under the title of a convention, after King James left the kingdom, to make him their sovereign. All their subsequent debates upon the original contract, the vacancy of the throne, and the abdication of King James, were ridiculous; and served only to show that they were got out of their depth, and that they accepted William for their king, because they could not do otherwise." An account of the death and character of James II. is given, which describes him as the first of men, and the best of monarchs. "The British nation was never more happy than in his reign: he made them enjoy all the sweets and advantages of peace, and turned all his attention to protect and extend their commerce. The great and principal cause of his being dethroned was, his constant refusal to enter into the league of Augsburg, and to abet the animosity of the emperor, the King of Spain, the Prince of Orange, and Pope Innocent XI, against Lewis XIV. He had not incurred the hatred of his subjects. The discontents were not occasioned by any act of cruelty or injustice," or by any infraction of the fundamental laws. The character of William III. is blackened beyond all former malicious attempts, he is here made out to be one of the most finished villains that ever disgraced human nature, who trampled under foot every natural and social tie to gain the crown. He was a tyrant in Holland; an unsuccessful warrior, and a contemned usurper in England; in fine, his personal bravery (after so many hair-breadth escapes in different battles) is dis-

puted. Such is the language held in the ample notes annexed to Vol. I. of Marshal Berwick's memoirs, by the English translator. There is prefixed to this volume a sketch of an historical panegyrick of the Duke of Berwick, drawn by the famous President De Montesquieu, with great candour and ability; if to this sketch had been added only his campaign, a valuable performance would have been offered to the public, for there are many things in the military walk that may be of great use to military men; but by entering deeply into the affairs of England at the critical eras antecedent to and after the revolution, the whole is made a vehicle for partial representations of characters and event, which will gain no credit, but with the friends of the Stuarts. However, we hope these memoirs will be read by the first personage in this kingdom, who is deeply interested in that part in the second volume which relates to the placing his illustrious house on the throne. Should he condescend to peruse these sheets, his eyes may be opened and he will see the sound policy of banishing every Stuart, and every adherent of a Stuart from his court, and if it were possible from his dominions, for the security of his throne to his offspring.

Two anecdotes must not be omitted, with which we shall close this article. The writer affirms, that Queen Mary formed a plan for restoring her father, and took measures for that purpose, had she survived her husband King William.—and that the Earl afterwards, the great Duke of Marlborough, three years after the revolution, wrote to King James II, expressing his repentance for having deserted him; he asked pardon of the King and Queen, which was granted him, took upon himself the business of agent or *chargé des affaires*, for James in England (privately) and pressed him to make a descent with 20000 men, engaging in some manner to alienate the affection of the army from King William.

II. *Political Annals of the present united Colonies, from their Settlement to the Peace of 1763, compiled chiefly from Records, and authorized often by the Insertion of State Papers.* By George Chalmers, Esq. Book 1st. 4to. 21. Bowen.

THIS is one of the most arduous tasks that has been undertaken by any British writer for many years, and we may venture to say, one of the most useful and important works of the present reign. Had such a civil history of the colonies been extant at his majesty's accession, the war with America could never have happened; for the principles of the northern colonies being traced up to the origin of their settlement, and their political conduct at different periods amply investigated, no wise government would have ventured upon the measures which brought on the rupture. On the other hand, the colonies

from

from a review of their own history during the war included in this first book or volume, would have shuddered at the idea of a separation from the parent state, especially to form an unnatural alliance with its ancient inveterate enemy.

Mr. Chalmers has the advantage of most historians, he has compiled the history of colonies, whose first settlement is not involved in fabulous obscurity, or dependent on tradition. The origin of their settlement, by Europeans, is certain; every publick transaction relative to their population, cultivation, government, laws, and commerce are as easily ascertained, and capable of being as well authenticated, as any domestic occurrences of our own time. With these circumstances in his favour, sound judgement, discernment, a sacred regard for truth, indefatigable industry, and access to proper documents, were all the requisites for compiling a most useful history for the mutual benefit of Great Britain and her colonies in North America. After a diligent survey of the volume just published, which begins the history of each colony separately from its first settlement, down to the revolution in 1788, we have found that Mr. Chalmers has fulfilled all the duties of an able and impartial historian. The work is large, from the nature of treating the subject; the civil transactions of every colony being authenticated by extracts from the provincial records, from official papers in the Plantation-office at Whitehall, and from other state papers to which the historian had free access. This has rendered his performance more complete than any of the historical accounts of the colonies published before. His design in this compilation will be best explained by a quotation from his preface.

"Nothing more was originally intended, than to offer a general account of the civil transactions of these colonies prior to the present reign, in order to lay before the publick something as an introduction to the history of a war, the most singular in many respects to be met with in the annals of recorded times. But, upon a nearer view of the subject, it was perceived that almost every capital fact had been controverted; that every principle of publick law had been disputed; that a shade had been thrown over the whole, either by the inattention of former writers, or the misrepresentation of the present. And the author was soon convinced of the necessity of ascertaining the doubtful, of establishing the controverted, of illuminating the obscure. When ancient privileges were said to have been invaded, it seemed of the greatest importance to investigate, with precision, what immunities the colonies were originally entitled to possess; when chartered rites were said to have been infringed, it was deemed of use to ascertain what the charters really contained; when it

was zealously contended that a different rule of colonial administration had been adopted soon after the peace of 1763, it became necessary to exhibit the genuine spirit of every government, whether of kings or parliaments, or protectors, antecedent to the present reign.

In order to render late signal events, what Lord Bolingbroke calls, a complete example; and to develope, as he says, all the honest and salutary precepts with which it is pregnant both to king and people, it was deemed of the greatest consequence to look back to the settlement of the colonies, to ascertain the nature of their connexions with the parent state, of their original constitutions, to mark the progression of their privileges and pretensions; to point out the chief causes that have led imperceptibly to the subversion of their ancient systems, that have brought on a crisis which England has seldom experienced before, and the production has intensely swelled to the size in which it now appears." The second book, we are informed, is in great forwardness, and will speedily be published. We have only to wish that no young member of parliament will presume to speak in either House in debates upon a subject of such magnitude as the American war, till he has read this book carefully, and indeed if the oldest would condescend to study it, their opinions would be formed with more accuracy and knowledge.

Our review of this history following immediately that of Berwick's memoirs, we have a fair opportunity of doing justice to the memory of King William.

In the annals of Virginia, Mr. Chalmers observes, that no circumstance in the annals of colonial jurisprudence is better established than this fact: "That the *habeas corpus* act was not extended to the plantations till the reign of Queen Ann." It is at the same time pleasing to remark, that a prince (William III) who has been misrepresented by the voice of faction as a despot, whose misrule demanded resistance, instructed the governor of a neighbouring colony in these words—"Security to personal liberty is a fundamental principle in all free governments, and the making due provision for that, is an object the legislature ought never to lose sight of; nor can they follow a better example than that which the common law of this kingdom hath set in the provision made for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which is the right of every British subject." There is in this volume a great variety of historical and political anecdotes, and of state papers of consequence.

III. *Observations made during a Tour through Parts of England, Scotland and Wales, in a Series of Letters.* 4to. 10s. 6d. in boards. Becket.

THESE letters are penned in an animating style, they afford considerable entertainment

here and there, in a detached irregular manner; they recount a hurrying journey from place to place, and, in general, leave the reader quite dissatisfied with the traveller, who scarcely enters into a description of a place before he closes it abruptly, and hurries on to another; to make amends for this, we have an account of some curiosities that we never remember to have met with before, and these are described with a degree of intelligence and perspicuity, which show that the writer is a gentleman, and a man of taste, a traveller who has visited foreign countries as well as his own.

In the first letter, we have a lively account of man, in the state of nature, of the principles on which civil society was formed, and of the origin of travelling, as introductory to the author's tour. His deduction from the premises, is thus concisely drawn. "Having, in a summary manner, shown you that providence hath universally planted the spirit of activity in the mind of man, and that in whatever situation he may be placed, travel is at all times necessary to him; I shall next proceed to range the several classes which are daily whirling round the world, in pursuit of those objects which immediately occupy their several attentions. First come your men of science, amongst whom may be found Chemists and Medicans—Naturalists and Toothdrawers—Astronomers and Quacks—Philosophers and Tailors—Poets and Friseurs. And in short, a thousand others, coupled in as ludicrous a manner.

Next come your travellers of ton—Children of wealthy Families—Heirs apparent of diseases, titles and distinctions—Wadlers astray from the courses of Newmarket, Almacks, and St. James's—Spendthrifts laughing at their creditors, and Dillitanti, skimming the stores of knowledge for a gapping world. And last of all, your travellers of compulsion, who proceed abroad for health; and those of sentiment, who search for happiness, and enjoy the blessing wherever they can find it.

In this manner therefore may we rank the generality of those people, who roam at present through the civilized regions of all Europe. To us, however, a different task is fortunately assigned; unoccupied by science, and driven by no necessity to our career, we shall cheerfully skip along the borders of the fair field; stop where our fancy leads us to expatiate, and wander as our faculties and imagination may uphold us for a moment." With this fair character of himself and his travels the reader is prepared to ramble with him through a thin quarto, which will conduct him over hedge and ditch, in a hop, step, and jump, from London to the principal places worthy a traveller's notice in the West and North of England, in Wales, and in Scotland.

As a specimen of a hop, take the follow-

ing: "From Raby Castle we next proceeded to Bishop Auckland, a large and populous town, where the Bishop of Durham has an excellent park and palace in which he generally resides, and from thence to Durham." Bishop Auckland deserved more attention, it is neither large nor populous, but its situation is romantick, the palace and park full of natural beauties, and there are some stories and anecdotes concerning both the palace and the town, better worth recording than many our author has picked up, and published respecting other obscure places.

He takes a regular step from Durham to Newcastle; and then jumps from thence to Edinburgh; skipping (as he forewarned us) light as a fairy over Morpeth, Alnwick, Berwick, Dunbar, Haddington and Leith. A skipper of pages will however be highly delighted with this performance, and like the skipper over barren Heaths, will find fertile vales, and rich mines to repay him for passed sterility.

Painting, Architecture, and Poetry, seem to claim the principal attention of our traveller, and by his accurate catalogues of pictures and statues at the principal seats he visited, there is no room to quest on his judgement; in other particulars he is too negligent, but it must be remembered that he was accompanied by other young gentlemen and three ladies, company of a complexion to render a writer *un peu distrait*. Now and then a little beside himself.

IV. *Observations on the Answer of the King of Great Britain, to the Manifesto, &c. of the Court of Versailles. By an independent Whig.* 1s. Fielding and Walker.

THIS is a severe but sensible criticism on the justifying memorial inserted in our appendix; if it is not a state paper, says our author, it has the marks of authenticity, and has been given to the world as the answer of his majesty to the manifesto of the Court of Versailles. He considers it as a mean, weak ministerial appeal to other nations, unprecedented, beneath the dignity of an independent sovereign, and a proof of our national impotence. The general principles and the unguarded assertions hazarded in the memorial, which is a good literary production, but a bad political paper, he combats with great force of argument, and he draws just conclusions; but his language is sometimes harsh and indecent. Those who want manners themselves can hardly expect it from others. Let us for once then follow in a small degree his bold example, by asking a few questions. Will this writer conscientiously affirm, after reading this article, that he is an independent whig? He mentions hiring scribblers in the pay of government; is he not a needy dependent on the hottest leaders of opposition; and has he not at the same time found means to delude some members of the weak and wicked ministry he accuses

rules in such bitter terms, to grant him a fine cure office of 200*l.* per annum, which he now enjoys?

V. Midnight the Signal. 2 Vols. 12mo. G. Dodley.

IN a series of excellent letters written by a nobleman since dead, in the year 1771, with a design to caution his ward, a young lady of rank, against indulging under the banners of dissipation. The salutary advice he gives to one is applicable to all the rising generation, for whose use it is published; and we certainly think, with the editor, that every attempt to dispel the delusive charm is worthy of praise, and that to administer an antidote against the poison of this Circean cup, is a deed of patriotism and humanity.

The title is happily chosen, and it is illustrated by an elegant emblematical frontispiece. Midnight is not here the signal for a criminal ascription, or a beastly debauch; it is the signal for the sober, the virtuous, and decent of both sexes to retire from the circles of dissipation, but it is more particularly pointed out to the fair sex. The danger of late hours in pursuit of amusement to tender constitutions is demonstrated; nocturnal diversions are shown to be the means of destroying conjugal felicity. The unhappiness of spending time in the modern taste of dissipation is exemplified. The reigning fashions are proved to be only bad habits; and the mind is gradually raised to take a view of more durable enjoyments under the immediate protection of the Supreme Being. This introduces a recommendation of the advantages of social virtue, and of a rational and religious life; the plan concludes with a system of education for a young lady under a school-mistress distinguished for piety and good sense. The style of this performance is elegant, and the design benevolent; we therefore hope it will not be thought too se-

rious for ladies of the first fashion, both young and old, especially as an example of a reformed old lady is set before the eyes of the young in a masterly manner.

VI. Letters between Clara and Antonia, in which are interspersed the interesting Memoirs of Lord Des Lunettes, a Character in real Life. 2 Vols. 12mo. 5*s.* Bew.

A correspondence between two young ladies is made the vehicle for exposing to public view and general detestation, a nobleman whose town and country residence, office at court, and near affinity to the governors of the royal children are so plainly described, that it is impossible to mistake the original from which this picture is copied. The circumstance of his wearing spectacles when he travels, explains the feigned title of Des Lunettes; the anguish of resentment for deep injuries has evidently induced Mrs. C—to dip her pen in gall, and if her account of the ill usage she and her husband received from the Earl is not exaggerated, we must join issue with her, in expressing the greatest astonishment that our most religious and gracious king should suffer such a monster to approach his royal person, in the familiar department of a lord of the bed-chamber. A crazy head can be no apology for his lordship's vices, lunacies are not proper persons to attend on sensible monarchs; the court should set an example to the subject, and not promote lewd and cruel men, such as Charles II. a professed libertine, would have discarded for oppressive, unmanly behaviour to the fair sex. A pathetick tale is introduced in the course of this little work much more interesting, and of more utility to the reader than the memoirs of an abandoned lord, yet no mention is made of it in the title page, which shows that Mrs. C——'s principal object was to tell her own story to the world at the expence of his lordship.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ODE for the NEW YEAR,

JANUARY 1, 1780.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq.
PORT LAUREAT.

AND dares insulting France pretend
To grasp the trident of the main,
And hopeth' astonish'd world should bend
To the mock pagantry, assum'd in vain?
What tho' her fleets the billows load,
What tho' her thimick thunders roar,
She bears the ensigns of the god,
But not his delegated power:
Even from the birth of time 'twas heaven's
decree,
The queen of isles should reign sole empress
of the sea.

United Bourbon's giant pride
Strains every nerve, each effort tries,
With all but justice on its side
That strength can give, or perfidy devise.
Dread they not him who rules the sky,
Whose nod directs the whirlwind's
speed,
Who bears his red right arm on high
For vengeance on the perjurd head,
Th' Almighty power, by whose august de-
cree,
The queen of isles alone is sovereign of the
sea?
Vain-glorious France, deluded Spain!
Whom even experience warns in vain;
Is there a sea, that dashing pours
Its big waves round your trembling shores,
Is there a promontory's brow

That

That does not Britain's vast achievements know?

Ask Biscay's rolling flood,
Ask the proud Celtic steep,
How oft her navies rode
Triumphant o'er the deep.

Ask Lago's summits, that beheld your fate,
Ath Calpe's jutting front, fair cause of endless hate!

Yet midst the loud blasts of fame,
When most th' admiring nations gaze,
What to herself does Britain claim?

—Not to herself she gives the praise;
But low in dust her head the bows,
And prostrate pays her grateful vows

To him, th' Almighty power, by whose decree

She reigns, and still shall reign, sole empress of the sea.

PROLOGUE

To the new Tragedy of ZORAIDA.

Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

IN days long past, when every muse was young,

Persuasion dwelt on every poet's tongue;
By means most obvious were the passions rais'd
And, pleas'd with novelty, the public prais'd.
Now when Melpomene, from year to year,
Calls terror forth, or draws compassion's tear,
By plenty cloy'd, and difficult of choice,
Fame gives, reluctant, her assenting voice.

* Hard as the task appears, new dangers rise
To guard the conquest of the tragic prize;
When here so late Thalia's favourite son
Crown'd with your fairest wreaths his course hath run;

And while with justest aim his glitt'ring spear
Stops each pretender in his vain career;
So bright his satire strikes the dazzled view,
That with false arts it almost damps the true.

The tragic muse demands no common dress,
And excellence still borders on excess.

If unaffectedly the language flows,
How easy to exclaim, "mere vulgar prose;"
Or swear the dull, uninteresting theme,
Lulls like the murmurs of a purling stream.
If the bold numbers, like a torrent's course,
Roll with impetuous, overwhelming force;
If passion make the broken measures pant,
Who but condemns it, as unmeaning rant:
Or if the quick, the spirited reply, [sigh,
The pause, the start, the sorrow-breathing
And every varied gesture, which, impress'd
By nature, rises from the feeling breast,
The scene embellish, these we may reject
As the mere pantomime of stage effect.

If brooding o'er its wrongs, in thought refin'd
The poet trace the workings of the mind;
If sunk in passive grief the wretched groan,
Or make in fond complaint their sorrows known,

Here pride disdains the sorrow plaintive flow,
And there derides the sophistry of woe.

Not more the shaper, by changeful Proteus worn,

Than wit fastidious takes to mark its scorn;
With nobler purpose has our bard employ'd
His utmost strength, your censure to avoid;
Conscious of failings, studious of applause,
To your tribunal, he submits his cause.

Here wisdom judges each attempt to please;
Here mercy tempers all your just decrees.
This night presents an oriental tale,
Where customs, different as the climate, prevail;
Where passions, fir'd by nearer suns, impart
A glow more ardent to th' expanding heart;
And language, brilliant as their beams, displays

Its daring flight in more aspiring phrase.
These to pourtray in colours bold, yet true,
As nature gives them in those climes to view,
Our author aims; but while th' approaching hour

Decides his fate, from your acknowledg'd
Your candour trusting, as he knows your skill,
Tho' hope, and fear, his breast alternate fill;
Yet hope, superior, whispers in his ear—
The most judicious—are the least severe.

EPILOGUE

Spoken by Mrs. YATES.

By the AUTHOR of the PIECE.

WELL, thank my stars! no more an Eastern bride,

With joy I lay my pageantry aside,
And come, my sex's advocate, to claim
The sign of pity for each Asian dame.
Secure, and blest, in this auspicious isle,
Ye little think, in Asia's sultry soil,
Ye favour'd fair! to what a wretched state
Woman is doom'd by unrelenting fate.

Give me you rear then, while I lay before ye,
Our different lot, in plain and artless story;
For custom here, whose magick fetters bind,
In every clime, the subjugated mind,
The wrongs of beauty amply has redress'd,
And fix'd her empire in each willing breast.
Tho' thro' the East proud man, with lawless sway,

Despotic rules, while woman must obey,
Reverse the medal, and we here can show
More obsequious vassals in each captive beau.
'Tis true, in Turkey, each three-tail'd Bashaw

Can keep a dozen mistresses in awe;
But in our isle a dozen lords will find
'Tis past their pow'r to keep one true, or kind,
With them 'tis held, our sex no soul inherit,
But British women are all soul and spirit,
Usurp the boldness of the manly air,
Look fierce, laugh loud, assume the strut, the stare;

While essenc'd cowcombs with unblushing
Affect the softness of the female grace:
We cannot fight indeed I own, but then
No more can these half semblances of men.
What tho' in Asia each unhappy fair,
Deny'd the birthright of her sex to share,

Wedded,

Wedded, or single, is a slave for life,
The palm is ours, while ev'ry modish wife
Can laugh in England at all ties design'd,
In sweet restraint, to hold th' enamour'd
mind,

And rove at will, unfetter'd as the wind.
Let lynx-ey'd jealousy there ceaseless wake
To trap the fair, if one false step she make;
With us, thank heav'n! its tyranny is o'er,
We may provide us lovers by the score;
Or if perchance we fail to gain our ends,
Our husbands will supply us from their friends
But should our spouse prove cruel, or the
fashion

Demand th' indulgence of a second passion,
The commons soon can rid us of our pain,
Sign our divorce, and make us maids again.

But, jest apart, tho' custom here has giv'n
Our sex such pow'r as keeps the balance ev'n,
One honest truth I boldly will maintain,
And may the glory ever yours remain.

If it alone in Britain can be said,
Such generous homage to our sex is paid,
As manly dignity with pride may give,
Or free-born dames with honour can receive,
Evv'ry herself, reluctantly, must own,
Whate'er our foibles, no were can be shown
More beauty, virtue, modesty, or sense,
To merit and adorn pre-eminence.
May then that pow'r, which, arm'd in mer-
cy's cause,

Ever ensures obedience to its laws,
Be kindly now exerted to besfriend
The poets labours, and his fame defend!
Our bard, I know, will deem your fav'ring
smile

An ample retribution for his toil;
Let but his orphan find a guardian here,
And, tho' an alien, she has nought to fear:
Zuraida, once adopted for your own,
May scorn the splendour of an eastern throne.

PROLOGUE to the TIMES.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

TO glow with ardour, and attempt with
zeal

The reformation of the publick weal,
Is the high duty of the comic muse;
And tho' keen attack salt allow'd to use,
To season precept, and with art to tickle
The sores she means to wash with sharpest
pickle,

Yet not the rosy, pulpitted divine,
Nor lank-hair'd methodist with rueful whine,
Is more intent to root out vice and folly,
And make ye all lead lives discreet and holy.

Yet why to clear the field were all their
toil,

If weeds o'erspread not the luxuriant soil?
Congreve or Wesley, Whitefield or Moliere,
In vain might prompt the laugh, or bribe the
tear,

If no man felt, or in himself or neighbour,
Some failing to call forth the zealot's labour;

If no fair name deserv'd, 'midst her ac-
quaintance, [unge-
Some few who might be mended by repent-
Loose as the buxom air, the youth from
college. [ful knowledge;
Comes fraught with all Newmarket's hope-
In haste to spend the estate, not yet his own,
Combines his ruin ere his beard is grown;
And when to foreign climes he spreads his sail
'Tis not t' enlarge the mind, but 'scape a jail.

Then blest the poet, happy the divine,
When folly gives the ton from fashion's
shrine!

But whilst the priest and satyrist reprove
Those vices which provoke the wrath of Jove,
Our author, like the patient angel, sitting,
To catch small fry, for humbler palates fit-
ting, [crimes,
Has serv'd a meal, not season'd high with
Taste it, and if approv'd, applaud—THE
TIMES.

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Miss FARREN.

WHILE grave-pac'd tragedy, with oh's
and starts! [hearts,
Flies at high game, to move and mend your
We merrier folks, with spirits blithe and
jolly,

Just perch upon some little sprig of folly;
For in this age, so pious, chaste, and grave,
To rail at vice must surely be to rave.

Yet thanks to here and there a modish fool,
The comic muse may glean some ridicule.
Jews will be Jews, if dupes can yet be found,
And if one frail one's left on English ground,
She'll find a phaeton and pair of ponies
T' elope, for all men are not macaronies—
Those precious dears, at least, would make
her wait—

'T would be so vulgar, not to be too late.

Our sex—but shall I charge the weaker
kind? [blind?

Or can those fail to stray, whose guides are
Let men reform themselves, they're our ex-
amples; [examples,

And goods prove seldom better than their
In former times the gallant British youth
Were form'd for Chivalry, and love, and
truth—

In such an age, in such a virtuous nation,
Love was in woman almost inspiration—
But now, alas! I speak without a jest,
Women are not inspir'd—they're but possess.
Men are our pilots! they should mark the
shelves, [selves,

For when they blame us, they reproach them-

THE PARLIAMENT MAN.

DEMURE and profound,
With a bow to the ground,
With wisdom that no one can scan;

With

With his country at heart,
And a cant pretty smart,
Commences a Parliament Man.
The Borough obtain'd,
(Not his treasure regain'd)
His wisdom find out, if you can,
Tho' he vows in good part
He's yours, body and heart,
And swears like a Parliament Man.
Then archly as a mouse
He flees to the House,
For Government I've a new plan;
Adopt all my rules,
Or you're doating fools,
For I'll prove a true Parliament Man.
Thus the House is perplex'd,
And most grievously vex'd,
With the measures on which his tongue ran;
Times went grievously fore,
In a passion he swore,

And he swore like a Parliament Man.
This at first was his tone,
But he soon chang'd his moan,
And show'd 'em 'twas nought but a sham;
For the very next day,
He mov'd t'other way,
Faith just like a Parliament Man.
On a deliberation,
Mature of the nation,
(Quoth he in his sleeve them I'll cram)
I find the times light,
And the minister right,
And myself a true Parliament Man.
The House in a fright,
Swore the Devil outright,
Had given both parties the sham;
But the cash in his hold,
From the treasury told,
Approv'd him a Parliament Man.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N .

Saturday, January 1, 1780.



THE following interesting affair having been the topic of conversation in almost every part of Europe, we are happy in having the opportunity of presenting our readers with an authentic account of it.

One John Michael Arnold, a Miller, had bought the lease of a mill belonging to the estate of Count Schmettau, of Pommern, situated in the new Marche of Brandenburg, near the city of Custrin, and known in that province under the name of the Pommertzeiger Kerb's Mill. This mill, at the time when Mr. Arnold bought the lease of it, was plentifully supplied with water by a rivulet which empties itself into the river Warta. During six years Mr. Arnold had made various improvements in the said mill, and by means of his labour and industry had been enabled to pay his rent regularly, and to acquire a sufficiency for the maintenance of his family. At the end of that period, about four years ago, the proprietor of the said mill resolved to enlarge a fishpond contiguous to his seat, and caused a canal to be cut from the said rivulet, at a small distance above the mill, to supply his fishpond with water. By these means the current of the stream was lessened, and the quantity of water so much diminished, that the mill could no longer do the usual work.

The miller had foreseen the event, and from the beginning had remonstrated against the cutting of the canal. But his remonstrances, as well as his solicitations for cancelling the lease, proving in vain, he was at last forced to seek redress in a court of judi-

cature at Custrin, to whose cognizance the affair belonged; but his lord being a man of fortune and consequence in that province, soon found means to frustrate his endeavours. He continued to enlarge his fishpond, so that the miller, instead of obtaining redress, found his water daily decreasing to such a degree, that at last he could only work during two or three weeks in spring, and about as many in the latter part of the year.

Under these circumstances, the miller could no longer procure his livelihood, and pay his rent, and consequently became indebted to his lord for a considerable sum. The latter, in order to obtain his rent, entered a suit against him in the same court of law at Custrin, which had before refused relief to the miller, and soon obtained a sentence against the miller's effects; which sentence being approved of and ratified in the high court of appeals at Berlin, was put into execution. The miller's lease, utensils, goods, and chattels, were seized and sold, in order to pay the arrears of rent, and the expences of a most iniquitous law-suit; and thus poor Arnold and his family were reduced to want and wretchedness.

A glaring injustice of that kind could not pass unnoticed by some friends to humanity, who well knew the benevolent and equitable intentions of their sovereign. They advised and assisted the miller to lay his case before the king. His majesty, struck with the simplicity of the narrative, and the injustice that had apparently been committed, resolved to enquire minutely into this affair, and if the miller's assertions were founded in truth, to punish, in an exemplary manner, the authors and promoters of such an unjust sentence.

The king accordingly made enquiries, and the

informations he received corroborated the miller's narrative. His majesty afterwards ordered the register of his high court of appeals, as also all the memorials and pleadings of the said law-suit to be laid before him, which he revised himself, assisted by an eminent lawyer; and that nothing might be wanting, his majesty sent a person of confidence to Custrin, with orders to survey the said mill, the rivulet, and the new canal, as also to enquire into the miller's character, his former situation in life, the true cause of his failure, and all other circumstances attending this affair. And after being fully convinced, as well from the report of the said commissioner, as also from the papers laid before him, that the sentence against the said miller Arnold was an act of the most singular injustice and oppression, his majesty immediately dictated and signed his resolutions thereupon.

On the next day the king ordered his high chancellor, Baron Furst, as also Mess. Christ. Eman. Friedell, Henry Lewis Graun, and John Lewis Ransleben, the three counsellors learned in law, who, together with the chancellor, had signed and approved the said sentence, into his cabinet, and on their arrival his majesty put the following question to them:

Question I. When a lord takes from a peasant, who rents a piece of ground under him, his waggon, horse, plough, and other utensils, by which he earns his living, and is thereby prevented from paying his rent, can a sentence of distress be in justice pronounced upon that peasant?

They all answered in the negative.

Question II. Can a like sentence be pronounced upon a miller for non payment of rent for a mill, after the water, which used to turn his mill, is wilfully taken from him by the proprietor of the mill?

They also answered in the negative.

Then, said the king, you have yourself acknowledged the injustice you have committed.—Here is the case:—A nobleman, in order to enlarge his fishpond, has caused a canal to be cut to receive more water from a rivulet which used to turn a mill. By these means the miller lost his water, and could not work his mill above a fortnight in spring, and about as many days in autumn. Notwithstanding it is expected that he shall pay his rent as before, when his mill was plentifully supplied with water; but as that was out of his power, from the impossibility of pursuing his trade, the court of justice at Custrin decreed, that the miller's effects, goods, and chattels, should be sold to pay the arrears of rent, which sentence being sent to the high court of appeals here, is confirmed and signed by you, and has since been executed.

Here the king ordered the sentence, with their respective signatures, to be laid before
LOND. MAG. Jan. 1780.

them, and afterwards commanded his private secretary to read the resolutions which his majesty had dictated to him, and signed before, and which are as follow:

"The sentence decreed against the miller Arnold, of the Pommertsager Kerb's Mill, in the new Marche of Brandenburg, being an act of the most singular injustice, and entirely opposite to the paternal intentions of his majesty, whose desire it is that impartial justice be speedily administered to all his subjects, whether rich or poor, without any regard to their rank or persons; his majesty, in order to prevent similar iniquities for the future, is resolved to punish, in an exemplary manner, the authors of that unjust sentence, and to establish an example for the future conduct of judges and magistrates in his dominions. For they all are to consider, that the meanest peasant, nay even the beggar, is a man, as well as the king, and consequently equally entitled to impartial justice, especially, as in the presence of justice all are equal, whether it be a prince who brings a complaint against a peasant, or a peasant who prefers one against a prince; in similar cases justice should act uniformly, without any retrospect to rank or person. This ought to be an universal rule for the conduct of judges; and if the courts of law in his majesty's dominions should ever deviate from this principle of equity they may depend upon being severely punished; for an unjust magistrate, or a court of law, guilty of wrong, and subservient to oppression, are more dangerous than a band of robbers, against whom any man may be on his guard; but bad men entrusted with authority, who under the cloak of justice practice their iniquities, are not so easily guarded against; they are the worst of villains, and deserve double punishment.

"The king, at the same time, hereby signifies to all his courts of law, that he has appointed a new high chancellor, and that his majesty will be very exact, for the future, in the examination of his, and of their proceedings. They are, moreover, hereby strictly commanded,

"I. To bring all law-suits to the speediest conclusion.

II. Carefully to avoid that the sacred name of justice may never be profaned by acts of oppression and injustice, and

"III. To act with the most absolute impartiality towards every one, whether prince or peasant, without the least regard, to situation in life.

"And in case his majesty should find their proceedings in any ways contrary to the above orders, they may depend upon a rigorous punishment; the president, as well as the respective judges and counsellors, who shall be found guilty of, or accessory to, any sentence directly opposite to the fundamental principles of justice. Whereof all the courts

of law in all his majesty's dominions are to take notice.

(Signed) **FREDERIC.**"

Berlin Dec. 11, 1779.

After the reading of the above, the king told the high chancellor that he had no further occasion for his services, and ordered them all to withdraw, and the three counsellors, Friedell, Graun, and Ransleben, to be taken into custody. He also sent immediate orders to Custrin, for the president, judges, and counsellors, who had decreed the unjust sentence in the first instance, to be arrested; and afterwards nominated a commission, under the direction of Baron de Zedlitz, minister of state, to proceed against them all according to law.

His majesty, in consideration of the said injustice, has presented the miller Arnold with the sum of 1500 rixdollars. He also ordered that a sum, equal to that produced by the sale of the miller's effects, be stopped and paid to him from the salaries due to the respective judges, &c. who had any share in that unjust sentence; and has, moreover, condemned the proprietor of the mill to reimburse to the miller all the rent he had received, from the time when he first opened the canal.

MONDAY, 10.

The Protecteur, a French man of war of 12 guns (on board of which were a great number of English prisoners) is safely arrived at St. Rochelle, after a tedious passage, from St. Domingo. A violent hurricane obliged the captain to throw overboard most of his guns, her foremast went by the board, and she arrived off the Isle of Rhé a mere wreck. The English passengers were two lieutenants of the royal artillery, and most of the officers of the 48th regiment, who were taken at Granada, from whence, after Count D'Estaing had suffered his people to strip them even of their wearing apparel, they were sent to St. Domingo, and kept in close confinement till they embarked in the above man of war. On their arrival at St. Rochelle, the inhabitants treated them with the utmost politeness and hospitality. Most of the above officers have received passports from the court of Versailles, and are daily expected home by way of Ostend.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Yesterday the new-elected members of the common council took the usual oaths for their qualification at the sessions at Guildhall, and immediately afterwards a court of common-council was held, when the Committee appointed to enquire into the rights of the members of that court to be governors of the Royal Hospitals, reported a state of their proceedings, and of the measures taken by their opponents; and the committee were employed to defend the right of the corporation in such manner as they should be advised, and to draw upon the chamber for the necessary expences.

SATURDAY, 15.

A letter from a gentleman in Savannah, dated Nov. 20, has the following particulars, in addition to what has been already mentioned:

"Our besiegers amounted to 4000 French and 2500 Americans. For the last seven days of the siege a constant fire was kept up on both sides, at the distance of only 150 paces. A second summons was then sent to surrender, or take the consequences of storm, in which case no respect would be paid to age or sex. Most of our women being on Hutchinson's Island, or on board ships moored above the town, it was resolved to defend ourselves to the last extremity. Soldiers, sailors, and citizens, unanimously approving the spirited answer returned by our general, 'Come on!' They took us at our word, attacked our lines, actually planted one French and one American standard on the parapet of a redoubt, but were, after an engagement of an hour and a half, repulsed with great slaughter.

"I will only add two circumstances which really appear miraculous. We did not lose ten men in the action, nor more than 20 during the siege; though the enemy fired more than 5000 eighteen pound shot, and threw above 1000 eight and ten inch shells, with many carcasses, against our works and houses, and above 300 men, including sailors and militia, fire a shot during the siege. Our garrison consisted of about 3000 men, of them only 1700 were Europeans (two battalions of Highlanders, or 71st; two of Hessians; and about 300 of the 16th and 60th) the rest were Provincials, seamen, and militia; and none of the regulars had once occasion to change the posts assigned them in the lines, in order to support the loyalists."

FRIDAY, 21.

The following is the substance of the confession of a woman named Howard, who delivered herself into the hands of justice for committing a murder, about 17 years ago, at Hungerford, in company with one Jones, a pedlar, with whom she then cohabited. She is now in Kingston gaol, and Fielding's people are in search of Jones. She says that Mr. Cheney and his wife, who then lived at Hungerford, and who were reputed rich, were used to send their maid-servant to a neighbour's house every evening, in order to save fire burning in their own kitchen. That Jones proposed to Howard to enter the house, during the maid's absence, to murder Cheney and his wife, and rob the house. That she was very unwilling to engage in it, and therefore Jones first made her drunk, and then put her in at the window of the house, and followed her himself: that she got a poker, and made the first blow at one of the deceased, but could not repeat it; but that Jones with a hammer soon dispatched them both. That he then plundered the house of money, plate, &c. when they both went off, and travelled that night.

nigh 14 or 15 miles. That Jones gave her three guineas, some silver, a pair of silver shoe buckles, and soon after left her, nor did he see him for some years after. That she has been much troubled in mind ever since, and had got upon the coping of King's-bridge, with an intention to jump in, but considering that was adding sin to sin, she thought it best to deliver herself up to justice.

SATURDAY, 22.

Yesterday at one o'clock the Lord-Mayor and Mr. Sheriff Pugh went to Ironmonger's-hall, Fenchurch-street, when a wardmote was held before his lordship for the election of an Alderman for Aldgate-Ward, in the room of William Lee, Esq. who by a polite letter to Mr. Deputy Partridge, which was laid before the court of aldermen, resigned his gown; when William Burnell, Esq. one of the late sheriffs, was chosen without opposition. He then addressed the common-council and gentlemen of the ward in a short speech, returning them his thanks for the honour that they had that day conferred on him; assuring them he would on all occasions shew himself not unworthy of their choice, by his constant attendance and faithful discharge of the duties of the office, and be ever watchful to preserve the rights and liberties of his fellow-citizens from violation, and particularly those of that ward. A motion was then made by Mr. Deputy Partridge to return thanks to their late Alderman William Lee, Esq. for his readiness to resign his gown, &c. when they appeared a majority against it; on which the hall was ordered to be cleared of all that were not housekeepers, when members went away, and others were turned out; upon which the motion was again put, and carried by a majority of about 10 or 12.

MONDAY, 24.

An edict has been lately published in France, which forbids their artificers of any kind whatever to embark for America without leave; and laying heavy penalties on the commanders taking them without first obtaining a licence for that purpose. Copies are stuck up in all the ports, principal cities, and towns in that kingdom.

TUESDAY, 25.

Ambassy-Office, Jan. 11, 1780. Capt. Clarke, of his majesty's sloop the Resolution, in a letter to Mr. Stephens, dated the 8th of June, 1779; in the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, Kamtschatka, which was received yesterday, gives the melancholy account of the celebrated Capt. Cook, late commander of that sloop, with four of his private mariners, having been killed on the 14 of February last at the island of O'why'he, one of the new discovered islands, in the 22d degree of North latitude, in an affray with a numerous and tumultuous body of natives.

Capt. Clerke adds, that he had received every friendly supply from the Russian go-

vernment; and that as the companies of the Resolution and her consort the Discovery were in perfect health, and the two sloops had twelve months stores and provisions on board, he was preparing to make another attempt to explore a Northern passage to Europe.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Clerke at Kamtschatka, to a Friend in England.

"After a short stay at the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Cook steered his course for the Southern coast of New Holland, and, though he was driven very far Northward by a violent tempest, he succeeded in discovering the land he was in search of, and coasted for the length of 400 leagues N. N. W. making several important discoveries in his way; among the others, he found a small island, covered with nutmegs, and could have loaded a boat with them; he, however, took a very small quantity, but carefully inclosed 12 of the young trees, which he afterwards caused to be planted in Otaheite.

"From the coast of New Holland he passed by part of New Guinea, till then unknown, and by that means was able to ascertain exactly the form of that great island; he then pursued his way to Otaheite, where he landed Omiah, who was received by his countrymen with such acclamations and expressions of joy and surprise intermingled, as plainly shewed that these islanders had scarce any expectation of seeing him again; but their astonishment was so great on beholding a horse and mare, with a bull and cow, come out of the ark of this modern Noah, that it appeared almost like adoration. Omiah explained to them the nature and use of these animals, and many other things which he had learned in England; he seemed delighted to find himself again among his countrymen; and they, on their parts, did not discover the least jealousy at him, so rich, so much instructed, and superior to them. Capt. Cook remained at this island, which he had a partiality for, about two months, at the end of which time he made a voyage to the North-west, which lasted seven months, but was not able to find the passage he sought for. From thence directing his course towards Kamtschatka, he passed an infinite number of islands of various sizes, among the rest that of O'why'hee, where he met with his death."

When Capt. Clerke sent his dispatches to government, he was preparing to return to Otaheite, and intended to bring Omiah back with him to England, if he expressed any desire of returning, after he had made another attempt for discovering the North West passage.

The above was read, among articles concerning Capt. Cook, before the Royal Society.

The following are reported to be the particulars of the death of Capt. Cook; that
F 2 having

having been a considerable time at the island where he met with his fate, and all the while very friendly with the inhabitants; upon sailing from thence he met with an accident in the mast of his ship, and returned there to repair it. The people then shewed a different disposition, and took away one of his boats, which they would not return; upon which the Captain, with a lieutenant and nine mariners, went on shore to compel them to deliver the boat; they seemed very riotous and rude; particularly one man, whom the Captain ordered to be fired on with small shot, which they not regarding, he ordered bullets to be fired, which killed the most daring man and another; upon which they rushed in upon the Captain and his people with large clubs, and killed him and four men; the Lieutenant and the rest of the men escaped.

Capt. Cook was born in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, had been at sea from his youth, and passed through all the stations belonging to a seaman, from an apprentice boy into the royal navy. He was first appointed captain of the *Endeavour*, and sailed from Deptford the 30th of July, 1768, and arrived at Otaheite the 13th of April following. He continued in the South Seas till March 1770, and returned by the way of Batavia to England the 12th of July, 1771. In this voyage he was accompanied by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander. November 28, 1771, he was appointed Commander of the *Resolution*; and in June 1772 made his second voyage for the discovery of the Southern hemisphere, and having sailed into as high a Southern latitude as 71, and met with nothing but islands of ice, which interrupting his passage obliged him to return, and on the 29th of July, 1775, he arrived at Plymouth. In July 1776 Capt. Cook sailed from Plymouth a third time on the same discovery; of whom nothing had been heard after his departure from the Cape of Good Hope till the unfortunate account of his death arrived by way of Russia. It is almost incredible, that in the second voyage the Captain established such a system of diet and cleanliness, that (to use his own words) under the divine favour, Capt. Cook, with a company of 118 men, performed a voyage of three years and 12 days, throughout all the climates from 52 degrees North, to 71 degrees South, with the loss of only one man by distemper, and he is supposed to have had a disorder upon his lungs when he went on board, which probably occasioned his death.

His majesty, who had always the highest opinion of Capt. Cook, has ordered a pension of 300*l.* a year for his widow.

His Majesty has a book of drawings, and Capt. Cook's journal to the time of his death.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

"The prize master, who is arrived at Plymouth with one of the Spanish transports from Cape Finisterre, one of the fleet taken

by Sir George Rodney's Squadron, says, that there were upwards of 3000 Spanish seamen on board their fleet, but no soldiers. Several of the transports mounted guns, and some of them were 800 tons burthen. He heard that more than half of them were built for frigates, and were to be employed as such when they got to the Havannah, whither they were bound. No guns were fired, but those that brought them to.

THURSDAY, 27.

The Captain of the *Carteret Packet*, which is arrived at Penzance with the Mail, writes word, that Pensacola is taken by the Americans, in conjunction with the French and Spaniards. The captain says, that on the 22d of December he was ordered on a cruise, that on the 28th he was chased by some French men of war so near the island that he saw the American colours flying, and several French, Spanish, and American men of war lie in the harbour, and thereupon made the best of his way for England, and got safe into Penzance, from whence he sent up the letters, &c. to the General Post Office.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 3, 1780. Capt. Martial, of his majesty's ship *Emerald*, arrived late last night from Capt. Fielding, with an account of his having fallen in with a fleet of Dutch merchant-ships, under convoy of the Admiral Count Byland, with a squadron of five ships and frigates of war.

Capt. Fielding desired permission to visit the ships, which was refused. Upon sending his boats to visit them, they were fired at; upon which he fired a shot-a-head of the Dutch Admiral, who returned a broadside; Capt. Fielding did the like; and then the Dutch immediately struck their colours. Such of the merchant ships as have naval stores on board were stopped; and the Dutch Admiral told, that he was at liberty to hoist his colours, and prosecute his voyage. He accepted the former, and saluted, but declined the latter, and is coming, with the ships that were under his convoy, to Spithead.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 22, 1780. Rear Admiral Gambier, in his letter to Mr. Stephens, dated at Plymouth, the 19th instant, gives an account of the arrival of Mr. William Jones, master's mate of the *Pearl*, in the *Amisfa* Spanish prize, by whom he learns, that on the 7th instant Admiral Sir George Rodney, with the fleet under his command, in Lat. 42, 9. Long. 12, 28. fell in with a Spanish fleet of 19 transports from Bilbao, bound to Cadiz, laden with provisions and naval stores, under convoy of a 64 gun ship and five frigates; the whole of which, excepting one transport, he took; that they are now on their way to England, under proper convoy; that the vessel which he has brought in has cables of 24 inches, and all
forts

sorts of cordage on board; and that the frigates also are chiefly laden with cordage.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Goodall, of his Majesty's Ship Valiant, to Mr. Stephens, dated at St. Helen's, Jan. 19, 1780.

"The Seaford arrived here last night, and brought in with her the two following Dutch galliots, burthen about 180 tons each, first from Hamburg, and last from the Texel, for Brest.

"De Juffrow Anna, Garben Ages, master, laden with ships knees, standards, &c. and 15,886 lb. of copper in sheets, for sheathing.

"Le Vrow Catherine, Peter Hansen, master, from the same place to Brest, and with a similar cargo. They are both sent into Spithead."

PROMOTION.

THE Rev. James Stonhouse, M. D. rector of Little Cheverel, Wilts, to the rectory of Great Cheverel, in the same county, on the preferation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor.

MARRIAGES.

JAN. JAMES Susannah Patton, Esq. major to 10. in the 39th regiment of foot, to Miss Docksey, only daughter of Thomas Docksey, of Litchfield, Esq. and niece to the late David Garrick, Esq.—12. Sperry Pechall, Esq. Brother of Sir John Pechall, Bart. to Miss Anna Maria Homer.—A few days since, John Macmanara, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Jones, of Kensington, a young lady of immense fortune.—Col. Gordon, of the 50th regiment, to Miss Bamfylde, daughter of the late Sir Richard Bamfylde, of Postimore.—24. John Cowper, of Catcombe, in Wilts, Esq. to Miss Cope, sister to Sir Charles Cope, Bart.

DEATHS.

DEC. GEORGE Booth Tyndale, Esq. of 27. G. Bradford in Somersetshire, son of the late George Tyndale, Esq. of the same place, and nephew of the late Right Hon. the Lord Delamer.—28. Lady Cust, relict of the late Sir Richard Cust, Bart. mother of the late Sir John Cust, Speaker of the House of Commons, and only sister of the late Sir John Brownlow, Viscount Tyrconnel.—Jan. 1. Deborah Lady Hudson, relict of Sir Charles Hudson, Bart.—10. Christopher Blake, Esq. one of the brothers of Sir Patrick Blake.—12. Sir Nathaniel Wombwell, Bart.—16. Sir John Henry More, Bart. by whose death the title is become extinct.—17. Miss Frances Mackworth, eldest daughter of Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Tork, Dec. 30.

AT a very numerous and respectable meeting of the first persons of consi-

deration and property in this county, held here this day, the following petition and resolution were unanimously agreed to:

"To the H. n. the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

"The Petitions of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of York,

"Sheweth,

"That this nation hath been engaged, for several years, in a most expensive and unfortunate war; that many of our valuable colonies, having actually declared themselves independent, have formed a strict confederacy with France and Spain, the dangerous and inveterate enemies of Great Britain: That the consequence of those combined misfortunes hath been, a large addition to the national debt, a heavy accumulation of taxes, a rapid decline of the trade, manufactures, and land rents of the kingdom.

"Alarmed at the diminished resources and growing burthens of this country, and convinced that rigid frugality is now indispensably necessary, in every department of the state, your petitioners observe with grief, that, notwithstanding the calamitous and impoverished conduct of the nation, much public money has been improvidently squandered, and that many individuals enjoy sinecure places, efficient places with exorbitant emoluments, and pensions unmerited by public service, to a large and still increasing amount; whence the Crown has acquired a great and unconstitutional influence, which, if not checked, may soon prove fatal to the liberties of this country.

"Your petitioners conceiving that the true end of every legitimate government is not the emolument of any individual, but the welfare of the community, and considering that by the constitution of this realm the national purse is intrusted, in a peculiar manner, to the custody of this honourable House, beg leave farther to represent, that, until effectual measures be taken to redress the oppressive grievances herein stated, the grant of any additional sum of public money, beyond the produce of the present taxes, will be injurious to the rights and property of the people, and derogatory from the honour and dignity of Parliament.

"Your petitioners, therefore, appealing to the justice of this honourable House, do most earnestly request, that before any new burthens are laid upon this country, effectual measures may be taken by this House to enquire into, and correct the gross abuses in the expenditure of public money; to reduce all exorbitant emoluments; to rescind and abolish all sinecure places, and unmerited pensions; and to appropriate the produce to the necessities of the state, in such manner as to the wisdom of Parliament shall seem meet. And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c."

After which the following resolutions were proposed, and also unanimously agreed to, viz.

"1st.

1st. Resolved, That the petition now read to this meeting, addressed to the House of Commons, and requesting, that, before any new burthens be laid upon the country, effectual measures may be taken by that House to enquire into and correct the gross abuses in the expenditure of public money; to reduce all exorbitant emoluments; to rescind and abolish all sinecure places and unmerited pensions; and to appropriate the produce to the necessities of the state, is approved by this meeting.

2d. Resolved, That a committee of 61 gentlemen be appointed to carry on the necessary correspondence for effectually promoting the object of the petition, and to prepare a plan for an association, on legal and constitutional grounds, to support that laudable reform, and such other measures as may conduce to restore the freedom of Parliament, to be presented by the chairman of the committee to this meeting, held by adjournment, on Thursday in Easter Week next ensuing."

Sixty-one very respectable gentlemen were then appointed of the committee.

Several other counties have followed the example of Yorkshire, and drawn up the like petitions.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, December 28.

THE act to repeal certain acts made in Great Britain, which restrain the trade and commerce of Ireland to foreign parts, being announced officially to the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, in a letter written express to him from Lord Hillsborough; and the act being published on the 28th of December, an illumination took place, which was general.

They write from Dublin, that the leaders of the several trading companies in that city had proposed to have a meeting, to agree to have a statue of Lord North erected in some open part of that city, for his interesting himself in granting a free trade to that kingdom.

Letters from different parts of Ireland say, that some of the most capital people concerned in different manufactures were embarked for the West India islands, to settle a correspondence. The letters all agree that the people are in high spirits, and that some thousands of poor families who were in a starving condition are now comfortably employed.

A M E R I C A N A F F A I R S.

Admiralty Office, January 22, 1780.

REAR-Admiral Parker, commander in chief of his majesty's ships at the Leeward islands, in his letter to Mr. Stephens, dated at Barbadoes the 16th of October last, has transmitted a list of the prizes that had

been taken by the Squadron under his command, of which the following is a copy: and Captain Keeler, of the *Actæon* (one of the Rear-Admiral's Squadron) in a letter to Mr. Stephens, dated at St. Lucia, the 29th of October, relates, that being a few days before, with the *Cornwall*, on a cruise off the island of Martinique, they saw two sail, the one in chase of the other, the latter of which, by signal from the former, was known to be an enemy; that they stood athwart her in order to cut her off from the island; and that soon afterwards she struck to the *Proserpine* of 28 guns, the frigate that was in pursuit of her, and proved to be the *Alcmene*, one of the Count D'Estaing's Squadron, of 30 guns and 220 men, without a gun being fired on either side.

An Account of the Prizes taken by the Ships and Vessels employed at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, under the Command of Hyde Parker, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

August 30, 1779. French Flute *Le Compas*, bound from Martinique, laden with sugar, 20 guns, and 140 men.

Sept. 22 and 23, French ship *Le President*, *Le Berthon*, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with provisions, &c. 550 tons, 30 guns, 160 men. Ditto. French ship *Le Menager*, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with provisions, &c. 600 tons, 30 guns, 160 men. Ditto. French ship *Le Hercule*, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with provisions, &c. 550 tons, 30 guns, 160 men. Ditto. French ship *Le Marechal de Brissac*, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with provisions, &c. 400 tons, 22 guns, 150 men. Ditto. French ship *Le Juste*, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with provisions, &c. 200 tons, 10 guns, 35 men. Ditto. French ship *La Cherie*, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with provisions, &c. 180 tons, 8 guns, 35 men. Ditto. French ship *La Jeanne Henriette*, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with merchandise, 160 tons, 2 guns, 30 men.

Sept. 14. French Polacca *Catharine*, from Maricilles to Martinique, with wine, oil, candles, &c. 100 tons, 4 guns, 27 men.

Sept. 22 and 23. French schooner *Le Lesarde*, from Martinique to Bourdeaux, with sugar, cocoa, and coffee, 50 tons, 12 men. Ditto. American schooner *Count D'Estaing*, from New London to Martinique, with lumber, &c. 90 tons, 22 men.

Sept. 25. French ship *Chauvigny*, from Cayenne to Cape Francois, with fire-wood, brick, &c. 550 tons, 18 guns, 52 men. Ditto. French snow *St. Jacques*, from Cayenne to Cape Francois, with fire-wood, brick, &c. 250 tons, 18 guns, 40 men.

Sept. 8. American schooner *Sally*, from Marblehead to Guadaloupe, with lumber, 60 tons, 6 men.

Sept. 16. American schooner *Nancy*, from Salem to Guadaloupe, with fish and lumber, 40 tons, 5 men.

Sept.

Sept. 29. American brig Fair, from Charles-Town to St. Martin's, with rice and tobacco, 120 tons, 15 men.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable George Macartney, Baron of the Liffanouri, Kat. of the Bath, &c.

The Address of such of the principal Inhabitants of the Island of Grenada, as are now in the Town of Saint George in the said Island.

JULY 5, 1777.

THE testimonies which all orders of men within your Excellency's late government, have given of their sense of the wisdom and justice of your conduct while you presided over them, as well as of your constant zealous and well directed attention to their security and welfare, are too well founded to require a proof of their sincerity by a repetition of them, after your administration has ceased by the fate of war. We shall therefore in this pressing moment of your Excellency's departure, confine ourselves to express that gratitude which we justly feel towards your Excellency to join our voices to the acknowledgement of the conquerors of this island, of the well planned and spirited defence which you have made with such inferior force; and to add, what we had an opportunity of observing, that the example which you gave of intrepidity and coolness during the several attacks must have influenced all persons under your command, to the full exertion of their duty to their sovereign and country; and that your Excellency hath to the last moment of your command and negotiations with the conquerors proved your duty to your sovereign, and a true regard to the people who had been committed to your care.

We wish your Excellency a safe passage to Europe, and all happiness in future.

Frederick Corsar, President of the Council.

William Lucas, Chief Justice.

Geo. Leonard Stanton, Member of the Council.

Gilbert Samer, Member of the Council.

Alexander Winriett, Member of the Assembly.

Patrick Maxwell, Speaker of the Assembly.

Robert Young, Member of the Assembly.

Edmund Proudhook.

John Nelson.

Robert Bogle, Member of the Assembly.

Alexander Stewart.

Thomas Campbell, Member of the Assembly.

John Black, Member of the Council.

Alexander Campbell.

Robert Johnston, Member of the Council.

James Baillie.

Andrew Grant.

John Minzies, Collector of St. George's.

Peter Gordon.

Thomas Brillie.

Patrick Fotheringham.

Ninian Home.

James Stewart.

Donald Campbell.

Benjamin Webster.

Samuel Williams, Member of the Council.

Richard W. Cormick, Memb. of the Asscm.

Richard Willis.

Alexander Houston, Memb. of the Assembly.

Alexander Symson, Member of the Assembly.

Charles Hamilton.

Frances Horsley, Member of the Assembly.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LETTERS from Petersburg, say, There is no longer any doubt but our court has resolved to assist Great-Britain against her revolted colonies in America, with a certain number of ships and troops, which will be ready in a short time. As the abovementioned war is very prejudicial to our trade in many respects; the merchants of this empire are extremely well satisfied that our government have determined to assist Great-Britain in putting an end to it; particularly as we are so very strongly connected in commerce with that power. This affair however has met with great opposition, and it was not till after the most mature deliberation, that the empress determined to conclude any such resolution: however, the very high esteem the English minister, residing here, has found means to acquire, did not a little contribute towards determining our august sovereign in the party she has taken. It is said, that the Squadron destined for the above purpose will consist of 21 sail of the line and nine frigates, and will sail in the spring."

A letter from Stockholm thus concludes: "This Court was applied to some months ago to permit the merchants of Sweden to supply the French navy with naval stores of several kinds, the major part of them to be the growth of this country, particularly oak in great quantities, that wood here being found excellent for shipbuilding; but though the merchants were willing to contract, the king would not permit them, saying, however clandestinely it might be done, it was contrary to the treaty subsisting between him and the king of Great Britain, which forbids the sending of naval stores to his enemies, by Swedish ships. The French, he added, might load whatever they pleased, but his subjects should not be the carriers."

They write from Hanover, that the troops of that electorate, pursuant to orders from England, have been augmented to 30000 men, and that they are in two divisions on the frontiers of that electorate ready to march on the first notice.

The number of ships which have entered into the port of Dantzick (says a letter from that place) during the last year amounts to 537, among which are 119 Dutchmen, and the number of vessels gone out of our port is 521. Our greatest trade during the same year has been in timber for shipbuilding for the English

English and Spanish. It is remarked, that what has been bought for the English was transported in our own vessels, but that bought for the Spaniards was carried to Ferrol and Cadiz in Dutch vessels. We had but few orders for corn last year, and we have now by us 9000 lasts of wheat and 16000 lasts of rye. This stock will probably be much augmented in the spring by importations from Poland, where the harvest has been very plentiful. Our trade in general diminishes visibly, particularly the importation part, and as Russia does all it can to promote the trade of the Mediterranean it is most likely the trade of the Baltick will diminish greatly.

A letter from Amsterdam says, "an affair has lately happened here which causes much stir, on account of the violence of the act. The captain of the Kingston English privateer, lying in the Texel, having missed several of his men, could by no means learn any account of them, till at length a Jew girl informed him she had been employed to inveigle sailors to a musick house, where they were seized by a set of fellows, well known by the name of Silver Copers, who gagged and bound, and then sent them on board a ship outward bound for Batavia. The captain, on this information, ran his privateer along side the Dutchman, and demanded his people, whom they stiffly denied knowing any thing of; he insisted, however, on searching the ship, which he did, after some resistance, where he found them in the hold,

with 20 others, chained down to the timber. A proper representation of the affair has been made to Sir Joseph Yorke. One Englishman and two Dutchmen were separately wounded in the scuffle."

The following are extracts of some private Letters just received from Holland.

"The Viscount D'Hereris, the Spanish Minister at the Hague, has received an answer from the States-General to his two memorials, relative to Gibraltar. This answer is very favourable, and conformable to the placard, published on that subject by their High Mightinesses. At the end of the answer, the States General request the Ambassador to use his good offices with the king his master, that it may please his majesty to order that the procedures against Dutch vessels may be as short as possible, that they might obtain exact justice, and that in future they would not act in so peremptory a manner against them, but examine the case well.

"We hear that a deputation of merchants from Rotterdam came to the Hague last week, and presented a request to the States General, signed by 16 merchants of that city; in which it is said they complain grievously of the strange and even inimical conduct of the court of Madrid towards the Dutch vessels, &c. and request redress on that head. It is said that they at the same time hint their disapprobation of the placard published by the States General on the 31st of December, as being in their opinion too favourable to the court of Spain, &c.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO

CORRESPONDENTS.

THE letter from Durham, containing a singular narrative, is received and under consideration.

Also, reflexions on solitude and retirement.

The poetical pieces by our constant friendly correspondent H. L. will be inserted, as occasion offers, except that on twelfth day, which came too late to be inserted in time.

Evening, an ode; a favour from a lady, will appear in our next.

The Chinese anecdote we accept, and shall insert with pleasure.

The Indian anecdote has been in a late similar publication.

The essay on the benefits of rising early in the morning, is only deferred till the days grow longer.

Strictures on vanity and its effect on the present ages, are received and approved.

The complaints of T. Z. against a great minister for miserable meanness and neglect of merit, is best calculated for a news paper, or a private letter to the noble Lord; it does not come within our plan.

Extracts will certainly be given from the entertaining observations in a tour through parts of England, Wales, and Scotland, in our next.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For FEBRUARY, 1780.

Some Account of Lord Stormont	51
The Hypochondriack, No. XXIX.	52
THE BRITISH THEATRE.	
Account of the Widow of Delphi	54
—Of the Belle's Stratagem	55
Account of an adventurous Descent into the	
Three-mile Cavern in the Peak in Derbyshire	57
Curious Description of a Rock-Salt Pit	58
Strictures on Vanity	59
—Its Effects on the Manners of the Times	60
Reflections on the Uses and Advantages of Night, by the late Sir John Hill	63
PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.	
Debates in the House of Lords	65
—On the Duke of Richmond's Motion for an Address to his Majesty to give up Part of the Civil List Revenue, as an Example of publick Oeconomy	ibid.
Debates in the House of Commons	66
—On the Army Estimate	ibid.
—Lord North's Propositions for the Relief of Ireland	67
—On presenting the Middlesex Petition	68
—On Lord North's Propositions	69
Debates in the House of Lords	71
—On the Duke of Richmond's Motion, for Copies of the Spanish and French Manifestoes	ibid.

Debates on the Earl of Shelburne's Motion for checking and controuling the Expences of the Extraordinaries of the War	72
Debates in the House of Commons	ibid.
—On the Ordnance Estimate	ibid.
Sketch of the Accomplishments requisite for a British Senator, from <i>Admiral's</i> Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances	74
A Scene of delicate Affection, from the Tutor of Truth	78
Description of Windsor and its Environs	80
—Anecdote of the Origin of Free-Masons in England	ibid.
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
—Of Medical Commentaries	82
—Of Facts, addressed to the Landholders, &c.	ibid.
—Of an Address to the Freeholders of Middlesex	83
—Of General Burgoyne's State of the Expedition from Canada	ibid.
—Dr. Hardy's Answer to Dr. Rioulay	84
List of New Books for Jan. and Feb.	ibid.
POETICAL ESSAYS.	
Evening, an Ode, by a young Lady	86
Ode on the Author's Birth-Day	87
Favourite Songs in Harlequin Fortunatus	ib.
A Song by the late Dr. Hoadley	88
Monthly Chronoleger	ibid.

With the following Embellishments, viz.

A Striking Likeness of the Right Honourable LORD STORMONT,

AND

A South-West View of the QUEEN'S PALACE, with Part of the CASTLE at Windsor, both elegantly engraved.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Paternoster-Row; Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in FEBRUARY, 1780.

Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Old S. S. Ann.	South Sea Old S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced.	3 per C. consols.	3 per C. In Ann. B. 1726.	3 per C. 3 per C. 3 per C. 4. P. C. 3 1/2 B. Conf. 1751.	Lon. A. In. B. Prem. 26	Navy B. Diff. 11 1/2	Lottery Tick.	Wind Weath. at Deal London
Sunday					60 1/2			17 1/2	11 1/2		N E Frost
113 1/4	151	60	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2		61 1/2	26	11 1/2		N E
114 1/4		59 3/4	61 1/2	61 1/2	61		62	26	11 1/2		N E
	148 1/2		61 1/2	61 1/2		59 1/2		17 1/2			W
Sunday					60 1/2		61 1/2	26	11 1/2		S W
		60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	62	26	11 1/2		N E
			61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2		62	26	11 1/2		W
115		60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2		62	23	11 1/2		N W Rain
114 1/2		61	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	62	22	11 1/2		Fair
Sunday					61		62	20	11 1/2		S W
					61		62	21	11 1/2		S
114 1/2		61	62	61 1/2	61		62	21	11 1/2		N E
114 1/2		61	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2		62	21	11 1/2		N E
114		60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2		62	15	11 1/2		N W
Sunday					60 1/2		62	15	11 1/2		N W
114 1/2		60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2		62	15	11 1/2		S W Rain
114 1/2		60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2		62	15	11 1/2		Frost
114 1/2		60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2		62	15	11 1/2		Snow
Sunday					61 1/2		62	15	11 1/2		Frost
		69 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2		62	15	11 1/2		N W
114 1/2		60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2		62	15	11 1/2		N W
114 1/2		60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2		62	15	11 1/2		N W
Sunday					61 1/2		62	15	11 1/2		S W
		60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2		62	15	11 1/2		Fair
114 1/2		60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2		62	15	11 1/2		Frost

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard Winchester Bushel.											
Wheat.			Rye.			Barley.			Oats.		
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 6	2 1	2 4	3 7	2 2	2 1	3 7	2 2	2 1	3 7	2 2	2 1
3 7	2 3	2 3	4 3	3 7	2 1	4 3	3 7	2 1	4 3	3 7	2 1
North Wales			South Wales			Scotland			England		
3 6			3 7			3 6			3 6		
3 7			3 7			3 6			3 6		
3 7			3 7			3 6			3 6		

London May. Feb. 1780.



THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF LORD VISCOUNT STORMONT, &c. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait from an original Picture.)



DAVID MURRAY, the present Viscount Stormont, Baron of Seaton and Balvaird, heretofore keeper of the palace of Seaton in Scotland, succeeded his father as one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, being elected in 1748.

His lordship, after receiving a finished education at home, made the tour of Europe, and while he was on his travels, he was appointed Resident at the Court of Dresden: in that capacity he was so highly esteemed by the Elector of Saxony and the nobility, that a marriage was accomplished between his lordship and a daughter of Count Bunan. This lady died at Vienna in 1766, leaving him one daughter, Lady Elizabeth Mary. In 1755, his lordship was appointed Ambassador to the King of Poland, in which situation, we believe, he remained till the peace, and immediately after, viz. in May 1763, his lordship was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor, and the Empress Dowager of Germany. It was of the utmost importance, in order to preserve the tranquillity of Europe, to have an able minister at the Court of Vienna at this period, and it is said to be owing to the exertion of his lordship's ministerial talents and address, that the Emperor has been kept steady in his alliance and friendship for Great Britain, in opposition to the undermining influence of France. His lordship also had a considerable share in promoting the peace between the Russians and the Turks, and in cementing that close, commercial, and political alliance between the Courts of Peterburgh and London, which may prove highly beneficial to Great Britain, by the assistance to be obtained from the formidable power of the Empress of Russia. It is not meant to assert that Lord Stormont was a principal in the negotiations between the Courts of Peterburgh and Constantinople, nor between the former and our court; the abilities of the ministers of the respective powers immediately concerned were equal to their important functions; but the strict intimacy in which his lordship lived with the ministers from every power in Europe to the courts where he resided, enabled him to become a powerful, friendly mediator.

His lordship lived upon terms of great amity with the late Lord Cathcart, the British Ambassador at the Court of Peterburgh, while his lordship was at Vienna, and upon the appointment of other ministers to those departments, their friendship was cemented by the ties of affinity, Lord Stormont marrying in 1776, the Lady Louisa Cathcart, his lordship's third daughter. His Lordship's last embassy was to the Court of Versailles, upon the recall of Lord Rochford, who was appointed Secretary of State, and in this station he continued till the rupture with France obliged him to quit that perfidious court.

So many years residence abroad, has made Lord Stormont almost a stranger at home, and though he may have performed very essential services for his country, yet they have been in such a line as from their very nature cannot be known to the public at large. Great expectations however may be formed in his present station of Secretary of State for the Northern department, if the prejudices entertained against him merely as a North Briton, do not occasion his removal. In the humble opinion of the writer of these imperfect memoirs, it should be an invariable rule to appoint those persons who have been long employed in embassies abroad to the office of Secretary of State. The very title and the principal functions of this office pointing out the propriety of this choice.

Lord Stormont's first speech in the House of Lords, on the 7th of December 1778 (see our Magazine, Vol. XLVII. p. 589) when administration was accused of deficiency in not procuring early intelligence, was heard with admiration by the crowd of strangers below the bar, and most assuredly his lordship upon that occasion, and upon several others since, has set an example of politeness, cool temper, and moderation towards his adversaries, highly becoming the dignity of the House of Peers.

To a graceful person and genteel address, his lordship adds an elegance of diction, rarely to be met with, and nature has supplied him with an harmonious voice. It is necessary to add, that this account is penned by an Englishman, a native of London, and one who has no connexion whatever with administration! M.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXIX.

Qui multum in suorum misericordia ponunt ignorant quàm celerrimè lachrymæ inarescant. Nemo fideliter diligit quem fastidit. Nam et calamitas querula est, et superba felicitas. Ita suam quisque fortunam in consilio habet cum de aliena delibet; et nisi mutuo effemus miseri alim alius potuissimus esse fastidio.

QUINTUS CURTIUS.

“For they who rely much on the compassion of their friends are ignorant that tears are soon dried up. Nobody can love sincerely those they loath. For, as calamity is full of complaints, prosperity is disdainful. Every one considers his own circumstances when he deliberates concerning those of others. And were we not equally miserable, we had long ago loathed each other.”

DIGBY.

Once happened to overhear a conversation between two grenadiers of the 56th regiment of foot, one of whom expressed his aversion to the fatigues, severities, and dangers of a campaign, while the other talked with heroic ardour of encountering them, concluding his speech in these words, “Let me be the man who is envied, not he who is pitied.” I regret that I did not take down the name of this gallant soldier who uttered a truly noble sentiment with a native dignity of manner. If he has not obtained promotion, I am sure he deserved it.

I have since that time frequently thought of the sentiment which pleased me highly; and I hope I shall be able from thinking of it at present to suggest to my readers some useful reflexions.

To be the object of pity is a situation very humiliating. For although Pity is said to be sister to love, and a certain degree of tender affection is always mixed with it, there is no doubt at the same time such an inferiority in being pitied as is not consistent with dignity of character. *Poor man—I am sorry for him—I pity him*—are lessening expressions, and *pitiful* is as much a contemptuous as it is a lamentable epithet.

All men therefore of high spirit endeavour to conceal the appearances of grief or distress. Not that they would wish to be thought insensible, or not to feel very keenly. But because they would not be objects of Pity, which implies weakness, but objects of Admiration as suffering with firmness.

Is it not then out of character in the brave Meor, the veteran general, *Othello*, to submit to be an object of Pity?

In his justification of himself before the Senate of Venice for having gained the affections of his fair lady *Desdemona*, he tells how he recounted to her the story of his life with all its disastrous chances, and adds,

“She lov’d me for the dangers I had pass’d,
“And I lov’d her that she did pity them.”

But we must observe that he did not present himself to the Senate as an object of Pity. It was only to his mistress; and as I have remarked when treating of love in these papers, a man is not debased by the most submissive condescension when that is his motive. I did indeed at first suppose that *Shakespeare* with all his wonderful knowledge of human nature had in this instance been wrong. But I believe it will be found upon every trial as I have found here, that the more his strokes of character are considered they will appear the juster.

They who have enjoyed uninterrupted happiness are little disposed to pity others who are distressed. Very few indeed have had such a continued sunshine of existence. But the reciprocation between having felt misery ourselves and feeling for that of others, will hold proportionally downwards till we come to those who are so wretched that their temper is broken and peevish.

It may be argued that Pity is natural to human nature; and this opinion I know is cherished by many fine theorists, the heat of whose imagination puts a gloss upon the coarseness of life. If it should be said that children are prone to pity, let it be remembered that we are all in some distress from our first entrance upon this

state

state of being, so that sounds and signs of woe must touch our hearts with sympathetick feelings; but I am rather of opinion that children are naturally without Pity; and the man of nature, the savage is undoubtedly void of it. As we advance in life we must be "taught to feel another's woe," and precepts will not do without the more effectual discipline of distress.

That this is most certainly true none of us will doubt; who keep in mind with grateful reverence the mysterious condescension of the sacred author of our religion, who was himself tempted like as we are that he might have a feeling for our infirmities,

Amongst men, who as dependent beings, eager for happiness in a world where happiness is rarely to be found, must ever be influenced by views of self-interest immediate or more remote, it may be affirmed that Pity would not exist were it not from the consideration that they may stand in need of it in their turn. For what thinking man is not convinced that he is liable to variety of evil; and that the kind commiseration of others if delicately shown will soothe and alleviate his wretchedness.

At the same time we should never forget that a very nice delicacy indeed is requisite in showing pity. If a man cannot allure his feelings, or at least his appearance and behaviour, to the state of mind in which he sees an unhappy friend, he had better keep at a distance from him. For to oppose joy or even serenity to sadness and vexation, has the effect of an insult though unintentional. In pitying an unhappy friend we must make him feel that we do not despise him but that we ourselves would be equally afflicted were we in his situation. The cause of his woe must be reflected from us to him, if not with equal magnitude to the picture in his imagination, yet with no striking difference, and by tacitly confessing a dread of what he suffers we must guard against seeming to have a superiority over him. Talk as we will of the dignity of distress, it is but an artificial dignity; and a sound, clear-headed, prosperous man cannot help feeling himself to be above the most meritorious unfortunate sufferer. Hudibras's ludicrous apology for cowardice

"For those that fly may fight again,
"Which he can never do that's slain,"

is so very contrary to the universal principles of respect due to bravery, and of contempt to pusillanimity, that a man must be a very dull and cold philosopher indeed who can seriously adopt it as good sense, though perhaps it is so in reality. But let us suppose two officers in the army, one of whom by the most distinguished bravery and masterly conduct has gained a complete victory of great consequence to his country, but has lost both his arms, or been otherwise maimed in a wretched manner; and the other without any disgrace, but by accidental arrangements has never had any opportunity of acquiring glory, or doing any service whatever, but has perfect health, and the possession of all his limbs in full vigour and grace, would not the latter be looked upon as having the advantage of the former?

But not only does Pity subject him who is the object of it to inferiority of estimation, but it also makes him more or less an object of disgust. We are affected with disgust by whatever gives us pain, and some philosophers have ascribed our relieving the distresses of others solely to our wish to get free of the uneasiness which their distresses make ourselves feel by presenting disagreeable images. Unless, therefore, our affection for the object of our Pity be such as to counterbalance the disgust, we shall not be able to prevent ourselves from looking upon that person with aversion.

These considerations which experience proves to be just, should make us very cautious of complaining to people indiscriminately. An Hypochondriack is very apt to do this. A sickly man goes about to every one who pretends to skill in physick, or who he thinks has been ill like himself, hoping to obtain a cure or a palliative. So a Hypochondriack whose mind is sickly, and who suspects that others are not well, his distemper having in common with the jaundice an imaginary transference or communication of itself, is perpetually trying to obtain hints for relief, and while his spirits are sunk in despondency, lays open all his weaknesses. Instead of giving my reader a long admonition which he may forget, I would have him keep in his memory

as I do, an observation by Dr. Johnson in his preface to Cowley. "He published his pretensions and his discontent in an Ode called *"The Complaint,"* in which he styles himself the

melancholy Cowley. This met with the usual fortune of complaints, and seems to have excited more Contempt than Pity."

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

THIS evening was performed the first time a new dramatick piece, written by Mr. Cumberland, intitled *The Widow of Delphi; or, The Descent of the Deities.* The characters were represented as follow:

Phormio	<i>Mr. Lewis.</i>
Magadorus	<i>Mr. Quick.</i>
Pertinax	<i>Mr. Wilson.</i>
Apollo	<i>Mr. Mattocks.</i>
Mercury	<i>Mr. Edwin.</i>
Tranio	<i>Mr. Lee-Lewes.</i>
Venus	<i>Miss Brown.</i>
Lucretia	<i>Mrs. Wilson.</i>
Philonis	<i>Mrs. Kennedy.</i>
Agapea	<i>Mrs. Hartley.</i>

THE FABLE, by which the immortals are introduced, is short. The chief priestess of the oracle at Delphi, called the Pythia, is on the point of death, and Apollo, attended by Mercury, descends in order to provide a successor. Venus also leaves Olympus to enquire the fate of a son she had by a noble Theban, and whom she had exposed in the Paphian grove. Venus finds her son, who is called Phormio, he is a slave in the service of Agapea, a beautiful widow of high rank, and fondly attached to the memory of her husband; but the uncommon attention of her slave, aided by his beauty and graces, had touched her heart, spite of her natural haughtiness and reserve. Mercury, with a view of ingratiating himself with Venus, appears in the disguise of a pedlar, and prevails on the widow to take a picture, which he informs her is of such magick power, that the person to whom she gives it will possess her heart. He also shows her the face of Phormio in a magick mirror; the widow, alarmed at her danger, which is increased by the captivating behaviour of Phormio, determines to present the picture to the Pythia, to prevent its falling into other

hands. But Venus assumes the disguise of a priestess, or vestal of the temple, and by her aid Phormio receives the picture instead of the Pythia, who is now dead—and the passion of the beautiful widow for her slave is confirmed. After some attempts to increase the dramattick perplexity by a mysterious oracle, Phormio's real character is announced by Venus, he is declared King of Thebes, and made happy in the possession of the lovely widow.

The other characters are principally those of Magadorus and Pertinax, brothers, but of totally different characters. Magadorus, who is called the Magnifico, is sent with certain deputies from Thebes, desiring a king to be named by Apollo, and Magadorus conceives himself the man intended: he is a vain luxurious glutton, his brother a stoick philosopher, who pretends to despise pain and fear. Magadorus is a pleasing character, but the author, in attempting to make Pertinax ridiculous and disgusting, has succeeded too well.

Lucretia, who is called an hostess, or keeper of a tavern in Delphi, and is supposed to have had an amour with Mercury in disguise some years before, was represented as an elegant girl, and sings and says a great number of very pretty things, though it is not easy to point out any material business or connexion she has with the piece.

Tranio, a servant of Magadorus, is drawn with some very bold and successful strokes.

Mr. Cumberland, in the whole of this piece, seems to have depended too much on that stile of humour, which it was so much the fashion to admire in Lucian; he would have done well to have recollected that Lucian was almost the only humourist amongst all the writers of antiquity, and the moderns have excelled them in nothing so much as this talent; and also, that

the

the wit and observation of comedy is his forte, rather than a natural vein of humour and the light vagaries of imagination—the story and the greater part of the situation of the Widow, and her supposed slave, are well conceived, and have throughout a good effect; many passages are finely written, and the flashes of wit frequently occur; but humour, which is continually attempted, almost constantly fails.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

At the same theatre was performed the first time, a new comedy, called *The Belle's Stratagem*, written by Mrs. Cowley.

PERSONS OF THE DRAMA.

Doricourt	<i>Mr. Lewis.</i>
Hardy	<i>Mr. Quick.</i>
Sir Geo. Touchwood	<i>Mr. Wroughton.</i>
Saville	<i>Mr. Aikin.</i>
Courtall	<i>Mr. Robson.</i>
Villars	<i>Mr. Whitfield.</i>
Plutter	<i>Mr. Lee-Leaves.</i>
Silver Tongue	<i>Mr. Edwin.</i>
Crowquill	<i>Mr. Jones.</i>
Miss Hardy	<i>Miss Younge.</i>
Lady F. Touchwood	<i>Mrs. Hartley.</i>
Mrs. Racket	<i>Mrs. Matlocks.</i>
Miss Ogle	<i>Mrs. Morton.</i>
Kitty Willis	<i>Miss Stewart.</i>

Ladies and Gentlemen at a Masquerade and Auction, Puffers, Servants, &c.

The story is as follows:—Mr. Doricourt, a young man of family and fortune, having spent the usual number of summers and winters in the courts on the continent, returns to England to marry a lady, to whom he had been contracted in his infancy. The intended bride and bridegroom have been kept almost strangers to each other by the lady's father, who supposed their mutual impression would be the more forcible on Doricourt's return: It appears, however, that he was mistaken, for the young gentleman having contracted a taste for foreign manners, beholds the pretty, modest English woman with perfect indifference. The lady (Miss Hardy) at the same time conceives a tendresse for him—or rather, as she informs her friend, Mrs. Racket, the tenderness which had grown up with her, is strengthened into a violent passion, when she beholds her pretty boy improved into an elegant, accomplished

man, of travelled manners, but without foppery or affectation.

One interview at their lawyer's is the only one that has passed when the play opens; and we find the lady resolved to touch the heart of her intended husband, or to refuse his hand. Her father is then introduced, soliciting himself on the success of his project, averring that Mr. Doricourt, exactly as he *foresees*, had fallen violently in love with Letty. This little gentleman, has the faculty of foreseeing every thing, and penetrating into nothing; the character is original, has some humour, and much pleasantry. Letitia endeavours to persuade her father (what she saw but too clearly) that she had made no impression on him, and retires hinting at some stratagem she had conceived, in order to conquer his indifference.

The second act opens at Sir George Touchwood's; a lively interview takes place between him and Doricourt, in which Sir George is laughed at for being found a married man, who had so vehemently protested against the state. The baronet defends himself on the beauty of his lady, and the simplicity of her character. The scene ends with Doricourt's insisting on seeing her, which the other had endeavoured to evade, from a delicate jealousy, natural only to very sensible minds. Mrs. Racket, a lively fashionable widow, then appears with two other ladies. They form a design to convert the artless Lady Touchwood into a *fine lady*, in order to plague her husband. Her ladyship, who is an inexperienced girl, bred up by her father (though an Earl) in solitude, falls easily into the snare, and when the husband appears, is on the point of decamping with her rantipole companions. A most spirited and characteristic debate immediately takes place between the widow and Sir George, in which the manners of high life are satirised and defended with great force. The scene ends, however, with the defeat of Sir George, who retires in displeasure, and the triumph of the ladies.

An auction-room is then discovered, and Silver-Tongue the auctioneer enters, giving directions to his puffers; which gives an opportunity for a satirical and ludicrous representation of the

the arts of those gentry. After the company is assembled, the wit, observation, and novelty of the auctioneer, make entertaining and interesting a scene, which we conceive not to be absolutely necessary to the piece; though in it, Courtall first sees Lady Touchwood: which interview is the foundation of the under-plot.

The third act opens with Miss Hardy and Mrs. Rackett, contriving to amuse Doricourt into the idea, that the former is a mere bashful, ignorant girl, full of *mauvaise honte* and pertness. The lady's embarrassment, during their morning interview, contributes to the deceit, and the accomplished Doricourt finds himself on the verge of marrying a Miss Mawkin.

Having succeeded in increasing her lover's indifference into absolute dislike, we next behold Miss Hardy at a masquerade, where, in the most captivating manner and alluring dress, she makes a conquest of Doricourt's heart—with her mask on. She dances, sings, and displays a thousand graces, which it was not possible to conceive belonged to the awkward creature he had left behind him at Mr. Hardy's. But this is not the only business carried on at the masquerade—Courtall, having conceived a passion for Lady Frances Touchwood, meets her here, and carries her off (as he imagines) in the dress of her husband; but lo! a Mr. Saville, who had once been under the influence of this lady's charms, and who entertains the highest ideas of her worth, circumvents the innamorato, by bringing a girl in the habit of Lady Touchwood, and who is carried off by him to his lodgings. This business, and that of Doricourt's, together with the various characters and incidents introduced into the scene, make this masquerade full of amusement, interest, and bustle. Hardy, in the dress of Little Isaac, appears here, and adds much to the humour of the scene. The act ends at Courtall's, who enters with the supposed Lady Frances, and, throwing himself at her feet, avows his passion, and makes his apologies. The girl, who had received her cue from Saville, affects confusion, and when on the point of yielding, Saville, with half a dozen masquerade bucks, enter

the house, and force their way up stairs. The lady is concealed in the bed-chamber, and Courtall endeavours to get rid of his unwelcome visitants, but in vain; the wicked rogues are in possession of the plot, and forcing open the bed-chamber door, bring forward the lady, who, to Courtall's utter confusion, turns out to be a well-known Kitty Willis. He is sufficiently laughed at, and then receives an admonition on his conduct from Saville.

The Hardy family open the fifth act, contriving to seduce Doricourt into the marriage with Letitia, before he discovers that she is the lady who captivated him. In the mean while Doricourt, who thinks of her with detestation, resolves to affect a lunacy, that Hardy may be induced to cancel their mutual engagements. Saville, the friend of Doricourt, accidentally meeting Mrs. Rackett at Touchwood's, an éclaircissement takes place, and they determine that Doricourt shall appear at Hardy's in his assumed madness, be laughed at, and married, but not undeceived. All this is accomplished with great spirit by means of a pretended illness of Mr. Hardy's, who, surrounded by the paraphernalia of sickness, prevails on the reluctant Doricourt to fulfil his engagements to his daughter. After the marriage, he runs the gauntlet through his friends, who pity, condole, and plague him; when, to his astonishment and concern, the masquerade lady presents herself. He is much agitated, though the reflection that she is a kept woman gives him some degree of firmness. This information had been given him at the Pantheon by Flutter, who throughout the piece is one of the most delightful, busy, trifling, necessary persons that can be conceived. The idea of her being a kept woman had determined Doricourt to obey the dying Hardy; but now finding he had been misled, he vents his rage on Flutter, and whilst he is in a paroxysm of fury and distress, his wife takes off her mask, which produces a most excellent and pointed situation; and the piece ends with a compliment to the modesty and reserved manners of English ladies from the converted Doricourt, which does Mrs. Cowley particular credit.

ACCOUNT OF AN ADVENTUROUS DESCENT INTO THE THREE MILE CAVERN,

One of the Wonders of the Peak of Derbyshire, never before described.

(From Observations, made during a Tour through Parts of England, Scotland, and Wales.)

THE last place I parted with you from was Peake's Hole, and there you will naturally have concluded that our underground workings had been at an end. But, alas! my friend, fate had otherwise ordained it; the spirit of curiosity had warped our rational faculties; danger had become familiar to us, and we therefore determined upon a plan that wiser men would have shuddered at the idea of. This was no less than the exploring the three-mile cavern, which I have already mentioned. Summoning therefore a *posse-comitatus* of all the miners of the place; we in brief told them our intention. Astonishment at first prevented them from answering us; none but two or three had ever ventured upon a trial; custom even had not reconciled the others to so hazardous an enterprise. A promise of reward, however, prevailed upon the whole, and they accordingly agreed to attend us in the morning. In the mean time, a messenger being dispatched to Sheffield for torches, we began seriously to prepare for our descent; this was soon accomplished. A paper of memorandums was left in our escutores, and a card, in case of an accident, telling who our friends were, and where they were to be found, was left upon our table in the inn.

Thus guarding against the worst that could befall us, at least so far as it respected matters which we might leave behind, we early the next morning, accompanied by a chosen set of our new guides, repaired to the top of the mountain, where the scissure opened itself about three feet in diameter. Provided by the miners with proper dresses, we then stripped ourselves of our outward apparel, and putting on each a pair of canvas trowsers, a flannel jacket, and over that a canvas frock, with a handkerchief round our heads, and a miner's cap, we all proceeded one by one, down this dread abyss, for the distance of about four

hundred and twenty feet perpendicular. Imagination can scarcely form a descent more perilous than this was. The only steps to tread on, or things to hold by, were bits of oak stuck into the sides, inhabitants of that place since it was first discovered, and which, from want of use, it was natural to suppose might have either rotted or loosened themselves in the earth; moreover, a false step hurled one inevitably to destruction: fortunately all was firm, and we arrived at the bottom unhurt. From hence, ranging ourselves in order, with a large bundle of candles and torches, independent of the candles we each of us carried, we proceeded on with tolerable facility, through two or three lofty and most beautifully enamelled caverns of spar. This we conceived an earnest of future delight, and the tablets were accordingly set to work; but, alas! how great was our mistake! Here our difficulties were to commence. Following the guide, who besides another who was with us, were the only two of the party who had ever penetrated before, we forced our way with infinite struggles, through a narrow space, between two rocks, and thence getting on our hands and knees, were, for the full distance of a mile, obliged to crawl without ever daring to lift up our heads, the passage being too low. Filled with mud, dirt, and a multitude of bits of rocks, our progress was painful indeed, we still however hoped for something better. On we accordingly proceeded, till a dreadful noise, rumbling along the horrible crevices of the cave, gave us to understand we were near a river: to this then we accordingly hurried. But description is inadequate to any thing like a representation of this scene. A vast ocean seemed roaring in upon us; in some places bursting with inconceivable impetuosity, and at others falling through dreadful chasms, naturally formed to give it vent: through this our journey

H

was

was to continue. A cry of light, however, alarmed us: the confinement of the air, and the narrowness of our track had extinguished all our torches; the candles too, all but one small end were totally expended. We knew not what to do. In vain the miners halloo'd for the supply which was to have come behind; no answer was to be heard. Our fate seemed now inevitable; but we who were the principals fortunately expressed no fear. In this extremity a gallant fellow, who yet was ignorant of the place, but from experience knew the danger we were in, suddenly disappeared, and after groping for a considerable time in the dismal horrors of the place, at length returned to us with a supply of candles, having discovered his companions, to whom they were given in charge, almost petrified with fear, and unable to continue after us from their apprehension. Reprieved in this manner from a death which seemed to await us, in its most horrid form, we onward proceeded with a fresh recruit of spirits, and plunging into the river above our waists, scarce tenable from the impetuosity of the torrent, we cautiously picked our steps, and, at length, after a four-hours most unspeakable fatigue, arrived at about three hundred yards beyond the spot, where the subterranean passage we had the day before explored, was expected to find an entrance into this dreadful place. Here then we were obliged to stop, a fall into a yawning gulph, in which I was providentially saved by a corner of a rock catching me by the knee, had hitherto given me an inconceivable degree of pain; but I had not spoke; it now became scarce bearable; out however I was to crawl, and that too upon this tortured limb. The retreat accordingly began; but no anguish could surpass the excess of tor-

ment I was in. Often did I wish to remain where I was; no succour or assistance could be given me: every man was painfully busied in the charge of his own safety. At length, having almost worn out the other knee, and torn both my sides and back by forcing myself in those positions, I was compelled to call out for help, as we happily came to the first opening where I could be raised. Languor and faintness from what I had suffered, had totally deprived me of my strength: I was accordingly seated on a rock, but in a few minutes, having collected myself as much as possible, I tottered through the rest of the cavern, helped where assistance could be given me, and in that manner got to the blessed sunshine of the day. All the rest, however, were tolerably well, excepting two of our guides, one of whom had received a violent contusion on his head from a rock; and another several bruises from a fall, in his climbing up the last aperture. Altogether, the depth we had descended was about one hundred and forty fathom or nine hundred and eighty feet, and the length about three miles, according to the miners calculation. Neither at this distance were we at the end; a passage still continued, but so filled with water, and so full of peril, that the miners themselves were averse to further trial. And here, my friend, I will take my leave of you for the present. The pains in my limbs are still excruciating, but a little time will set all to rights again; all I have to say is, that I never wish even the greatest enemy I have in the world, to be so unpardonably led by curiosity as to tempt destruction, where, independent of the dangers of the place, the falling of a single stone might bury him in eternity for ever.

CURIOUS DESCRIPTION OF A ROCK-SALT PIT.*

(From the same entertaining Work.)

FROM Liverpool we next proceeded through Prescot and Warrington, to Northwich, a considerable town in Cheshire. In the neighbourhood of Northwich salt has been made from springs for many years; it has not, however,

* This is the first account that has been given, that we recollect, of the inside of the Rock-Salt Pits; but the author is greatly mistaken in asserting, that these Pits have

however, been until lately, that pits of the Rock-Salt have been discovered, and that they have been worked to an advantage. On going to one of these pits, we found the same ceremony observed as at all the break-neck places we had visited. Miners jackets and caps were immediately substituted in lieu of our own dresses, and thus accoutred, into a bucket we were placed one after another, and in that manner lowered down about 200 feet. Accustomed to much greater depths, this you may be assured, was but a trifle to us in the matter of descending. It is true that, by the distribution of lights, we could easily discern our landing-place below from our first offset in case of an accident; but this was nothing; draw-well like, as one bucket went down another came up: one crammed with men, the other filled with brine: this, however, had its good consequences; for as salt is an acknowledged preservative of animal consistency, and as the ascending bucket gently sprinkled a little of its contents upon the creatures who were lowering in the nether one, this same fluid served as a specific against the vapours of the place. Armed then in this manner, we all got to the bottom; but our surprise is scarcely to be conceived.

In former excursions room had scarcely been allotted to us for other purposes than merely to crawl upon our knees as brutes; here another scene

was exhibited. Conceive to yourself an extensive area of solid rock, level as if it had been worked by the nicest hand of masonry; the roof in the same manner rising to a dome with a cupola in the centre, and the whole supported by the most regular colonades, five-and-forty feet in height, eighteen feet in thickness, and distant from each other, about four-and-twenty feet; this too all of Rock-Salt, and glittering with transparency: credit me when I tell you, that of all subterranean curiosities in this island, this is probably the best worth seeing. Were I in a romantick humour, truth would support me in almost any thing I could say of it; but I am tired to death with description—it is a most laborious business. Seize, therefore, upon the Arabian Nights Entertainments, and pick out the dazzling palace of some genii, and there transport yourself in imagination: this will give you some idea of it; inadequate perhaps, but sufficient in some degree, to answer the impression I am desirous you should receive.

The quantity of this rock beneath, the miners are not able to ascertain; dangers irremediable would attend the trial. It has been made, but with a melancholy consequence: the water gushed in, and with such irresistible impetuosity, that it filled the cavern and destroyed every creature who was in it at the moment.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

STRICTURES ON VANITY, AND ITS EFFECTS UPON THE PRESENT AGE.

— *Stultus labor est ineptiarum.*

MART.

AS every individual is distinguished from another by some particular genius, some distinguishing cast of mind, some prevailing vice, virtue, or foible; so every period in history, and every age, is distinguished from the succeeding, by some general disposition of the people, some peculiar vices or excellences, some universal bent, that stamps a character upon that age

or period, differing from all other, as one man differs from another in temper or features. Thus we have remarked the iron age, the golden age, the augustan age, and the barbarous ages; historians distinguishing almost every century with some epithet, denoting the general dispositions of the people that lived in these periods.

When we look back to the history of
H 2 this

have not been worked to advantage till lately. Liverpool Rock-Salt has been exported annually to Ostend, for the use of the Salt refineries in the Austrian Netherlands, upwards of twenty years.

this kingdom, it is easy to trace these periodical characters of our forefathers, and to distinguish every reign by something peculiar to itself; for it is observable, from the great variety and perpetual vicissitude in the tempers of individuals, that there is a greater diversity of these general characters in our history, than in that of any other nation under the sun. A general character, drawn by a judicious hand, of the Dutch or Spaniards, may continue, with very little variation, for two or three centuries; but a description of the manners, customs, and prevailing disposition of the English, however true for the present time, in perhaps less than twenty years, loses all likeness of the nation, and can give no more idea of the children of these people, than if it had been drawn a thousand years ago, or for a different nation or kingdom.

Thus the reign of King Charles I. and the succeeding usurpation, was remarkable for religion, enthusiasm, and a noble spirit of liberty; and though it was far from being eminent for wit or learning, yet it produced some of the greatest geniuses for both camp or cabinet, that this or any other nation ever saw. But how quick the transition in the next reign to atheism, infidelity, and the most slavish and venal subjection to the most profligate, though the wittiest court, that ever disgraced the English annals!

The succeeding reigns had their distinguishing peculiarities; but I have often puzzled myself to find out by what epithet, by what characteristick, the last twenty years of our history can be distinguished to posterity. I was long tempted to think, that the genius of this generation might be compared to some of those individuals we often meet with in company, who have nothing to recommend them to our esteem, nor nothing so glaringly offensive as to incur our displeasure; but are a kind of neutral beings, tolerated for their insignificance, and admitted into company merely to make up the parade of an assembly. Good-nature would have prompted me to distinguish this period of our history by the epithet of neutral; but regard to truth points out one yet more expressive of the disposition of the people, that is, the age of *Vanity*.

Vanity and trifling, folly seems the distinguishing characteristics of the present generation; Vanity is the prevailing foible, and the universal motive of all our actions, and the main spring of all our vices and virtues. I distinguish Vanity from pride, as the object of pride is generally something substantial, flows from a notion, no matter whether true or false, that we are possessed of some real merit, on which we value ourselves, and on that score claim deference, respect, and homage from all we converse with. But the object of Vanity, which operates in the same manner as pride, is ever for some trifle, of no intrinsic worth, that whether we are possessed of it or not, stamps no value upon the man; does not make him one jot better, wiser, or happier than his neighbour; and consequently, can neither beget esteem or veneration, but from dispositions equally vain and trifling. It is the constant companion of a little, narrow, ignorant mind; for such men, when, by the utmost effort of self-love and flattery, they cannot raise themselves a reputation for any thing intrinsically excellent or praise-worthy, immediately turn their little wits, to make themselves remarkable for something within the sphere of their narrow talents. This is the origin of that despicable species of beings, begot between the milliner, taylor, perriwig-maker, and embroiderer, called beaus, macaronies, fribbles, petit-maitres, with a long &c. of insignificant triflers, that almost make up the gross body of the present generation, and from whence I think it may, with great justice, be distinguished to posterity, as the age of *Vanity* or *foppery*.

It is true, that besides the characterising foible of *Vanity*, we possess all the vices of former times; I wish I could, with equal truth, say the same of their virtues.

I think, with great submission to the reigning wits of our own times, I may venture to affirm, that we fall infinitely short of the spirit, humour, and integrity of the reign of King Charles II. We have not a jot more religion, only we have changed the absurdity of atheism into settled deism; and I am afraid we cannot boast more of our love for liberty, than of our love for religion; for we do not seem to care
whether

whether popery or the church of England prevails. As to venality, for which that reign was remarkable, I think we may put in our claim to it upon much better foundation, since we have reduced corruption into a system; a regular science, in which every man prides himself in being an adept. But we possess this, and all other vices, both in a different degree, and from widely different motives and principles, than those that actuated the witty, profligate, and pensioned courtiers of that merry reign.

When that prince was restored to the long usurped throne of his ancestors, the people were so sensible of the dismal effects of the licentious abuse of liberty and religion, that in flying from Scylla, they run upon Charibdis; and were so overjoyed that they were freed from the tyranny of anarchy and enthusiasm, that nothing but a miracle preserved us the smallest vestige of either religion or liberty. This accounts in some measure for the sudden change in the disposition of the people, with regard to those two important points of religion and liberty. As to venality, they had this mitigating plea, that the long troubles during the civil wars and usurpation, had impoverished, and almost ruined the nobility and gentry who adhered to honesty, and their lawful sovereign; so that, upon the restoration, the court was necessarily made up of a set of men, who had no other way to live, or repair their ruined estates, but by selling their votes for ready money. But the present age has no such plea, and yet they continue the vices begun in that reign, and are slavish, irreligious, and venal, from no other motive but to support superlative vanity: therefore, as this is the principle of their actions, it must be their distinguishing characteristic.

Let us cast our eyes upon a few individuals of our acquaintance, and examine what makes such a man a mean dependant upon some subaltern tool of power. It is not because he wants an estate to support the dignity of his station and family; no, he has enough to command every reasonable enjoyment, and to appear in his county with the splendor of some foreign sovereign prince: but that will not satisfy him; he must have a place at court; not with a view to serve his country with

his abilities, or to gratify a generous desire of power to do good, but to gratify his Vanity, that he may appear an insignificant gaudy figure in the drawing-room, and be numbered with those that govern the helm of state; though he is not advised with so much as in passing a turnpike-bill. Is not this Vanity, mere folly, to exchange liberty for pompous slavery, and dependance on some upstart; to exhaust the patrimony of his family, and sell the honour and liberty of his posterity, for a place at a birth-day solemnity, and to have his name blazoned amongst a number of state-cyphers.

However this is splendid Vanity, popery, and folly in high life, where it might remain without much damage to the publick, or without determining the character of the age. But Vanity has possessed itself of all ranks of people; their schemes of life are not to be really happy, free from want, poverty, and oppression; but how to mingle every man with the class that is superior to him, and how to support a gay and splendid appearance, utterly inconsistent with their station and circumstances.

If the men of fortune and family, only, would degrade themselves from men to monkies, if none but such as could support the expence would become beaus and jockies, Vanity might be tolerated in such a state as this, without much damage to the body of the people; but the mischief is, there is no place so grave, so sacred, or so obscure, but Vanity has obtruded itself; it is not impossible, nor very uncommon, to see a beau in prunella, and a fribble in a canonical habit. We have beau butchers, macaroni mercers, and jockey taylors; nay, on Sundays and holidays, a gartered fop may meet a chimney sweeper and his doxy, as richly bedizened as himself, and affecting all the airs and grimace of high life. In short, Vanity has put all ranks of people into masquerade; dress and equipage no longer distinguish the ancient and noble families of this kingdom, but they are all huddled in a lump with the dregs and scum of the people, who are not ashamed to assume the garb, nay, though professed mechanicks, to imitate the luxury of our first nobility.

This spirit of Vanity diffuses itself through

through all the actions and offices of life; outward show and pomp is all we aim at; we even eat and drink, and go to church out of Vanity, if we go at all; we seem bewitched with a love of show and trifles; our tables, instead of wholesome food, are but mere outside shadows of expensive trifles; our friendships and private connexions are founded on Vanity; we are even vicious out of Vanity, and to follow the fashion, rather than from any natural disposition to these gratifications; our discoveries, our improvements in arts and sciences, are the effects of Vanity: our public amusements are but sound and show, with very little that can recreate the mind, or divert a rational creature. We are eager in the pursuit of them, not that they afford our sickly fancies any real delight, but that our own gaudy appearance adds to the splendor of the pantomime, and gratifies our own and our neighbours Vanity.

What adds to the pleasure of these senseless entertainments is, that here all distinctions are lost, merit, birth, rank, and real worth is lost in a strange medley, and nothing but degrees of dress creates any visible difference amongst the members of our motley assemblies. Lace, embroidery, silks, and gauzes put all upon a footing, and level every proud title with the meanest mechanick. It is this that flatters the Vanity of the city dame; it is this prompts her to ruin her husband and family, with the expence of fine clothes, since they alone set her upon the same seat with a duchess, and during the assembly, create her, in her own fancy, as much respect. For this the mechanick shakes hands with poverty, and to procure these few moments of theatrical respect, the young apprentice is no sooner out of his time, than he forges to turn beau, and at last comes to the gallows, for the pleasure of asking the gentleman for two or three nights at the Pantheon, &c. condemning his industrious friends, whose labour cannot procure them the title of a gentleman but for one hour. In short, as this is an excellence that money can at any time purchase, in which the meekest dunce can have some taste, every man in this nation thinks he has a right to purchase this kind of signifiçancy, and for that reason sticks

at no villainy to procure money; and when he has got it, this is the use to which it is converted, not so much to gratify the palate, to answer pressing debts, or other reasonable necessities; as to gratify this vain foible of appearing gay, splendid, and something above what they really are, or nature ever designed them for.

Most people who have lamented the degeneracy of the present time, have ascribed all our vices, and misfortunes to the number of public diversions that now prevail. But a little consideration, and a rational enquiry into the springs of action, must convince us, that it is not the present reigning diversions that debauch the morals of the people; a vast number of lamps and mulick have no absolute tendency to make a man a villain, and might be resorted to with great innocence; neither is the taste for these kind of entertainments so predominant, as to induce any great number of people to resort to them for their own sake; for the vulgar, who make up by much the greatest part of these routs, go there, not to partake of the entertainment of the place, which they understand nothing of, but to be in the fashion, to show their gay clothes, and feed their Vanity of mingling with, and being for a time as significant as their superiors. Were every person, who now makes up the croud at our public diversions, obliged to appear out of masquerade, that is, in dresses suitable to their circumstances, and with the badges of their several professions and occupations publicly exposed to view, I could almost assure myself, that gardens, theatres, and other public assemblies, would be as little resorted to as our churches. Their love for mulick, their taste for plays, &c. would immediately cease, when they no longer administered to Vanity and ostentatious pride.

The effects of extravagance in dress, and of the ridiculous Vanity of appearing superior to our stations and circumstances, is but too visible in its consequences upon the wealth and happiness of the body of the people, yet it is in vain to argue them out of the folly, or to pretend to persuade them to return to common sense, and their proper stations in life, before their Vanity has reduced them to wretchedness and

and poverty. However, one might expect better success with people of quality and fortune; regard for their country might induce them to do all in their power to put a stop to the reigning folly; but besides this, their pride ought to alarm them against the encroachments made upon them by the vulgar, and they should scorn to mingle in pleasures and diversions, that put them upon a level with all the dregs of mankind.

What a shock would it be to a delicate lady of quality's Vanity, were it possible, by some magick power, even at the most voluptuous and expensive of our entertainments, to unmask the whole company, and discover every person as they are in real life? What a medley would appear, of a dutchess jostled by laundresses, countesses by mantua-makers, ladies by chambermaids, beaus by butchers, lords by

highwaymen, parsons by livery-servants, hair-dressers, and sharpers, &c. all huddled together in one undistinguished group, like the picture of the last judgement. Such a sight would give a woman of real delicacy an utter aversion to all such diversions: and yet of such are all our most celebrated assemblies formed. No wise man would censure the pleasures of the quality, if they would preserve them to their own clais, and prevent those who have neither taste nor title to such amusements from mingling with them; if they would keep up their distinctions, the mob could not be tempted to imitate them, and a tradesman would be then content to make the best figure at a lord-mayor's feast, and on other proper occasions, but would neither scorn his own profession, nor mimic quality in their Vanities at the expence of his peace and credit. M.

REFLEXIONS ON THE USES AND ADVANTAGES OF THE NIGHT.

(By the late SIR JOHN HILL.)

NIGHT and sleep are so connected, and the former so properly made to bring on the latter, that, whenever we stand in need of repose, we begin it by procuring a sort of artificial Night to ourselves. We seek some shady lonesome place, and have recourse to curtains and window-shutters. Our senses are never unbent but by the removal of what gives them agitation; and it is evidently this service, to which Night is commissioned and appointed. But let us consider, for a moment, with what a discreet caution it discharges that duty.

Night, in serving man, does not tie him up exactly to any precise moment; it comes not in a blunt and abrupt manner to extinguish the light of the day, and all on a sudden to rob us of the sight of those objects we are intent upon.

Far, indeed, from coming upon us unawares in the midst of our works or travels, it advances on the contrary by slow steps, and only increases and thickens its darkness by degrees. It permits us to make an end of what it is our interest to finish, and does not precipately deny us the sight of the goal we strive to arrive at. It is not till

after it has decently told us of the necessity of taking our rest, that it finally makes an end of darkening the whole face of nature.

During all the time of man's repose, Night, for his sake, hushes every noise, keeps off all glaring lights, and whatever might too strongly affect him. It, indeed, suffers a few animals, whose grim aspect might scare him, while he is at work, to go forth under favour of its darkness, and silently seek their food in the abandoned fields. It affords these voracious creatures means of coming to clear his abode of whatever might infest it, and even of taking from him such things as are by him too carelessly guarded.

It permits, however, the animal that stands sentry by him to give him notice of what concerns him, while it imposes silence on every other creature. It keeps the horse, the ox, and all his other domesticks, fast asleep around him. It disperses the birds, and sends each of them to his respective abode. As it comes on, it gradually hushes the winds that disturb the atmosphere. It evidently is commissioned to secure the lord of nature's rest. It causes his repose to be revered every where, the

the moment of which is no sooner come, but all tumults cease; all creatures retire, and, for several hours together, an universal silence reigns throughout his habitation.

Nor yet does nature's palace remain wholly void of light. For as those, who inhabit it, might perchance be inclined to prolong their works or journeys during the Night itself, several flambeaus scattered in the firmament still guide their steps; but these lights, which were granted that they might not be left in total darkness, yield but a gentle, and not very brilliant light. It would have been neither proper, nor just, to supply those that wake with such a light as might interrupt the repose of others.

When the absence of the moon, or the thickness of the air, takes from us the light we stand in need of, we are always masters of procuring it to ourselves. We find the principle of it in the bowels of flints, and its fewel in the wood, the oil, the fat of animals, the wax, which bees collect from flowers, and in the vegetative tallow that may be drawn from several plants. But the nocturnal light serves us very differently from that of the sun. The latter invites us, it warms us, it presses us, it sends us to work. On the contrary, the fire we light does not come of its own accord, but stays for our orders. Nay, we cannot come at it without some toil, nor keep it without care. That borrowed light is always ready to disappear; it seems to be misplaced, and even loth to disturb the repose of nature. Man rids himself of this, as soon as it becomes either troublesome or useless to him; and he of necessity wraps himself again in that beneficial darkness, which helps him to recruit his spirits, and recover his strength with sleep.

It is not only by its darkness that night becomes useful to us: it is again of service through a coolness, which, by every where pressing down the spring of the air, makes it capable of working with greater activity in all bodies, and communicating a new vigour, both to the dry grass, and to the enfeebled animals. It is in order to preserve this beneficial coolness that

the moon, in reflecting to us the light of the sun, gives it us in such a degree as has no sensible heat.

In vain would we collect that light in the focus of the strongest burning-glass: it does not even affect the thermometer, when put in the point that unites its rays, nor causes there the least dilatation in the spirits of wine, otherwise so susceptible of it. An admirable caution of the divine artificer, who has established the order of the Night, and foreseen whatever would be beneficial in it. He reserves, for that time, a light strong enough to remove darkness, but, at the same time, too weak to alter the coolness of the air. He alone knows his own work: he alone can know the excessive diminution of a bundle of rays, which he causes to pass from the body of the sun to that of the moon: the remainder of which are reflected down to us weak, and quite destitute of heat. It is perfectly needless for us to determine its degree by experiments and long calculations. It would be so much philosophy lost, on account both of its little use and great uncertainty. But it is no less easy than it is important for us to discern and praise the infinite wisdom, whose matters are so exactly proportioned to our necessities.

When man is inclined to have the benefit of that faint light, or wholesome coolness, which attends the return of night, he, indeed, sees no more the same beauties in his habitation, and every thing is less striking and lively there. But, as the day has afforded him its proper spectacle, the Night, in its turn, favours him with another, that has charms peculiar to itself, and of quite another character.

We cannot doubt but that these immense globes of fire, which enlighten our Night at so great a distance, have each of them, in particular, a peculiar appointment, which answers in God's purposes the magnificence of their appearance. Doubtless, the reasons and frame of these wonderful works, about which the Creator has once employed himself, will greatly deserve, that we ourselves should be employed about them in that life, after which we all of us so ardently aspire.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and bolden at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th Day of November, 1779. Being the SIXTH Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 25.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, December 7.

THE Duke of Richmond, who had ordered the House to be summoned for this day, made a motion to the following purport: "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching his Majesty graciously to turn his attention to the distracted and impoverished state of his empire; and to reflect on the very heavy expences of the state in every department, wherein profusion prevailed instead of that rigid œconomy which publick necessity required. To assure his Majesty that every member of that House, holding any place or office of emolument under government, would most readily give up such proportions of those emoluments, as his Majesty in his wisdom should think proper; and further expressing their hopes, that his Majesty, in consideration of the distresses of his people, would be graciously pleased to relinquish part of his Civil List revenue, to be applied to the publick service."

In explaining the motives for this address, the duke took occasion to give a summary state of the nation with respect to its strength and resources, depending as he asserted, on his friend Mr. David Hartley's accurate calculations. Our military force by land and sea he computed at 370,000 men, and the national debt including the sums to be raised this year, at 198,000,000l. upon a supposition that the war was to end with the next year, he said, it would be necessary to raise 13,000,000l. to wind up the expences at the close of it, in which case the funded debt would amount to *two hundred and eleven millions*; and the interest of this enormous debt could not be paid, but by fresh exactions, by new taxes, and oppressions of the people, which they would be unable to bear. From these premises he concluded, that a reform in our national expences, by cutting off a number of *superfluous* places and pensions, and by reducing the extravagant salaries of various offices, was one of the two measures left for the preservation of the remainder of the British empire. Another method of retrieving the lost glory and power of the nation was, to call forth the abilities of men of every rank, and to fill every department of the state with men of such descriptions, instead of continuing ministers in office, whose inability

LOND, MAG. Feb. 1780.

had reduced us to our present deplorable condition. As to the Civil List revenue, he approved of the annual augmentation made to it three years since, but he thought the circumstances of the nation so much altered, that the crown should be contented with less, and set an example of œconomy.

The Earl of Derby seconded the motion, he informed the House that he had voted for the augmentation of the Civil List revenue as a very proper measure at the time, but as he now saw the difference in the circumstances of the nation, he should support the address.

It was evident from the turn of the debate in favour of the address, that rescinding the augmentation of 100,000l. granted to the king at the time mentioned, was the object of the address so far as it related to his majesty.

Lord Stormont spoke with great coolness and sound argument against the motion: he confessed that in his idea no regard had been paid to œconomy in the expenditure of the publick money in any department of the state, under any administration for as many years back as he could remember; and if any general plan could be adopted now, he would heartily concur in it; he thought it necessary: but the pitiful sum that could be taken from the Civil List, would be but as a drop in the ocean, and it would have a very bad look at foreign courts; that we were in so poor a state as to want to take back what we had voluntarily given to our sovereign for the maintenance of his family. What likewise would be the effect of such a proceeding upon the people? Would not they consider the nation as undone, and be thrown into a state of despondency by the reflection? Despair, the only thing wanting to complete the list of our misfortunes would be the result of the noble duke's expedient, therefore in his opinion, it was of all others that which ought most to be avoided. As to what the noble duke had said about the resources of this country, compared with those of our enemies, he had only to observe, that he did not think the comparison proved anything: the arguments deduced from it had on application, admitting all the calculations in which they were involved to be true, for the question at present was; Shall we persevere in a war entered into on the most

I

honourable

honourable grounds, or shall we submit to a disgraceful peace? The latter every body reprobated. What then was the other alternative? Why to prosecute the war; that being admitted, all representations of the inferior state of our finances was improper, as carrying with them intimations, of which the enemy might avail themselves.

The Earl of Effingham judiciously observed, that many of the great officers of the crown, such as the Lord Chancellor and the Secretaries of State gained their salaries with great fatigue and anxiety; but considering the motion in an enlarged light, he could not see the necessity for a paymaster of the forces enjoying immense emoluments for very little trouble. He therefore was for the motion, as it aimed at general reformation in the disposal of the publick revenue.

The Earl of Shelburne pointed out many offices in which savings might be made, and particularly dwelt on the charge in the Civil List for the foreign ministers (that is, our ministers at foreign courts.) He said this article in the time of King William amounted only to 40,000*l.* a year, when we were at the head of a most powerful confederacy of the principal powers of Europe against the House of Bourbon, and were obliged to have ministers at every court. It had increased only to 50,000*l.* in the brightest period of glory in the late reign; but now he believed it amounted to 90,000*l.* yet we had not a single alliance with any power of Europe, nor the least hopes of any. His lordship was pointed in his animadversions on Lord Stormont, who he said had received very great sums of the publick money to support his embassies at a great expence at different foreign courts, and particularly at Vienna, when that court only maintained an envoy with a trifling salary at London.

But he said the publick would now reap the benefit, since his lordship, from his great weight and character at the courts of Europe, must have seized opportunities of forming connexions and friendships with foreign ministers, which might open alliances for this country in the hour of distress; and we had reason to hope it from the expectations formed of his lordship's abilities, mentioned in every newspaper, and from his having had the boldness to accept the seals of secretary of state in such a time of publick danger.

Lord Stormont in reply to the insinuations of the Earl of Shelburne respecting himself, only said these few words—"As to the large sums I have received, they were only the usual appointments of ambassadors, I did my duty in that station, I had the honour and happiness to meet with approbation, I will do my duty in my present situa-

tion, and I hope my conduct if it should be below praise, will at least be above-censure."

The Marquis of Rockingham contended for the motion on constitutional grounds; our political system in his opinion required an immediate alteration: the influence of the crown was become too extensive, and this motion had an excellent tendency to remedy that evil, which if not removed would end in the ruin of the country. He observed that Queen Anne had once given 100,000*l.* from her income to assist her subjects in carrying on a war against France, and that his late majesty had given 700,000*l.* for the relief of his subjects in time of war; after these examples, he thought every part of the motion justifiable and expedient at this time when we are prosecuting a most burthensome war.

Earl Batburs said, if the nation was really come to such a crisis of misfortune, as the noble lords had asserted, it would be better to imitate Holland in a former æra of great distress, when every man freely put what he thought proper into the publick Treasury: no man knew what another gave, yet it was found to amount to a fourth part of every man's property.

The Lord Chancellor thought proofs ought to have been brought to parliament of the waste of the publick treasure; and as to the Civil List, if that was to be reduced, it ought to be done by the same mode that it was augmented, by act of parliament, and not by an address of one House.

On a division the motion was rejected, by 67 non-contents against 37 contents, proxies included.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. Jenkinson moved the army estimates, and entered into a detail of the forces and expence. He stated the army in Great-Britain, &c. in all, at 192,000 men; and the charge 4,100,000*l.* Of these the militia are 37,500, and the charge 700,000*l.*

He stated most of these establishments and charges as superior to those of last year, explaining the reasons why they were so. He observed, that the recruiting service had raised

By volunteers	—	23,500
By the press act	—	1,400
		25,900

That the new levies must of necessity have impeded the recruiting service, but that was an effect which must ever happen. He said, that some gentlemen had expressed on former occasions, objections to the extent of the land establishment upon the principle of the superior importance of the naval establish-

ment—but he apprehended that this was erroneous; the different branches of the land establishments might and did interfere with each other, but very little or nothing with the navy. However, that there was not the least reason to object to the one service rather than any other, as there was not the smallest apprehension of the noble lord in the blue ribbon being unable to provide by public credit for both.

Sir Charles Busbury opposed the vote for the estimate proposed by the Right Hon. Secretary at War on account of the immensity of the sums, which he contended could not be gained by the noble lord in the blue ribbon; or if gained, it must be at the expence of the very last resources of the kingdom, which would be drained and exhausted even to bankruptcy, if this devouring war was persisted in at the expence of such amazing estimates. He called upon the country gentlemen to consider in time the result of that support they gave to the present administration. His expressions—his call—would not be attended to; but he was certain there would be eloquence more powerful than his in the pleadings of ruined tenants, stagnating commerce, and bankrupt manufacturers: that the events which were hourly passing before their eyes, gave them every reason to believe that their distresses would be universal; they spread to his knowledge through the country, with a celerity that ought to alarm every considerate man. He adverted to the danger to the constitution, which must result from such prodigious establishments; as they gave the crown, an influence which he thought ought to alarm every friend to that system of liberty which had exalted this kingdom.

Mr. Fox demanded of the ministers to know, if it was the plan of government to prosecute the American war offensively in North America; he said that, without this question being answered, it was impossible for him to know how to give a vote. If that war was to be persisted in, he had the clearest proof in the events of the last campaign, that the number of troops was much too small to be attended with any effect; on the contrary, if that war was not to be prosecuted, then he should contend that the number now called upon to be voted were much larger than was necessary.

Lord George Germaine answered him, that it was the intention of government certainly not to abandon the American war; but if the honourable gentleman expected him to explain the degree of offensive measures that were to be pursued, it was impossible for him to tell; and if he could, he should think it highly improper, for reasons obvious enough. However, he should repeat, that it was not meant to abandon that war.

Mr. Fox then rose again, and in a long

speech entered into a variety of matter, in so large a compass, that it is not easy to follow him.—He said, it was now granted that the war was to be carried on in America as usual; for if this was not the plan, certainly the noble secretary would have explained the intention. Could it be necessary to enter into any disquisition on that subject? This curied, abominable, absurd war was to be prosecuted in defiance of all experience, and all common sense. Let but gentlemen consider the representations which had, at different times, been made them upon this subject. They had been repeatedly told that half, or more than half America were in favour of government; that in addition to that, we had a corps of provincials in our service, equal to what the Congress had in their's. We know that in addition to all this, we had 79 000 men employed there, British and foreign, and now we are called to vote that force again. For what? For impossibilities; for if, with the people more than equally divided, with an equal force of American troops, we ought, without any thing more, to have had a clear superiority, and to have reduced the colonists to obedience. What then ought we not to have done with above 70,000 men added? Does not this show clearly the absurdity, madness, and folly of these measures, in which government is determined to persist, till the whole empire is involved in one common ruin?

The question was then called for, and carried without a division.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

Lord North agreeable to the notice he had given a week before, laid before the House his three propositions for the relief of Ireland; which were as follow:

First, To repeal the act of parliament which prohibits the exportation of Irish wool, and woollen manufactures from the kingdom of Ireland.

Second, To repeal so much of an act as prohibits the exportation of glass, glass bottles, and other articles of glass manufacture from the kingdom of Ireland, to any part of Europe, the British colonies in America, the West Indies, and the British settlements on the coast of Africa.

Third, That Ireland should be permitted to carry on commerce in exports and imports to and from the British colonies in America, and other settlements, subject only to such limitations and duties as the parliament of Ireland should impose.

His lordship in short explanations informed the House, that all the Irish wished for, was comprehended in these propositions; he declared that they had not given the least hint of a desire to have any alteration made in their political constitution, and in answer to what had been thrown out of their com-

pellung England to grant their unreasonable demands, he affirmed that their addresses and applications to the throne had been modest, decent, and rather in the style of petitions than demands. Though he was certain Ireland would be satisfied if the propositions were passed into laws, yet it was not his intention to surprise any gentleman, on the contrary he wished to have them duly weighed, and for that end, he should lay them on the table, and only move that a committee of the whole House should be appointed to take them into consideration, together with all the papers before the House relative to the trade, revenues, &c. of Ireland on the following Monday.

Sir George Yonge alone expressed his apprehensions, that the propositions though they might satisfy Ireland, would alarm and dissatisfy all England from one end to the other.

Lord North replied, that as the business would not be hurried, there would be time enough in the progress of it to receive information from every part of England, and to raise objections in the progress of it, through its several stages, provided the committee resolved to adopt the propositions. The committee was then appointed, and the *Earl of Drogheda* nominated chairman.

Friday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Wood, the new member for Middlesex, presented to the House, a very long petition signed by a great number of freeholders of that county, complaining of a violation of their own rights and of the rights and privileges of all the electors of Great-Britain, by the interposition of ministerial influence at elections; and particularly stating the conduct of *Lord North* upon the last vacancy for Middlesex occasioned by the death of *Serjeant Glynn*: his lordship having secretly promised to grant the Chiltern Hundreds to one gentleman (whom he knew to be not the object of their choice) to enable him to vacate his present seat in parliament and become a candidate for Middlesex; and refused them to another whom they wished to have elected; by which partial refusal of the vacating office to him, he could not become a candidate. They complained likewise of the evil consequences of leaving such an unconstitutional controul over elections in the hands of any minister, and prayed relief. Finally, the petition recited several instances of national calamity and ill success, beseeching the House to enter into a serious enquiry into the causes of our present wretched situation,

The petition being received, *Mr. Wilkes* stated in a concise manner, the necessity of giving due attention to the different objects of the petition, of all them being of the utmost importance, and in order to have a full House, and that proper time might be given

to the members to weigh the contents in their own minds he moved a general call of the House on the first of February, and that the petition should be taken into consideration on the third.

Mr. Wood then moved "For leave to bring in a bill to enable any member of that House to be a candidate for any county, city, or borough," that is to say, without being obliged to accept a place in order to vacate his actual seat, before he can be a candidate to represent another county, city, or borough. Should this bill pass into a law, the ministerial power of granting the Chiltern Hundreds ceases.

The motion was agreed to, after a short observation by *Lord North*, his lordship said he had no objection to bringing in the bill, but he desired it might be remembered that as it proposed a very material alteration in the constitution, he should consider it as a bill that required very serious discussion in its progress.

Colonel Tuffnell then entered into a justification of his late conduct in applying for the Chiltern Hundreds, and a vindication of *Lord North* in granting him the promise; he said no other candidate having started in the course of a fortnight, he concluded he had a right to apply for the vacating office, never dreaming any opposition was intended; but on finding an opposition was set up, in order to preserve the peace of the county he had declined.

Lord North gave a plain, clear account of the applications of *Colonel Tuffnell* and *Mr. Byng*, and said he should be glad if some better mode could be devised to free the Chancellor of the Exchequer from the disagreeable situation he was thrown into by refusing or granting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds; it was a power he thought vested in that officer for the convenience of the members of the House; it could be of no service to the minister, and he only doubted the efficacy of the bill proposed.

Mr. T. Townsend replied to all the reflexions thrown out by *Col. Tuffnell*, respecting the meetings of the freeholders; and though the colonel had asserted that he could have carried his election if he had not preferred the quiet of the county, he declared he had found but one man, after seven days canvass, who said he was to vote for him, and he was under very unhappy circumstances, which he fancied the honourable member would not wish to have mentioned.

Mr. Byng related the progress of his application to the county, and to *Lord North*; his chief point of blame he rested on his lordship's giving only a verbal reply to his letter (sent to him on a Monday) telling him he should be in town, and would write him

him an answer on *Thursday*.—This loss of three days, he said, might lose a candidate his election, by suspending his canvassing: all he wanted was a direct answer, *Yes* or *No*, which might have been given in an hour. This delay did not look very candid; and in the interval, certain communications might take place between the colonel's friend (he wished the House might be told who that friend was) and his lordship.

Mr. Temple Luttrell next moved a resolution of the utmost consequence, and very opportune after what had passed about the *Middlesex* petition. Having mentioned the extensive influence of the servants of the crown, especially in the several dock-yards over inferior officers, workmen, and others who may be voters at elections, he moved, that it is the opinion of the House that it is highly criminal for any servants of the crown to interfere in the elections for members, and that the House will always resent it as a violation of their privileges.

Mr. Wilkes seconded this motion, and gave as a reason that he had a letter in his hand, which he believed to be a letter from the Duke of Chandos, Lord Lieutenant for the County of Southampton, desiring the gentleman to whom it is addressed, and his friends; to support the interest of Sir John Wrottesley, at the approaching election for that county.

Lord North did not oppose the motion, but said, as it contained new matter, it ought to have been brought in with proper notice, and not at the close of a day suddenly.

Mr. Fox totally overthrew this objection, by demonstrating that it was only a confirmation of a former resolution on their journals, which the noble lord had not opposed; and therefore to be consistent, if he had any objection to what he had before voted, the regular way would be to move a repeal of that resolution.

Mr. Luttrell's motion passed with only one negative voice; and the name of the gentleman being mentioned, *Mr. Onslow* and the gentleman, complained of it as a breach of privilege.

Mr. Wilkes, by advice of the Speaker, not being able in any other way to bring the duke's letter before the House, moved a complaint nearly in the following words:

"Complaint being made by a member of this House, that the Duke of Chandos has written a letter, interfering in the election of a member for the county of Southampton, which is a breach of privilege of this House,"

Resolved, That the same be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Monday, Dec. 13.

The committee of the whole House, *Lord Drogheda* in the chair, went into the consideration of the propositions for the relief of Ireland,

Lord North in a very long explanatory speech, urged the expediency of forming them into resolutions of the committee, in order to be reported to the House, that bills might be brought in and passed if agreed to, without loss of time. The chief arguments on which he established the political and commercial equity of his propositions, were; *First*, That the wealth of Ireland is the wealth of England. *Secondly*, That the restrictions laid on the trade of Ireland by several acts of parliament in the reigns of Charles II. William III. Queen Anne, George I. and George II. had proved highly prejudicial to Ireland without producing any considerable advantage to Great Britain. In the present distressed situation of Ireland therefore, which upon fair inquiry, was found to arise in a great measure from the most onerous of those restrictions, he considered it as sound policy to grant speedy, liberal, and effectual relief. He did not mean, he said, by moving these propositions, to make them any part of a general system for the repeal of all commercial restraints whatever that had been laid by the British parliament on the trade of Ireland, for that would involve questions of right as well as expediency; but solely to confine himself for the present, to the removal of those grievances complained of by the Irish parliament. But at the same time, he gave it as his opinion, that several other restrictions ought to be taken off which he should propose hereafter: but they were of a trivial nature compared to the objects now before the committee. His lordship said that the prohibition on the woollen trade of Ireland had been made in consequence of a mutual compact agreed to by both kingdoms; that England should possess the woollen, and Ireland the linen manufacture, but his first proposition, he said, meant to put the two countries upon a much better footing than any compact, that of mutual good offices, mutual interests, and mutual harmony. He contended for the good policy of being liberal upon this occasion, by still continuing to grant the bounties on the exportation of Irish linens, which he said cost England upon an average about 15,000*l.* per annum; and had greatly benefited the Irish manufacture, without any detriment to the linen manufacture of Great Britain, which had considerably increased, particularly in Scotland of late years. He then stated the impossibility of the Irish rivalling us at foreign-markets, or in our home consumption, in the woollen manufacture, and even if it were possible, it was surely sound policy to consider Ireland as part of the British empire, the *superlucration* of whose wealth would center in England the seat of that empire, and under these circumstances it was wiser to have her for a commercial rival than a foreign

foreign country. As to the second proposition, he intended a repeal of the act of the 19th of George II. prohibiting the exportation of glass, from Ireland, and he stated the advantages of the repeal to Ireland, with the little advantage it would be to England to continue the prohibition.

His lordship's third proposition he owned was of a more complex nature, and a matter of pure favour on the part of England to Ireland, which she certainly could have no right to demand, since the American colonies, and other British settlements were acquired with the blood and treasure of Great Britain; and therefore he should think it required the most serious deliberation, and perhaps further information from Ireland, he should, however, submit to the consideration of the House upon the report, if his two propositions passed the committee, to put them into the bill; and to frame a separate bill for the third. After further arguments in support of his two general maxims—that the wealth of Ireland is the wealth of Great Britain—and, that England would lose little or nothing by assenting to all the propositions, he concluded with mentioning the repeal of other acts, which he should move for at a future period—*viz.* the absurd act passed in the reign of Charles II. to prohibit the importation of lean cattle from Ireland into Great Britain. The act for prohibiting the exportation of British coin to Ireland. And the act for laying a duty on the exportation of hops to Ireland. It produced, he said, about 15,000*l.* a year to the English revenue, and he proposed that the Irish parliament should lay an importation duty to the same amount, which would transfer that sum from the English to the Irish Exchequer.

Mr. Fox made a neutral speech. Neither he nor his friends, he said, would oppose the propositions, because administration should not have it to say, if they were unsatisfactory to Ireland, that they had been the cause of their miscarriage; neither would he advance any thing in favour of them, because he was ignorant of the disposition of Ireland respecting them, and of the advantages that might arise to that country, or the disadvantages to this; and because, if he said any thing in support of some part of them—not entirely approving the whole—if they did not answer hereafter, administration and their friends would come to the House and say, You consented to them—That side of the House approved them.

Lord George Gordon made one general observation on Lord North's propositions, which deserves to be remembered. He said they put him in mind of Rabelais's will—"I owe a great deal, I have but little to pay, and I give the rest to the poor."

Sir William Meredith objected to the as-

sertion that Ireland would not gain much, and England would lose little or nothing, by the free woollen trade, maintaining it to be inconsistent; for that whatever was lost by England, must be a gain to Ireland. He would have proceeded to further animadversions on the propositions, but a confused noise, which seemed to offend him, prevented it.

Lord North insisted, that there was every reason for asserting that Ireland might gain greatly, without England losing any thing. That the industry of the two countries was not at all incompatible. Of this the history of many countries gave the clearest proof; but he should offer as an instance one which he believed would not be controverted—it was that of Scotland, a country, before the union, more restricted and cramped than Ireland is now; yet the union broke through all those restrictions, and laid open the trade of England to Scotland: the consequence was, the two kingdoms flourished together, and seem to grow in greatness proportionably to the advantage of each other.

Sir James Lowther thought the noble lord much too precipitate, and advised postponing finishing the business till after the holidays, that gentlemen might have time to consult their constituents. He advised, in the mean time, the laying a tax of 3*s.* in the pound upon the absentees of Ireland, which would produce, he said, near 80,000*l.* and he thought his majesty might afford to pay the Irish pensions out of his Civil List, which, with the propositions lying on the table, would, he doubted not, sufficiently satisfy Ireland, till the matter could be taken up again after the recess, and deliberated with due seriousness: he declared he dreaded the increase of the influence of the crown, which the third proposition would occasion by an enormous increase of the revenue, and desired to know how that increase of revenue would be appropriated?

Mr. Dempster highly applauded the propositions, and wished those who did not mean to oppose them directly, would rather absent themselves than deliver adverse, vague sentiments at this time. He said, though he represented a large manufacturing town, he was certain every man of his constituents would give up all ideas of competitorship in favour of the liberal principle of emancipating Ireland from the slavish restrictions laid on her commerce. He then stated the mode of applying the revenue that would arise from the duties on sugar, which he said he had calculated would amount to 60,000*l.* the first year. He advised the Irish, with this revenue, to abolish the hearth tax, and some other odious taxes, which had occasioned great disturbances and discontent in Ireland. As to any thing to be dreaded from the military associations in Ireland,

Ireland, he refuted all idle apprehensions of that nature, and did not doubt the success of the propositions. Mr. Dempster spoke most liberally with respect to Ireland, and advised the noble lord to bring up the report that night, and not to lose a moment in getting the bill passed into a law.

The two propositions were then unanimously passed into resolutions of the committee: the next day they were reported to the House, agreed to, and bills ordered in accordingly; which in the course of a few days were passed, and carried up to the other House, through which they made a rapid progress, not meeting with any opposition, and on the 23d they received the royal assent.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

THE Duke of Richmond moved an address to his majesty, "That he would be graciously pleased to order the proper officers to lay before the House copies of the manifestos of the courts of France and Spain, assigning the reasons of those courts for their rupture with Great Britain, also copies of all such answers as have been given to them by any of his majesty's ministers, or by any other persons authorized by government."

Lord Grantham, late ambassador to Spain, and Lord Stormont, late ambassador to France, and now Secretary of State, were against the motion, upon this principle, that no such papers had been communicated to them in their capacity of ambassadors; nor were such papers to be found in the Secretary of State's office, consequently not being state papers they could not produce them.

The Duke of Richmond insisted that the explanatory motives of the court of France; the manifesto of the court of Spain; and the justifying memorial of the King of Great Britain had been avowed at the different courts of Europe by the respective ministers of each crown, they had likewise been printed in all the newspapers; he therefore thought it highly criminal in our ambassadors and Secretaries of State not to be able to produce copies of them.

Lord Hillsborough denied that they were state papers; and said, if the noble duke could order him to go to the printers and booksellers shops for them, they might be laid upon the table, but not otherwise.

The Lord Chancellor closed the debate in favour of the motion, which was carried; he observed that the papers usually moved for by that House, were copies properly authenticated of such original papers as were written by the officers of the crown, or received by them with proper signatures: if any such originals existed in the office, co-

pies of them must be brought; if not, a proper answer would be given in compliance with the order of the House.

[Mr. David Hartley made the same motion in the other House, which was likewise carried.]

The Earl of Shelburne then moved the following resolution for the House to come to: "That the alarming addition annually making to the present enormous national debt, under the head of extraordinaries, incurred in the different services, requires immediate check and controul; the increasing the publick expence beyond the grants of parliament, being at all times an invasion of the fundamental rights of parliament; and the utmost œconomy being indispensibly necessary in the present reduced and deplorable state of the landed and mercantile interest of Great Britain and Ireland." After disclaiming all personal views in the motion, his lordship explained his reasons for urging it. He complained that an unconstitutional, ministerial influence had usurped the regal prerogative, which must be crushed for the salvation of the country. It arose from the First Lord of the Treasury having it in his power to expend millions of the publick money without account, and without œconomy, to gratify avarice, or promote corruption, by the bribes of lucrative employments, jobs, and contracts. The greatest opportunities afforded for this, were in the annual article of extraordinaries for sundry services in time of war. The army extraordinaries he meant to make the grand object of the debate: his lordship mentioned several heads of lavish expenditure of the publick money; viz. Four millions remitted to North America unaccounted for. Bills of exchange drawn upon government by the governors of our settlements abroad to a great amount; by men who had no property and when called upon to account for the expenditure, had nothing to refund, and had spent the money on themselves, not in the publick service. Extravagant contracts, particularly for *Rum*, and the appointment of a new officer—*Rum* *toffer* to the army in America, solely for the sake of giving away a salary to a favourite. With respect to the army extraordinaries he quoted a precedent for his motion, which was a resolution of the House of Lords in 1711, against the extraordinaries of the army under the command of the great Duke of Marlborough, and observing that the extraordinaries in the present war, have increased in the proportion of three to one, more than they were in the last; he said, he thought himself a good friend to administration, for he wanted by necessary retrenchment of unnecessary expences to enable them to carry on the war against the House of Bourbon with vigour.

Lord

Lord Stowmont against the resolution remarked, that it implied a censure without inquiry and without stating as a fact, that the expenditure of the publick money is not already subject to check and controul. He thought the precedent a very bad one, for if the Duke of Marlborough, for whose character he professed the highest veneration, had not been controuled in his extensive military operations by the resolution alluded to, he would have crushed the power of France so effectually that we should not have had occasion for any subsequent war with that crown; and he apprehended the worst consequences from any impediment to our present military operations, for which reasons he thought the motion highly improper.

The Earl of Hillsborough was against the proposed resolution, because it asserted a falsehood; for every article of the army extraordinary is in consequence of some grant of parliament, and included in the votes of credit of the other House.

Earl Batburs declared that another fact implied in the resolution was erroneous; for the extraordinary are all checked and controuled in the Exchequer; therefore he thought the motion negated itself. With respect to the governors drawing bills on the Treasury, to his own knowledge the bills of those who had no right to draw had been protested, and one of the governors named, Mr. Morris of St. Vincent's, had been recalled.

The Duke of Manchester cautioned their lordships against rejecting the motion, because a cloud of distress is approaching which will involve all manner of persons from the throne to the cottage, unless rigid œconomy prevents it.

The Duke of Richmond in support of the motion, mentioned the partial arrangement of appointments in the army; and took notice of the Governor of Jersey, General Conway having charged only thirty pounds for extraordinary, though he had put the island into a state of defence against the enemy; and he asked why so able a general, and one so inclined to œconomy was not employed in more important service.

The Duke of Grafton, the Earls of Effingham, Suffolk, and Coventry spoke a few words on the same side, and seemed to wonder at the silence of the ministerial lords.

The Lord Chancellor closed the arguments by a logical analysis of the motion, and declared it to be totally inexpedient at this time, in the first place, because it had been shown the extraordinary in question are already subject to check and controul; in the next, because if a confidence is not placed in the commanders of our army, in cases of exigency, no war can be carried on.

On a division, the motion was rejected by 81 not-contents—against 41 contents, proxies included.

2

Lord Shelburne then offered a second resolution to be laid on the table as a matter for future deliberation, when their lordships had had full time to reflect upon it; but this loose way of leaving an intended motion on the table being objected to in point of order: it was moved in the following words,

“Ordered, That the Lords be summoned for Tuesday the 8th of February next, to take into consideration a motion, That a committee be appointed, consisting of members of both Houses, possessing neither employment nor pension, to examine without delay into the publick expenditure, and the mode of accounting for the same; more particularly into the manner of making all contracts, and at the same time to take into consideration what savings can be made consistent with publick dignity, justice, and gratitude, by an abolition of old or new created offices, or reversion of offices, the duties of which have either ceased; or shall on enquiry prove inadequate to the fees or other emoluments arising therefrom, or by the reduction of such salaries or other allowances and profits as may appear to be unreasonable, that the same may be applied to lessen the present ruinous expenditure, and to enable us to carry on the present war against the House of Bourbon, with that decision and vigour which can alone result from national zeal, confidence, and unanimity.”

The rejection of the Duke of Richmond's motion on Tuesday the 7th, and of the Earl of Shelburne's first resolution this day, has occasioned the Court of Common Council of London to vote their thanks to the two noble peers for their motions, and to declare that they will give every constitutional support in their power to the necessary plan of reformation proposed by them, highly approving the motion intended to be debated on the 8th of February. Meetings have been held in several counties for the same purpose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Dec. 17.

IN a Committee of Supply Sir Charles Cocks, Comptroller-General of the Board of Ordnance, moved the estimate for that service for the ensuing year in a long official speech, in which he acquainted the House that the estimate exceeded that of last year in the sum of 131,000*l.* which he accounted for by the increase of the army and the navy, both of which must be supplied with artillery, and other articles belonging to the ordnance. He considered the ordnance estimate as a supplement to the votes for the army and navy both of them larger than last year, and

and of course so must the ordnance.—But he desired the committee to reflect on the dangerous and extensive war we are necessarily engaged in to defend this country against the ambitious designs of the House of Bourbon. Against all the attempts of our enemies however he assured the House, the Board of Ordnance, so far as depended on their department, had amply provided; there being at this time a sufficient quantity of every kind of warlike stores in all parts of Great Britain. He concluded with taking notice of the many complaints that had been made of the want of proper artillery, muzzles, powder, sponges, &c. at Plymouth, and said the Board had made the strictest enquiry into the matter, the result of which was, that some misrepresentation must have occasioned these reports, especially with regard to Plymouth on the day the French appeared; and he was supported in this by Sir Charles Frederick, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, who enumerated the quantity of powder, ball, cannon, and other implements in the citadel and in the garrison, which might have been transported to the batteries in a very short space of time. These declarations gave rise to a long debate of so military a nature, that we shall not attempt to give the speeches of fifteen or twenty gentlemen who spoke again and again, which they are allowed to do in a committee, but shall give a general state of the charges against the Board of Ordnance and the defence.

Mr. Minchin defended his assertions on a former day, concerning the defenceless state of Plymouth, and added other particulars; such as the rotten carriage of some of the guns on the batteries, which, if they had been fired twice, would have sunk into the ground, from which they had only six-and-thirty invalids to raise them; and the not suffering the militia he commanded to exercise themselves, to be in readiness for the enemy, because they had not powder to spare; and he declared there was not a proper number of men to fill the lines.

Mr. T. Townsend would not enter too deeply into a department out of his knowledge. He commended Sir Charles Cocks's candour, for not tacking the ordnance to the army estimate, as had been formerly done, but taking a separate day, which gave the House an opportunity of objecting to any part of the expenditure of the large sum required to be voted.

This honourable gentleman, and those who followed him on the same side of the question, declared they did not mean to oppose voting the sum required, nor did they mean any reflexions on the principal officers of the Board; but they conceived there was mismanagement in some inferior officers, bad contracts, want of economy, and neg-

lects highly detrimental to the publick service, which ought to be enquired into, and some remedy applied by parliament.

Colonel Barré took the greatest part of the management of this debate upon himself. He observed, that the Ordnance estimate was increased out of all proportion, to the estimates of that service in the last war; yet at the peace, the House had thought proper to appoint a committee to enquire into the abuses of that department; those committees had the fate to be short lived, but they had come to a resolution which pointed at detected abuses. An enquiry of the same kind he thought more essential at this time, when our total expences are so heavy, and those only to carry on an offensive war. Formerly, he said, our wise ancestors took the great articles of supply for the Ordnance separately, and referred them to separate committees. He stated three or four questions, to which he begged an answer from the gentlemen of the Board, *viz.* What quantity of powder is there at this time in Great Britain, and of what quality? The reasons he gave for asking this question were, that he wished to know if we had a sufficient quantity of powder in hand for our home defence, independent of what must be sent abroad; and as to the quality, because he was very well informed, that in the engagement with the French fleet on the 27th of July, 1778, the powder was so bad, that it would not carry the balls to a proper distance, which was complained of by several of the officers. This, he said, was owing to our sending our best powder to America, to destroy our best friends, and keeping our bad for our worst foes. Dutch and Swiss powder had been bought, and was used on that day instead of English powder, because that sink of English glory, the American war, had swallowed up all the good powder.

With respect to small arms, he said he had visited the Tower in May 1777, not to see the Lyons, but to view those Lyons which in the hands of proper persons would strike terror into our enemies fleets and armies; but there were not 15,000 stand of serviceable arms in the arsenal; he was glad to be informed we had now a proper quantity, but he wished for proof of it.

Lord Howe complained bitterly of a pamphlet, entitled "Two Letters to him and his Brother, on their Conduct in America." He said that if the tenth part of what the calumniator had asserted was true, the House ought never to forgive them; the reason of his mentioning these letters was, that one article of malevolent accusation turned on his having purchased a quantity of powder at New York, which, it was said, he did not want, but did it for emolument to himself. He declared his reasons for purchasing

K

it

it were, that the navy powder was nearly exhausted, and to prevent its being sold to the rebels. Capt. Brett mentioned something relative to bad powder complained of on board Admiral Barrington's fleet, which the Admiralty had enquired into.

General Conway supported the general charges of mismanagement in the inferior departments of the Ordnance; and said, when he was at the head of that Board, he found abuses, and had remedied some. The general strongly contended that there was a want of ammunition and of artillery men, both at Jersey, his garrison, in which he found only five, and at Plymouth.

Sir William Temple, Mr. Fuller, and other militia colonels, members of the House, complained of the want of arms, flints, and a variety of other articles, and of bad muskets, and informed the House, that all the applications they made to the Board of Ordnance had miscarried.

The answers given were general, but by no means satisfactory, *Sir Charles Frederick, Sir Charles Cocks, Mr. L'Anglois, and Mr. Strachy* undertook the defence: they said all the powder was tried and proved; that the powder on board some of the ships in the engagement, on the 27th of July, had got wet; that the damaged powder on board

the ships returned from the West Indies was owing to the change of climate, and it not being shifted. With respect to furnishing new muskets to militia regiments, it was never done till the general officer of the regiment had reported the old to be bad. *Sir William Lemon*, in reply, said the arms of his regiment had been declared bad by two general officers.

Alderman Sawbridge observed, that there is a shameful neglect in the garrisons of the Cinque Ports, under the immediate direction of the noble lord in the blue ribbon. There is not a single man belonging to the guns that was bred a gunner.

Lord North said, he had not been long enough in that office to have appointed any.

Mr. Sawbridge replied, his lordship had been long enough to have known they were not qualified, and to have discharged them, which it was his duty to do.

Colonel Barré closed the debate by declaring himself not satisfied with the answers, and hoped the House on some future day would take up the matter as a general subject of enquiry.

This was the last debate that happened in either House of Parliament before the adjournment for Christmas.

SKETCH OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS REQUISITE TO FORM A COMPLETE MEMBER OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

(From *MORTIMER's Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances.*)

IHAVE already observed, that the principal duty we owe to ourselves and to our country is, to preserve the just equipoise of our excellent constitution; and as we have no other method of discharging this obligation worthily, but by maintaining free elections of proper persons to represent us in parliament, I cannot close this Treatise on the Elements of Politics with greater propriety, than by giving a general idea of the qualifications requisite to form an able, independent member of the British senate*.

"The foundation of every worthy character must be laid in early youth, by a rational education, suited to the sphere of life in which men are designed to act."

If this maxim is admitted, it will follow of course, that the accomplished senator

must be a man who has received the most virtuous, liberal, finished education; that human wisdom can communicate; and that British electors cannot take a surer method to determine the merits of candidates for the important trust of acting as their representatives in parliament, than to scrutinize strictly the early part of the life of every man, who presumes to think himself worthy of such an exalted station.

As a guide to my countrymen in their choice of representatives at some future period, when, happily, Heaven may inspire them with the virtuous resolution to restore the pristine vigour of the British constitution, by electing only such as are properly qualified; and as an exemplary pattern for every youth who aspires to publick employments

* Though I apply the term Senate particularly to the British House of Commons, yet it is to be understood in a general sense, as defining any body or assembly of men in whom are vested authoritative, admonitory, judicial, and legislative powers; and who consequently have a principal share in the government of a state.

The same accomplishments, therefore, will be requisite for a peer as for a commoner: but in Britain the merit will always be much greater in the noble youth who makes it the business of his early years to acquire them, because his seat in parliament being hereditary, not elective, his attachment to the studies which form a complete senator, are more disinterested; for however unqualified, he is entitled, by succession, to his senatorial dignity.

ments in this free state; I shall now delineate those additional branches of education which will be found as essentially necessary for the senator or statesman, as the knowledge of the theory of Commerce, Politics, and Finances; the particular subjects of this work.

It is the opinion of Plato, that the Deity, in the formation of mankind, does not temper them all alike, but composes them of very different ingredients; and by a beautiful allegory, in which he compares the several degrees of human excellence to gold, silver, and brass or iron, he draws the outlines of those qualifications which are adapted to the three general classes, into which the inhabitants of a nation are usually divided. It is also a tenet of the ancient *khoois*, that three things are requisite to form a perfect man; or, in other words, to make him as complete a resemblance, as possible, of his great Creator: nature, manners, and reason.

We need not enter into a fruitless controversy, concerning the perfection or depravity of human nature; it matters not, whether we derive a corrupt, maimed, imperfect understanding from our parents, in consequence of original sin, giving us a natural bias to evil; or whether a rational soul is originally given with our bodies, to discriminate us from the brutes, and to enable us to form just ideas of every object that occurs to us; since we may draw an inference from the opinions of the ancients, liable to no objection whatever from the systems of modern religion and philosophy.

"It is evident, that men who are destined to command, to counsel, or to give laws to whole communities, should either be composed by nature of finer spirits* than the bulk of mankind; or should stand indebted for them to manners and education;" at all events, they must be endowed with, or acquire pre-eminent talents, distinguishing them from their fellow-mortals.

If, therefore, an early propensity to indolence and inactivity, an aversion to learning, slowness of apprehension, or other marks of a slender capacity appear in youth, it is the duty of parents and guardians to qualify them only for the ordinary concerns of private life, since the faculties which lead to the chief good and happiness of mankind are deficient or imperfect in such characters; and it would be an act of injustice to our country, to attempt to place them in public stations, where superior abilities are required, to support the honour and happiness of a whole nation. But if, notwithstanding the disadvantages of want of genius and education, men of weak understandings, availing themselves of family-interest, or court-

favour, will offer themselves as candidates for offices which are elective; if there is any sense of honour, any regard for the welfare of their country left in the breasts of the electors, it must surely be their inclination, as it is their duty, to convince such men of the folly of their conduct, by rejecting them with disdain.

Next to a happy genius, an early attachment to sound manners, in defiance of all the allurements of fashionable dissipation, should be expected from those who aspire to public employments in a free state; especially of a legislative, or judicial kind. They should be perfect masters of that part of philosophy which teaches us to command our passions, and lays down the rules and precepts of social virtue; by which we are enabled to pursue with fortitude, temperance, and perseverance, the natural principles of honour, probity, justice, and humanity; to exhibit continual proofs of a perfect knowledge of the moral obligations we owe to society, by a regular course of good behaviour; and to shew ourselves worthy of the honours we expect from our fellow-citizens, by distinguished sobriety and delicacy of conduct; "For the art of counselling, directing or governing others with wisdom and discretion, depends on that of living well ourselves:" how then can we expect, that the man who has passed the best part of his time in brothels, at gaming assemblies, at horse-races, or in the round of effeminate amusements, which hourly seduce the inhabitants of great cities, should be able to give his advice on any important subject, respecting the internal or external administration of public affairs? Will that man, who has made it his boast and his constant practice to despise the sacred rights of religion, to violate the strictest bonds of amity, to elude the payment of his just debts, and to set order and decorum at defiance in his nocturnal revels, be a proper person to enact laws for the distribution of justice, for the security of property, for the preservation of public tranquillity, or for enforcing obedience to the civil magistrate and his substitutes; or would it not be a burlesque on sound policy, to consult such men, on the expediency of war or peace, who really know not when a war is just and equitable, a peace honourable or dishonourable, an alliance dangerous or salutary! Yet, if we look into the British House of Commons, at any late era, since venality has blinded the eyes of the electors, it is to be feared, we shall find no inconsiderable number of representatives, who fall under one or other of the above-mentioned predicaments! In a word, it is the senator's duty thoroughly to understand all the obligations to honesty in their full

force and utmost extent; and not only to know, but to practice all the moral and social virtues; for these attainments he must stand indebted to the most celebrated writers on moral philosophy, policy, and public economy; and let it be remembered, that in such bodies of electors as usually assemble to nominate candidates at a general election, there are never wanting persons of learning and experience, capable of judging whether the parties proposed have pursued such studies as are requisite to form the character of an accomplished senator. The freedom of this country, therefore, can never be endangered, if the electors will resolve to reject all gamesters, debauchees, prodigals, and idiots; and to choose only such persons as are properly, as well as legally qualified, to assert and maintain the rights and privileges of their constituents.

It is also highly expedient, that a British member of parliament should be perfectly master of ancient and modern history, but more particularly the latter, in which must be included the most accurate knowledge of every part of the history of his own country.

From the records of antiquity, he will learn true fortitude, fidelity, justice, temperance, economy, and a spirit of heroic ardour inciting him to sacrifice every private consideration; health, ease, fortune, and even life itself, for the good of his country, when he is so critically situated that her preservation from ruin depends entirely on such signal exertions of patriotism. Modern history will make him acquainted with the commercial and political interests of these nations, whose superiority or rivalry are to be guarded against, or whose friendship and alliance is to be cultivated by his own country; and it should be a fixed rule with electors to observe if the candidates for their votes are conversant in the history of the revolutions of their own country; for he who is not animated by the glorious struggles that have been made in defence of public freedom, and the signal successes that have attended them, will either be supinely indolent and inattentive, when ministerial power encroaches on the rights of the people, or he will countenance the usurpation, if not from venality, yet either from want of public spirit, or ignorance of the danger to which the constitution is exposed.

The manners and customs of his countrymen, their natural genius, temper, general behaviour, and mode of thinking and reasoning on public affairs, should be thoroughly investigated by every man, who presumes to solicit the honour of representing his fellow-citizens in parliament; and no greater proof can be given of the incapacity, or of the sinister views of a candidate, than a manifest contempt of the manners, opi-

nions, and bold, free behaviour of the mass of the people; for a familiar acquaintance with these, enables the accomplished senator to allay their prejudices and animosities, to silence their clamours, to remove their discontents, to settle their differences, to quell tumults, to disperse rioters, and sometimes to prevent the most dangerous insurrections, by his affable, courteous behaviour, his friendly interposition, and his prudent advice: these are the advantages society will derive (out of doors) from his knowledge of the dispositions of the people, and how they stand affected as to the immediate posture of public affairs; and, in the senate, he will always propose lenient, pacific measures for correcting and reforming popular abuses; while, on the contrary, he who heartily despises the vulgar herd of constituents, and what he may be pleased to call "the scum of the earth," will be violent both in the senate and in public, and will be ready to aid any desperate minister, who shall take it in his head, that there is "a political necessity," to make the people submit by fire and sword, or by rigid, partial prosecutions, to his arbitrary will and pleasure.

All the reasons and ends of government, every occurrence in the administration of public affairs, the proceedings of all courts of judicature, and all public assemblies, the characters of all persons who enjoy posts of honour and confidence in the state, and the desires and expectations of those who haunt the drawing-room, and the levees of ministers, are subjects of profound meditation; and of critical enquiry; and will contribute greatly to the accomplishment of a complete senator; "for the knowledge of men is a principal branch of true wisdom."

It is then the duty of British electors, to cast a retrospective eye on the way of living to which their candidates have been accustomed; it will be easily traced how they have passed their time, and whether they have employed it generally, in such a manner as was likely to furnish them with a competent knowledge of government, and of the state of that civil society, whose honour and interest they are to support in parliament.

The last, and one of the most important points I shall have occasion to mention, respecting the education of youth designed for any public employment, is, the art of speaking in public; which in no country in Europe is so essentially requisite as in Britain, nor in none so neglected.

"Eloquence is the ornament of wisdom, and the imperial diadem of science:" to what purpose will all the attainments already mentioned serve, in a public capacity, if the gift of speech is wanting; especially in a country where it is almost impossible to

mix in society, without finding some occasion to deliver our sentiments, on subjects of art, commerce, or policy? In all our publick assemblies we meet with speakers; they cannot well proceed without them: but how mortifying it is to observe men of distinguished talents, versed in all the other arts and sciences which entertain or instruct mankind, so deficient in this, that we are put to the torture in hearing them, though we are convinced that they are the best judges of the matter before them! But, in the British parliament, this qualification is indispensably necessary; for the senator, who to a lively invention, a due arrangement of his subject, a happy choice of words, and a graceful attitude, is enabled to add a manly, harmonious voice, will render all his other accomplishments still more conspicuous; and support the cause of the commonwealth, by the dignity of a complete character. The examples of the power of eloquence in ancient times, are almost incredible; and in our days, we have seen its astonishing effects in a British House of Commons. I should be taxed with partiality, if I were to specify the few speakers, who, in the present parliament, do honour to themselves and their constituents, by the strength of their reasoning, the graces of their elocution, and the dignity of their action; but having attended the courts of law, and other publick assemblies, occasionally, for twenty years past, solely from an early attachment to the science of eloquence, of which I now presume to think myself a competent judge, I cannot neglect this opportunity of paying a feeble tribute of gratitude to the only man whom I could ever consider as the Cicero of this age and country; and to whom I stand indebted for the most sublime, rational entertainments, I have enjoyed through life. Those who remember LORD MANSFIELD in the prime of life, must do him the justice to own, that in him were united all the natural and acquired accomplishments which, in the opinions of the best ancient and modern writers, constitute the finished orator; and so highly was he admired when at the bar, that the most favourite publick amusements were deserted by young gentlemen of taste and judgement, whenever it was known that he was to plead, particularly before the Chancellor at Lincoln's-Inn-Hall, where the sittings often last during the evening; and I believe few, if any, instances can be given since, of such crowded audiences, and such a general close attention, not only of gentlemen of the law, but of strangers, who were drawn thither by the charms of genuine eloquence.

It has been asserted by some writers of great reputation, "That the liberty of the people may, in a great measure, be deter-

mined by the state of arts and sciences, in any country." If these are patronized and carried to a great degree of perfection by the rulers of a nation, it is said to be a proof that they are friends to the political freedom of mankind; and the very contrary is said to be the case, where the cultivation of them is either totally despised, or manifestly neglected. To this opinion I cannot absolutely subscribe; because, I apprehend that we have, before our eyes, a striking evidence of the futility of the argument: for all the polite arts and sciences, except one, are cultivated, patronized and supported too lavishly, with a degree of vanity and idle ostentation, which must, in the end, prove highly prejudicial to our commercial interests; but the art of eloquence, one of the noblest of all human sciences, is shamefully neglected by the nation in general, and is openly discountenanced and warmly opposed, by the court-interest in particular: it is likewise very remarkable, that in proportion as the arts which are nourished and supported by effeminate luxury, have been favoured in this reign, eloquence, which promotes publick virtue and sound manners, has been decried; and as it has declined, so have we deviated more and more from the principles of political liberty, which are the pillars of our excellent constitution.

Let me then earnestly intreat my countrymen, not to elect mute representatives. Can any thing be more absurd than the practice of tying the tongues of two or three hundred sensible freeholders in a city or county, every one of whom could deliver his sentiments with fortitude, ease, and accuracy (if not with dignity and elegance) on national concerns, by choosing a dumb man to represent them in parliament. Every candidate who is unable to address his countrymen in a manly, nervous, eloquent style, should be set aside as an unqualified person; and the art of speaking well in publick, should be made one of the most-essential requisites for attaining the distinguished honour of being the deputy of a free people.

If this reformation takes place, the science of true eloquence, which supposes that the powers of oratory will only be employed on the side of virtue, will be attentively studied; and our future parliaments will be composed of men not only willing, but able, to stop the progress of ministerial encroachments on publick freedom. At present, it is demonstrable that, if the people had more speaking members, the shameful practice of cutting short the debates in opposition to the ministry, by calling for the question, would be impeded, if not effectually prevented; and, vague as the idea may appear, I see no reason why a minister may not be harangued out of his motion, as well as a juryman be starved out of his opinion:

opinion: at all events, the independent electors of Great Britain will be highly blameable, if they do not make the experiment. I will go one step further, and venture to affirm, that if the spirit of true patriotism, instead of its shadow, the spirit of party, prevailed universally in this country, they would find it more for their interest, in the alternative, to give the legal qualification to a very poor, honest gentleman, possessed of that essential accomplishment, true eloquence, and to elect him as their representative, than to choose the principal man in the county, qualified in every other respect, but totally deficient in this.

But, in cases where there is no such alternative, after having ascertained, by a strict scrutiny, the several qualifications already pointed out, and included in a perfect education; it should be an invariable rule with electors, to prefer men of generous birth, paying particular attention to their family connexions; for we very often receive impressions from education, favourable to virtue and publick freedom, which are afterwards eradicated by the private influence and example of our relations. The history of every nation affords illustrations of this truth; but in none are they more frequent, than in the annals of Britain.

An independent situation with respect to fortune, and a known contempt of riches, easily discernible by a liberal, beneficent character, may be considered as the final accomplishment of a British senator.

Happy the people who have the fortitude, discernment, and virtue, to elect such characters, and such alone, to enact the laws by which they are to be governed, to protect their property, to preserve and improve their commerce, to raise the publick revenues

with discretion, and to note the application of them with a jealous eye!

Permit me now to take my leave of this subject, with a few political apothegms, suited to the times.

If ministerial influence in parliament should prevail so far, as constantly to assure a majority in the House of Commons, in favour of every measure indiscriminately, which the reigning administration thinks proper to adopt and persist in, then farewell to the renown of this mighty empire! for glory dwells not with slaves, but increases or diminishes with the liberty of the people.

A free nation may survive temporary thralldom; it may have a saviour: but a people enslaved by their own venal or dastardly conduct, can only change from one oppressor to another. The natural abode of *virtus* is by the side of *libertas*; but when liberty degenerates to licentiousness, *vices* takes her place, and a general dissolution of all order and decorum ensues.

Remember, therefore, my friends, countrymen, and fellow-citizens, that all extremes are dangerous; you were born free; preserve the integrity of your virtuous ancestors, and you will remain so.—But if you wilfully adopt the vicious dispositions, manners, and customs of slaves, absorbing every idea of publick good, in the fashionable dissipation of a round of empty pleasures, your national character will be lost, and the distinction between you, and the subjects of neighbouring despotic states, will scarce be visible! *Vices* and folly forge the chains of a degenerate nation; bad ministers only put them on: arouse then to a sense of publick virtue, and you will soon find, that the freedom and happiness of your country depends solely on a vigorous exertion of honest principles in the commons of the realm!

A SCENE OF DELICATE AFFECTION.

Taken from THE TUTOR OF TRUTH.

(Recommended in the Appendix to our Volume for last Year, p. 596.)

LETTER XXXVII.

Captain CARLISLE to GEORGE LASCELLS, Esq.

I HAVE had a very foolish accident happen to aggravate the uneasiness of the Marchioness's last letter. It is in itself a trifle, yet the consequence to my *peace* will make it important to you. Sir Andrew Flight was playing off his witticisms and waggeries upon the ignorance of some country simpletons that are now at the *Place*, when I became so weary of his vociferous amusement; for where is the pleasure

of sporting with inexperience—that I withdrew to Mr. De Grey's garden, unobserved, or at least uninterrupted, by the company. Medway was watching his fishing-rod: Lord Blessingbourne was withdrawn to his chamber for his afternoon's nap. Mr. De Grey's garden is exceedingly large, and part of it is disposed into a wilderness, whose zig-zag is so intricate that you may sometimes have your whole prospect terminated by a yard's distance. The surrounding foliage, too, is of the thickest growth, being suffered to expand for several years, receiving from
the

the gardener, from time to time, only such cares and loppings as to render the beautiful confusion more agreeable. Seats and bowers, apparently artificial, with here and there a dripping grotto, are distributed irregularly, and the shades are every where so abundant, that the sun-beams rather cheer you by stealth, than by permission. I have, for my own part, an attachment—a sort of sentimental friendship, and good-will, for every bench, and for every tree: they were all favourites of my infancy: I sat upon the benches, and I caught instruction from the lips of Mr. De Grey, under the trees. This, therefore, was the first time of my hailing them since my return. Believe me, I felt sensations that thrilled me, as I re-visited the places of my accustomed contemplation; I bade them welcome with as much ardour as if they were animate. I walked along the green meander, recognising my old acquaintances; I listened to birds whose notes I affected to be *intimate* with my ear, as if they issued from the same warblers I had heard formerly. I complimented the cascades upon an *improved* melody in their cadence: every breeze that played upon every leaf, revived the balmy pleasures of infancy. Even intercourse with other countries (not odorous Italy herself) had not been able to supplant the *tenderness* I bore to the vernal beauties of Prudence Place.

Ah, Lascelles! what could be the reason of this? Presently I came to an alcove, which was originally the architecture of two children, who grew up together. It was a whole week's labour, divided betwixt Miss De Grey and your Carlisle: our little hands twisted the twigs, formed the archings, and subdued the obstinate shrubs with inconceivable industry. Many a time we rested from the toil, and, as often being delighted with our progress, we renewed it. When it was completed, we gave—oh, I shall never forget it—a kiss of tenderest congratulation, as at having finished a work of *infinite importance*. Big with this innocent flattery, we ran, hand in hand, to our guardian, and with elated hearts bade him survey well our workmanship. The gravity with which he commended, and his affected astonishment at our *ingenuity*, gave the last and fullest

stroke to our pride and vanity. Over the entrance, our guardian caused to be imprinted upon a label, in golden letters, this soothing intelligence to the stranger:

This Bower was raised by Clement and Lucia.

The robin-redbreast built in it the next, the *very* next year, and we had then, you know, the best reason in the world to think that Heaven itself was pleased with our amusement. The nest, you may be sure, was preserved, for both piety and pity were concerned in its protection. We trod with caution while the *sacred* bird was hatching: the whole feathered family presently took wing; and I do verily believe I hear one of them now whistling near my window.

Oh, Lascelles! how soon is the heart that wishes to be inoffensive, lulled by little circumstances! Smile not, then, if I tell you, that I saw with transport the names of Lucia and Clement still legible on their bower—the branches of sweetbriar, on either side, were eagerly extending as if to embrace—and I beheld the initials of my name very *recently* cut in the rind of a hawthorn, that formed one of the supports of our alcove.

What sweet circumstances—how they melt the heart! cried I.

At that moment the softest-tuned voice in the world repeated distinctly the following verses, from her favourite poet:

“ In these deep solitudes, and awful cells,
Where heav’nly pensive Contemplation dwells,
And ever-musing Melancholy reigns;
What means this tumult in a Vestal’s veins?
Why rove my thoughts beyond this last retreat?
Why feels my heart its long-forgotten heat?
Yet, yet I *love*, from Abelard it came,
And Eloisa yet must kiss the name.”

You are not to be told it was Lucia De Grey. In the next instant she passed within sight of me, the book still in her hand. Unprepared on both sides for the surprise, we were inexpressibly confused. Beautiful lines, Miss De Grey, said I. Yes, indeed, replied she. I think, Miss De Grey, in a former part of our life we used frequently to read the charming Mr. Pope *together*—In this very garden, Mr. Carlisle; do you recollect your old bower,

said

said she? If I mistake not, madam, said I—Madam, Clement? Madam, Mr. Carlisle? replied she, as if a little offended. I say, continued I, Miss De Grey, if I remember right, *this* is that bower. You had almost forgot it, then, Mr. Carlisle, had you? I suppose Italy (the garden of the universe) hath put all our English roses quite out of countenance: Prudence Place is, to be sure, a mere nettle-bed.—Ah, no, madam! (said I, upon the edge of an explanation, but happily checking myself in time) though certainly Italy hath its charms. Oh, no doubt of it, replied Lucia; but I believe, sir, the company will have lost their chief fe-

licity by your absence. I hear Mr. Medway coming; I know his rapid, random step; and I dare say his errand is from the deserted society to the runaway Captain Carlisle. If you please, Miss De Grey, we will retire, then. I will just finish my poem and follow you, sir. We parted. 'Tis evident she loves Medway to distraction, Lascelles.—*She knows his step.*—He was then in search of her, *doubtless, by her appointment.*—I wish them happy—very, very happy. But my head aches; my heart is not quite well; and I must wish you a good night.

C. CARLISLE.

DESCRIPTION OF WINDSOR AND ITS ENVIRONS.

(With a View of the South-West Aspect of the Queen's Palace, and Part of the Castle, from a Drawing made on the Spot.)

KNOWING our intention to introduce part of the Castle in our plate, an ingenious correspondent sent us an anecdote concerning the building of the church and chapel of St. George, which he believes is not so generally known as the common accounts of this ancient structure given by those who show it to the publick.

It was a very great undertaking, and requiring a great number of hands to carry it on, writs were directed to the sheriffs of several counties, by order of Edward III. requiring them under the penalty of 100l. to send a certain number of masons to Windsor within a given time therein specified. Middlesex, Devonshire, Somerset, and some other counties each sent forty, but some dying of the plague, and others deserting the service, new writs were issued for fresh supplies. Yorkshire then sent sixty and other counties in proportion, and strict orders were given that no one should entertain or harbour any deserters from the works, under pain of confiscation of their property. Hereupon the masons entered into a combination not to work at all, unless their wages were raised, in consequence of this resolution they agreed upon certain signs and tokens, by which they were to be known to each other, and to receive assistance if they were assailed in order to be compelled. Determined to be free and to insist upon their own terms; they called

themselves *Free-Masons*, and the combination lasted many years. During the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, the *discontented* masons herded together, and the gentry secretly supporting them, several acts of parliament were made against the combination-masons and other persons under that denomination; the titles of which acts are still to be found in the printed statutes of those times; and though the cause of these acts is long since totally buried in obscurity, yet a succession of the name and of the ceremonies has been handed down to these times, and societies of Free-Masons exist in different parts of the kingdom, who keep up their lodges or assemblies with great pomp and splendour.

The celebrated William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, was the supervisor of the buildings for which he was allowed *one* shilling a day, and *one* shilling extraordinary when he travelled. There is in an act of the third year of Henry VI. a clause, which will in some measure account for the secrecy so solemnly sworn to be observed by every man who is made a free-mason. It recites, "That by yearly congregation and confederacies, made by the masons in their general assemblies, the good cause and effect of the statutes for labourers is openly violated and broken, in subversion of the law, and to the great damage of all the commons: our said Sovereign Lord the

the King, willing in this case to provide a remedy, by the advice and assent aforesaid, and at the special request of the commons hath ordained and established, that such chapters and congregations shall not be hereafter holden, and if any such be made, they that cause such chapters and congregations to be assembled and holden, if they be thereof convicted, shall be judged for felons, and other masons that come to such chapters and congregations shall be punished by imprisonment of their bodies, and make fine and ransom at the king's will."

Hence has likewise arisen the tradition of the free-masons being an unlawful society, and practising some secret wickedness, so that many of the female sex have held it in abhorrence, and ever dreaded that their husbands should belong to them.

This is the true origin of *Free-Masons* in England, no other can be proved, and though they have copied a few ceremonies from similar societies (called *Rosicrucians* originally) such as instituting a grand master, wardens, &c. they cannot trace any origin from them. The benevolent and charitable assistance afforded to their brethren no doubt commenced with the occasion, for the free-masons who refused to work by compulsion must have had assistance from some quarter; this benevolent spirit in the fraternity has since been expanded in proportion to the wealth of the members, and is the best part of the institution.

Windsor has always been considered as a principal town of the county of Berkshire, but its importance has been greatly diminished at sundry times, when the castle has been neglected, and seldom visited by any of the royal family. In the last reign it was only resorted to by foreigners to view the castle, and as a Sunday excursion for Londoners: at present its splendour and gaiety is restored, by the prospect of its becoming the summer residence of their majesties. The beauties of the town are not many, as it has but one capital street, the course of which is to the south from the Queen's palace; and the chief building in it is the town-hall erected for the use of the corporation at the expence of Queen Anne, and consequently decorated with her majesty's statue, and that of Prince

LOND. MAG. Feb. 1780.

George of Denmark her comfort, at the expence of the town. The corporation consists of a mayor, high steward, ten aldermen, three benchers or assistants, two bailiffs, a town clerk, and fifteen younger brethren. It sends two members to parliament, those for the present are Admiral Keppel and the Honourable John Montagu. It has a plentiful market on Saturdays, and is well supplied with fish from its situation on the banks of the Thames.

No town in England, we believe, can boast such beautiful environs; which ever way you walk or ride from Windsor, variegated scenes present themselves to charm the eye. It would fill a volume to describe all the superb country seats of the nobility and gentry surrounding it, within the distance of ten miles.

To the Great Park you are conducted by a delightful avenue proceeding from the south end of the town, to the top of a hill about three miles distant, from which you have a view of the whole park, said to be about fourteen miles in circumference, and it is well stocked with deer, and a variety of other game. The adjoining forest, which Mr. Pope has rendered immortal by his admirable poem entitled *Windsor Forest*, is of great extent; computed at thirty miles; and contains several agreeable towns and villages, of which Oakingham, or Wokingham is the principal: it is a large, populous town, has several good streets, a handsome market-house, and was famous for a silk stocking manufactory: the distance from Windsor is about six miles.

Another beautiful spot in the western neighbourhood of Windsor is the fine seat at Cliefden in Buckinghamshire, five miles distant from Windsor: the house was built by George Villiers Duke of Buckingham in the reign of Charles II. in the same style as the Queen's house in St. James's Park, having the same architect: the situation on an eminence, commanding a view of the river is delightful, it was the summer residence of the late Prince of Wales, his Majesty's father, who greatly improved it, at present it belongs to the Earl of Inchiquin.

Eaton at two miles distance from Windsor on the opposite banks of the Thames, and connected with it by a bridge,

L

bridge, is only famous for the college founded there by Henry VI. for the maintenance of a provost and seven fellows, one of whom is vice-provost, and for the instruction of seventy king's scholars on the foundation, who, when they have completed their learning here, from whom as many are elected by seniority to scholarships in King's College, Cambridge, as there are vacancies for, on the first Tuesday in

August annually. No other students can be admitted to fellowships in King's College but those who have been on the foundation at Eaton. It is now become a flourishing school, for besides the king's scholars, there are seldom less than three hundred boys, not on the foundation, who board at the houses of the masters, or at other boarding houses within the college bounds.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE VII.

MEDICAL and Philosophical Commentaries, by a Society in Edinburgh. Vol. VI. Part 4. 1s. 6d. Murray.

THIS part concludes the volume for the year 1779; and contains some curious as well as useful articles, but does not abound with that variety and important matter which has distinguished the former publications. A new year, and the assistance of this hint may perhaps produce more attention on the part of the medical professors concerned in it. The plan we have always recommended, and we wish to see it pursued with unremitting zeal for the health of the publick; it should not drop into a mere review of foreign or domestick medical books. Useful experiments and observations in the medical, chirurgical, and philosophical departments made by eminent men in Great-Britain or Ireland, and communicated to the Society by correspondents, used to form the chief merit of this work; and if care is taken to give due encouragement to such communications, the success of it will be insured.

The history of a singular case of *Rabies Canina* terminating favourably, by the late James Tilton, M. D. of Dover county on the Delaware in America. The history of an uncommon case in midwifery, by Mr. William Spier, of Ardee in Ireland; and memoirs of the late celebrated Dr. Haller, are the principal papers worth notice in this publication.

VIII. *Facts addressed to the Landholders, Stockholders, Merchants, Farmers, Manufacturers, Tradesmen, Proprietors of every Description, and generally to all the Subjects of Great-Britain and Ireland. 1s. 6d. J. Johnson.*

IN this performance the grounds of complaint against the present administration, and the extravagant system of government which has been carried on since the accession of his present majesty, are explained in so regular a mode, that the meanest capacity may become master of the subject. The

integrity of parliament, the author justly observes, is the key-stone that keeps the whole together. If this be shaken, our constitution totters; if it be quite removed, our constitution falls to the ground. He asks, Is it then only shaken? Is it not quite removed? Facts and very alarming facts are produced to prove, that it is not only shaken, but if a speedy remedy is not applied, that it will be totally removed. The motions made in the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Shelburne in December last, which have been given with the debates upon them in our parliamentary history, are discussed in this methodical pamphlet, in order to show the people to whom it is addressed, that they are well founded and ought not to have been rejected. The rejection of them is attributed to ministerial influence, created and secured by places, pensions, contracts and douceurs, all at the publick expence; the necessity of a thorough and speedy reformation by cutting off many of the golden veins of the Treasury, is pointed out, and all the enormous, extravagant waste of the publick money, is displayed, under the different departments of the state; in short, this publication may be considered as an illustration of the modes of disposing of the publick money, necessary to be known by all persons, who have any regard for the welfare of their country.

The astonishing expences of the present war, supposing a peace had been settled at Christmas 1779, is stated in a mercantile, clear account. According to this calculation, it has cost the nation 47,437,500*l.* and brought on an annual expence of 1,892,000*l.* to be raised upon the people by taxes. Unless a stop is put to future profusion, an addition of thirteen millions will be made every year during the continuance of the war, to the principal of the national debt, and a proportional interest must be annually raised from the people, if the methods proposed by the noble lords, and by the commons in the minority are not adopted. That we may not repeat the arguments already recorded

in the debates upon these subjects, after the general recommendation we have given of this pamphlet we shall only add, that there are several striking facts concerning places, pensions, and disposal of the publick money to other purposes than those for which they were granted by parliament, to be found in this publication, which we do not remember to have seen in print before.

IX. An Address to the Freeholders of Middlesex, assembled at Free-Masons Tavern, upon Monday, December 20th, 1779, for the Purpose of establishing Meetings to maintain and support the Freedom of Election. 6d. Dixwell.

THE outlines of a plan for a general communication of the friends of liberty with each other, are given in this short address, written with spirit, and a sincere desire to render the House of Commons in future, independent of the ministry.

As the general election is not far distant, such writings, we hope, will have a good effect on the electors.

X. A State of the Expedition from Canada, as laid before the House of Commons, by Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and verified by Evidence; with a Collection of authentic Documents, and an Addition of many Circumstances which were prevented from appearing before the House by the Prorogation of Parliament. Written and collected by himself, and dedicated to the Officers of the Army he commanded. 4to. 12s. Almon.

EVERY paper necessary for a complete defence of the General's character and conduct is collected in this methodical, accurate, well-written performance. All the evidence and documents which we could suppose the General and his counsel would produce on his trial before a court-martial are here submitted to the publick: unfortunately, however, no man out of the profession can go beyond the satisfaction of curiosity, and therefore independent of the military, no judgement can be formed of it as a defence and exculpation from blame. We most sincerely wish he may live to the time when every obstacle to his trial is removed, and that he may then be honourably acquitted, in the mean time all but officers should suspend their opinion, and only read this book for amusement and information. That those who have only perused the advertisement may know what they have to expect from it, we shall briefly give the contents.

A dedicatory epistle to Major-General Phillips and the other officers who served under the General upon the Canada expedition. A short introduction assigning the reason for collecting, writing, and publishing in his own name, this state of the expedition. His speech in the House of Com-

mons prefatory to his narrative. The narrative with the evidence examined at the bar of the House (an abridgement has been given in our Parliamentary History for last year, Vol. XLVIII. p. 450). A review of the evidence, compared with the speech and narrative, and additional remarks and explanations. Conclusion, recapitulating his conduct at home, the substance the same as his letter to his constituents, amply reviewed in the same volume, p. 515. The Appendix, containing General Burgoyne's thoughts for conducting the war from the side of Canada, laid before his Majesty upon the General's first return from America in January 1777; in consequence of which he was appointed to the command in Canada. On an attentive perusal of these thoughts, or more properly his plan, his exculpation or condemnation in undertaking the expedition, greatly depends. A correspondence between Lord George Germaine and General Carleton, and a variety of other letters swell this appendix, all relating to the progress and fatal end of the expedition. The military operations of the army at Saratoga, are likewise stated, and the detail is very interesting. The minutes of the councils of war prior to opening the treaty with General Gates, contain some curious particulars which did not appear before the House of Commons, and perhaps it would have been more prudent not to have suffered them to appear in print: they are proper documents for a court-martial, but by no means for the publick, who we apprehend for want of military skill will entertain no very favourable idea of them, especially as the General himself has thought proper to suppress the names of the officers, who gave their opinions at the last council when the surrender was decided. A map of the country in which his army acted, showing the marches and the places of the principal actions. A plan of the action at Huberton under Brigadier-General Fraser, on the 7th of July, 1777. The position of the detachment, under Lieut. Col. Baum, near Bennington, showing the attacks of the enemy on the 16th of August. A plan of the encampment and position of the whole army at Sword's House near Stillwater, with the positions of that part of it that were engaged on the 19th of September. A plan of the encampment and position of the army on the 20th of September, with the position of the detachment in the action of the 7th of October, &c. And a plan of the position the army took at Saratoga on the 10th of September, and in which it remained till the convention was signed, are the plates annexed to this work: they are all drawn by engineers, and excellently engraved by Mr. W. Faden.

XI. An Answer to the Letter addressed by Francis Riollay, Physician of Newbury, to James Hardy, Physician of Barnstable. 1s. Cadell.

IN the year 1778, the ingenious and learned Dr. Hardy published a treatise on the Cholic of Poitu and Devonshire. See our Review of Books, Vol. XLVII. p. 277. In that useful performance the doctor threw out some hints respecting the origin of the gout; ascribing it to the action of mineral substances, especially those conveyed into the human body by the medium of adulterated wines. This opinion has been canvassed and disputed with great candour and moderation by Dr. Riollay, in a letter which occasions the present answer. Our limits will not permit us to enter into the controversy, and it is more for the benefit of society to mention that the instances Dr. Hardy produces to show that the gout is frequently produced from drinking adulterated wines, or wines fined with mineral substances seem to overthrow all the objections of Dr. Riollay, which are founded on strong reasoning, but unsupported by facts. One or two historical anecdotes are worthy of notice. Before Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. in 1453, the inhabitants were remarkably subject to the gout. The Christians drank wines liberally supplied from the islands in the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean, of which Crete was the most eminent for its abundant produce. But since the Mahometans whose religion prohibits the use of wine have possessed it, the disease has been almost banished. The gout has been almost totally removed from the Germans, in consequence of an edict passed in 1696, making the adulteration of wines by minerals a capital offence. Those who are liberal drinkers of wine, are advised to read this pamphlet.

LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS in the Months of JANUARY and FEBRUARY, besides those that have been reviewed.

HISTORY.

RUSSIA; or, a complete Historical Account of all the Nations which compose that empire. 2 Vols. 8vo. 10s. Boards. Cadell.

The History of the Political Connexion between England and Ireland, from the Reign of Henry II. to the present Time. 4to. 7s. 6d. sewed. Cadell.

An Historical Account of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies. By George Suckling, Esq. 2s. sewed. White.

The History and Antiquities of the Four Inns of Court. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Kearsley.

Biographia Britannica; or, the Lives of the most eminent Persons who have flourished

in Great Britain and Ireland. By Andrew Kippis, D. D. F. R. S. and S. A. 2d Vol. Folio. 2l. 12s. 6d. Boards. Bathurst.

POLITICKS.

THE Elements of Commerce, Politicks, and Finances: In Three Treatises on these important Subjects.

In the first, the Origin and Progress of Commerce are traced, and the true Principles of universal Trade explained; with Remarks on the Administration of Commercial Affairs, and a Sketch of the Education necessary for a British Merchant.

In the second, the Science of universal Politics is defined; the Origin and different Forms of Governments are illustrated, and the peculiar Advantages of the British Constitution clearly pointed out; with Strictures on the Royal Prerogative, and the Rights of the Subject, concluding with a Sketch of the requisite Accomplishments for a British Senator.

In the third, an Historical Account is given of the various Modes of raising the public Revenues of Nations; with Remarks on the Nature and Advantages of the Funding System of Great Britain; and Observations on Taxation, and Methods proposed for improving the Public Revenues; with Hints for abolishing Taxes on the Necessaries of Life, and substituting others more equitable to supply the Deficiencies. By Thomas Mortimer, Esq. 4to. 18s. Boards. R. Baldwin.

The Yorkshire Question, or Petition, or Address. 8vo. 2d. Almon.

Substance of the Speeches made in the House of Commons, on the 15th of December 1779, on Mr. Burke's giving Notice of his Intention to bring in a Bill after the Christmas Recess for the Retrenchment of Publick Expences, and for the better securing the Independence of Parliament. 8vo. 6d. Almon.

The System, occasioned by the Speech of Leonard Smelt, Esq. late Sub-Governor to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Bishop of Osnaburgh, at the Meeting at York, Dec. 30, 1779. 8vo. 6d. Almon.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cranbourne, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Hertford. 8vo. 6d. Almon.

Proposals for paying great Part of the National Debt, and reducing Taxes immediately. By Robert Bird, Esq. 1s. Doddsley.

Reasons for Uniformity in the State, being a Supplement to the Britannick Constitution. 8vo. 1s. Bew.

Thoughts on the present County Petitions. By an Old-fashioned Independent Whig. 1s. L. Davis.

The Commercial Restriction of Ireland considered.

considered; In a Series of Letters to a noble Lord. 3s. Longman.

Dispassionate Thoughts on the American War. Addressed to the Moderate of all Parties. 1s. Wilkie.

Four Letters from the Country Gentleman on the Subject of Petitions. 8vo. 6d. Almon.

An Analysis of the Political History of India. 4to. 6s. Becket.

A Defence of the Acts of Parliament lately passed for the Relief of the Roman Catholics. 1s. J. Johnson.

Letters on the Utility and Policy of employing Machines to shorten Labour, occasioned by the late Disturbances in Lancashire; to which are added, some Hints for the further Extension and Improvement of the Woollen Trade and Manufactures. 1s. Becket.

The Sense of the People, in a Letter to Edmund Burke on his intended Motion in the House of Commons, on the 11th of February, with Observations on the Petitions and Associations. 1s. Becket.

A R T S.

A Grammar of the Bengal Language. By Nathaniel Brassley Halked. 1l. 1s. Boards. Elmsley.

Directions for breeding Game Cocks. 1s. 6d. Macgowan.

An Illustration of the Sexual System of Linnæus. By John Miller. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Boards. Miller.

The New Art of Land Measuring, or a Road to practical Surveying. Showing a new and exact Method of Measuring and Mapping Lands, Woods, Waters, &c. By B. Talbot. 8vo. 6s. bound. Lowndes.

A new General Dictionary of the English Language, preceded by a Rhetorical Grammar. By Thomas Sheridan, A. M. 2 V. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. Boards. Doddsley.

Proſodia Rationalis; or, an Essay towards establishing the Melody and Measure of Speech. 10s. 6d. Nichols.

Speculum Linguae Gallicæ, or a View of the French Tongue. 5s. Elmsley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MODERN Anecdote of the ancient Family of the Kinkervankotdsprankengotchgers. A Tale for Christmas, 1779. 3s. Davenhill.

A Slight Sketch of the Controversy between Dr. Prichley and his Opponents. 1s. Becket.

A Reply to Mr. Gibbons's Vindication of some Passages in his History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By Henry Edwards, B. A. 3s. Doddsley.

Lessons on Elocution; or, Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose and Verse, selected from the best Authors. By William Scott, Teacher

in Edinburgh. 12mo. 3s. bound. Longman.

The Picture Gallery; containing near two Hundred Paintings by the most distinguished Ladies in Great Britain. 4to. 3s. Kearsley.

The R—l Register, with Annotations by another Hand. Volume the Fourth. 12mo. 2s. 6d. sewed. Bew.

A Tour through Ireland, in 1776, 1777, 1778, and brought down to the End of 1779. By Arthur Young, Esq. F. R. S. 4to. 1l. 1s. Cadell.

The Travels of Reason in Europe. 2s. 6d. Macgowan.

A Tour through Ireland, made in 1779. 12mo. 3s. Lowndes.

Thoughts on improving the Government of the British Territorial Possessions in the East Indies. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

Letters from an English Traveller. 4to. 3s. Nichols.

Account of a Debate in Coach-maker's Hall. By Harum Skarum, Esq. 1s. Kearsley.

The Deaf Lover, a Farce, in two Acts. By F. Pilon. 1s. Bowen.

The Beauties of British Antiquity. By John Collinson. 8vo. 6s. Boards. Longman.

Serious and Free Thoughts upon the Doctrines of Election, Reprobation, &c. By T. Mendham. 1s. Wilkie.

A Defence of the Liberty of Man as a Moral Agent. By John Palmer. 3s. Johnson.

L A W.

REPORTS of Cases upon Appeals and Writs of Error in the High Court of Parliament from 1701 to 1779. With Tables, Notes, and References. By Josiah Brown, Esq. Barrister at Law. Volume the Third. 1l. 11s. 6d. Boards. Uriel.

The Touchstone of Common Assurances; or, a plain and familiar Treatise, opening the Learning of the Common Assurances or Conveyances of the Kingdom. By William Sheppard, Esq. Folio. 1l. 1s. Boards. Uriel.

M E D I C A L.

THE Anatomy of the Human Body. By Samuel Foart Simmons, M. D. F. R. S. Volume 1st. 8vo. 6s. Boards. Murray.

Practical Observations on the Treatment of Consumptions. By S. F. Simmons. 2s. Murray.

Systematic Elements of the Theory and Practice of Surgery. By J. Aitkin. 8vo. 6s. Murray.

Some Observations on the Origin, Progress, and Method of treating the atrabilious Temperament and Gout. By W. Grant, M. D. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

POETRY

POETRY.

FEMALE Retaliation, a Poetical Essay. By a Man. 4to. 6d. Fielding and Walker.
The Triumph of Affectation. A Poem. 1s. Bew.

A Ride and a Walk through Stourhead. A Poem. 4to. 1s. Robson.

Eastern Eclogues. Written during a Tour through Arabia, Egypt, and other Parts of Asia and Africa. 4to. 2s. 6d. Doddsley.

Poems on various Subjects, selected to enforce the Practice of Virtue, and with a View to comprize in one Volume the Beauties of English Poetry. By Thomas Tomkint. 2s. sewed. Wallis.

A Select Collection of Poems. With Notes Biographical and Historical. By J. Nicholls. 4 Vols. small 8vo. 10s. sewed. Nichol.

Poems fit for a Bishop; which two Bishops will read. 4to. 1s. Almon.

Ingratitude, an Ode; and **Sir Salvatore**, an Allegorick Poem. 1s. 6d. Wood.

Zoraida, a Tragedy. 1s. 6d. Kearsley.

The Times, a Comedy, by Mrs. Griffiths. 1s. 6d. Fielding and Walker.

The Shepherds of the Alps, a Comic Opera. 1s. 6d. Kearsley.

An Heroick Epistle from Hamet the Moor, Slipper-maker in London, to the Emperor in Morocco. 2s. Cadell.

Speculation; or, a Defence of Mankind. 4to. 2s. 6d. Doddsley.

NOVEL.

HISTORY of Lady Bettelworth and Captain Hastings. In a Series of Letters. 2 Vols. 12mo. 5s. sewed. Noble.

RELIGIOUS.

A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, on Friday, Feb. 4th, 1780, being the Day appointed for the General

Fast. By Richard Watson, D. D. F. R. S. 4to. 1s. Cadell.

Sermons on the most prevalent Vices. To which are added, an Ordination Sermon, a Synod Sermon, and two Sermons on a future State. By the Rev. David Lamont. 8vo. 5s. 3d. Crowder.

Sermons. By Colin Milne, L. L. D. Rector of North Chapel, in Suffex; and Lecturer of St. Paul's, Deptford; and one of the Preachers at the City of London Lying-in Hospital. 8vo. 5s. Boards. Cadell.

A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Law, on his Defence of Popery, as delivered in his Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Rochester. 1s. Kearsley.

Discourses on select Passages of the Scripture History. By Joseph Jenkins, A. M. 2 Vols. 6s. sewed. Buckland.

The Passion; or, a descriptive and critical Narrative of the Incidents, as they occurred, on each Day of the Week, in which Christ's Sufferings are commemorated. By Thomas Knowles, D. D. Prebendary of Ely. 12mo. 3s. bound. L. Davis.

A Sermon preached at the Ordination held at Christ Church, Nov. 21, 1779. By John Lord Bishop of Oxford. 1s. Rivington.

A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford. By J. Williamson. 1s. Doddsley.

A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford. By B. G. Bellas, D. D. 1s. Coenant.

The Kentish Curate's Letter to the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Law. 1s. Davies.

A Synodal Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Abo, in the Year 1774. Translated from the original Swedish. 1s. 6d. Robinson.

An Explanation of the Prophecy of the Seven Vials, or the Seven Plagues contained in the Revelation. By a Country Clergyman. 1s. Rivington.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

EVENING: AN ODE.

By a Young Lady.

MILD eve ascends her throne; the god of day [skies]
 Wheels his bright chariot down the western
 The blushing clouds yet brighten'd by his ray,
 Adorn the glowing sky with purple dyes.

The boisterous winds are lull'd to sweetest sleep; [breeze]

Softly, and slow creeps forth the dying
 Salutes the heaving bosom of the deep,

On scales in whispers thro' the wavy trees.

The genial dews descend on every flower
 With gentlest laple each murm'ring current flows;

Th' o'er laboured rustick hails the peaceful hour
 And flies to blazing hearths and calm repose.

From yon blue field, yon wide expanse above;
 What spangled glories burst upon the sight,
 Gilding the flowery lawn and shady grove,
 And deck the solemn scene with streams of vary'd light.

At this still hour, when first the infant earth
 Pour'd forth her bounties with unsparing hand,

Bestow'd on every flower spontaneous birth,
 And deck'd with flowers th' uncultivated land.

All

All universal Nature sunk to rest,
 Guiltless of midnight revelry obscene,
 While man his couch secure from danger
 press'd,
 Or slept in safety on the level green.

No midnight fires, no blazing torches bright,
 Scar'd the dun air with radiance not its
 own;

No murders lurk'd beneath the veil of night,
 To daring courage and to crimes unknown.

How chang'd the scene, yet on this peace-
 ful shore [dwell;
 I seek Contentment; here the sure must
 Here while I court her and her paths explore,
 Beneath the straw-roof'd cot, or humble
 cell.

Or if the silent hour (immers'd in care)
 Steal on me, unperceiv'd, these walks
 among,

Let Contemplation, Heaven-descended fair,
 Then warm my breast to raise the rap-
 turous song!

These evening shades, this dusky twilight
 grey,
 The solemn stillness of the sober scene,
 These last faint glimm'rings of declining day,
 Invite to calm repose or thoughts serene.

Thus Life's gay scenes with all their pomp
 must fade, [tire,
 And Pleasure with her mirthful train re-
 When Time and Age the landscape have
 decay'd,
 And quench in ardent youth the genial fire.

Oh! may my Evening then of life secure
 Shine with the lustre of fair Virtue's light,
 Whose brightness may through every age
 endure, [gloomy night.
 And bloom through dreary Death's cold

O D E

Written on the Author's Birth Day.

FATHER of old Oblivion hail!
 Restrain thy swift revolving glass;
 If soothing verse can ought avail,
 To charm thy moments as they pass:
 Adieu amusements of my youth,
 My childhood and my boyish days,
 For Virtue, Probity, and Truth,
 I quit my sportive frolick lays:
 Yet will Remembrance bring to view,
 The years that whilom blissful flew,
 When careless of the passing hours,
 My pipe I sweetly tun'd, or cull'd the
 Muses flow'rs.

Come then and show unerring fate,
 Beguile my soul to yonder sky,
 Events unknown to man create,
 And read conceal'd Futurity?

Far hence, ye vain delusions all,
 'Tis time I tear you from my breast;
 Methinks I hear Sweet Reason call;
 "Be not with empty dreams possess'd!"
 Away delusive shades away,
 I brook no longer fond delay,
 Reluctant still ye from me fly,
 Your airy forms yet flit before my eye!

Whether adown the stream of Time,
 I pass with easy prosperous sails,
 Or o'er its waves I painful climb,
 Forlorn and tof'd by stormy gales:
 Still let me check the wanton breeze,
 And steadfast steer when tempests rise,
 Nor be absorb'd in slothful ease,
 But easy gain the blissful skies:
 From hence each day may I adore,
 Great God! some wonder of thy pow'r,
 Here taste Life's quiet guiltless joys
 Then leave the world, its pomp, and
 empty noise.

Jan. 14.

HENRY LEMOINE.

*CORRECTED COPIES of the SONGS sung
 in the Pantomime called HARLEQUIN
 FORTUNATUS, and said to be written
 by Mr. SHERIDAN.*

SONG I. Sailor, Mr. BANNISTER.

WHEN 'tis night, and the mid-watch
 is come, [main,
 And chilling mists hang o'er the darken'd
 Then sailors think of their far distant home,
 And of those friends they ne'er may see
 again:

But when the fight's begun,
 Each serving at his gun,
 Should any thought of them come o'er our
 mind,
 We think but should the day be won,
 How 'twill cheer their hearts to hear,
 That their old companion he was one.

Or, my lad, if you a mistress kind [true,
 Have left on shore, some pretty girl and
 Who many a night doth listen to the wind,
 And wakes to think how it may fare with
 you:

O! when the fight's begun,
 Each serving at his gun,
 Should any thought of her come o'er your
 mind,
 Think only should the day be won,
 How 'twill cheer her heart to hear
 That her own true sailor he was one.

SONG II. Sailor, Mr. VERNON.

I.

CHEERLY my hearts, of courage true,
 The hour's at hand to try your worth,
 A glorious peril waits for you.
 And valour pants to lead you forth;

Mark

Mark where the enemy's colours fly, boys;
There some shall conquer, and some must
die, boys;

But that appals not you or me,
For our watch word it shall be,
"Britons strike home!"

CHORUS.

"Britons strike home! revenge your country's wrong!"

II.

When rolling mists their march shall hide,
At dead of night a chosen band,
Lift'ning to the dashing tide,

With silent tread shall print the sand:
Then where the Spanish colours fly, boys,
We'll scale the walls, or bravely die, boys;
For we are Britons bold and free,
And our watch-word it shall be,
"Britons strike home!" &c.

III.

The cruel Spaniard, then too late,
Dismay'd, shall mourn th' avenging blow,
Yet vanquish'd meet the milder fate,
Which mercy grants a fallen foe.
Thus shall the British banners fly, boys,
On yon proud turrets rais'd on high, boys;
And while the gallant flag we see,
We'll swear our watch-word still shall be,
"Britons strike home!" &c.

THE LAST DAY.

By Dr. SWIFT.

WITH a whirl of thought oppress'd,
I sunk from reverie to rest,
A dreadful vision seiz'd my head,
I saw the graves give up their dead;
Jove, arm'd with terrors, burst the skies,
And thunder roars, and light'ning flies.

Amaz'd, confus'd, its fate unknown;
The world stands trembling at his throne;
While each pale sinner hangs his head,
Jove nodding, shook the heavens, and said,
"Offending race of human-kind,
By nature, reason, learning blind,
You, who thro' frailty stepp'd aside,
And you who never fell thro' pride;
All you who different sects have sham'd,
And come to see each other damn'd;
So some folks told you, but they knew
No more of Jove's designs than you.
The world's mad business now is o'er,
And I present such pranks no more.
I—at such blockheads set my wit,
I—damn such fools; go, go, you're bit."

S O N G.

By the late Dr. HOADLEY.

WHEN Chloe try'd her virgin fires,
And first her shafts let fly;
She fill'd my breast with vague desires—
I thought it was her eye.

When melting strains fell from her mouth,
Which gods might wish to sip;
When all was harmony and truth—
I thought it was her lip.

But when she danc'd! such air, such grace,
What mortal could escape?
I look'd no longer on her face—
I swore it was her shape.

When seen by chance, her breast bespoke
The purity within;
Her snowy arm—her iv'ry neck—
'Twas then, her lovely skin.

Nor eye, nor shape, nor neck, nor face,
My bosom did enthrall:
'Twas *sense*, I found, the happy grace,
That gave a charm to all.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

YESTERDAY a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, and the new elected Alderman of Aldgate Ward, John Bunnell, Esq. was sworn into his office, in the room of William Lee, Esq. resigned.

THURSDAY, 3.

Yesterday came on at Lincoln's Inn Hall, before the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice, the important hearing of an information brought by the Attorney-General against a tradesman, his attorney, and a serjeant at mace, for a breach of privilege

committed above a year ago on Mons. P. predecessor of Mons. Cavalli, the present Resident of Venice, who was arrested for a debt of 300l. the counsel for the Crown to protect the right of ambassadors in this country were, the Attorney and Solicitor-General; for the defendants, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Howarth, Mr. Mingay, and Mr. Stackpole. Before the cause was entered into, the Court informed the defendants, that the proceedings of the information were, in point of law, not strictly regular, and if insisted on they must be amended; but as that step would protract time without answering any substantial ground, it was advisable to waive any objection, and to proceed on the merits: the defendants admitted the facts

us stated, and contended, that if liable to censure, it was for an error of understanding only, and not for a wilful violation of the sacred privileges of foreign ambassadors, for this was a case that stood on very particular circumstances: Monsi. P. was understood to be no longer a publick man; he was succeeded by Monsi. Cavalli in his publick capacity, and stayed afterwards more than eight days in this kingdom, consequently he had a reasonable time to depart; and the defendants considering him in the character of a private subject, had been (if wrong) misled in their own judgements. That on being told by the solicitor of the Treasury of the mistake, Monsi. P. was instantly released.

The Court determined, that it was a violation of the privileges of Monsi. P. notwithstanding his successor had arrived. They said, there was no time limited for the departure of ambassadors, who were to have no restraint on their persons; but they allowed many extenuating circumstances, appeared, and though they condemned the conduct of the defendants, postponed judgement *fine die*.

FRIDAY, 4.

The Royal Society, at their last Meeting, came to a resolution to strike a medal in honour of the late celebrated navigator Capt. Cook. Impressions of this medal, in gold, are to be presented by the Society to their Majesties, the Empress of Russia, &c. and to the widow of the deceased; impressions in silver are to be sent to some of the most distinguished academies in Europe; and after a certain number has been struck off the dye is to be broke.

Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, Westminster-Hall was crowded with people to hear the sentence of the Court pronounced on several members of the late Council of Madras, who signed an authority for deposing Lord Pigot, removing him from his government into confinement, and of which they were convicted the sittings after last Michaelmas term. The Attorney-General moved for judgement in a short speech, full of strong observations on the offence, and the nature of it, which was, he observed, of so extraordinary and aggravated a complexion as would, he trusted, meet with the proper punishment. It was not for him to direct the Court in their determination, but he begged leave to deliver his opinion of the degree of punishment which so high a misdemeanour deserved, for it was no less than a revolution of legal government. The peace and good order of the East-India Company's settlement being already disturbed by civil contentions with the Rajah of Tanjore, the step of deposing Lord Pigot had nearly been productive of the most serious consequences, and anarchy might have totally defeated the

restoration of the Rajah to his kingdom, of which he had been dispossessed by the Nabob of Arcot. He therefore thought a fine, imprisonment, and incapacitation from serving government in any post whatever, would be a very proper judgement on the defendants. Mr. Rous followed his learned leader upwards of an hour, and improved with many pointed observations on the same heads of argument. Mr. Dunning, counsel for the defendants, offered many affidavits in extenuation, to the reading of which the Attorney-General objected, but he was over-ruled by the Court, and the affidavits were read, which run over all the parts of the defence urged upon the trial, and some new matter which was not then entered upon for want of evidence: Mr. Dunning pleaded for two hours to combat the Attorney-General's speech.

MONDAY, 7.

On Saturday the cause respecting the imprisonment of Lord Pigot, who died in his confinement at Madras, was resumed in the Court of King's Bench, when instead of replies to the former arguments in behalf of the defendants being immediately entered upon by the great law officer of the crown, as it was expected, the Hon. Mr. Erskine, Mr. Hardinge, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Pigot rose, and separately made very long speeches in favour of the gentlemen, which took up several hours. Mr. Hardinge took an exception to the information, which did not state that the defendants assaulted and imprisoned his lordship, with intent to frustrate and prevent the progress of the East-India Company being carried into execution, but omitted the latter part of the charge to be brought in upon a technical ground, and laid the whole of it entirely upon presumption of circumstances. This objection was considered difficultly and seriously by the judges, Mr. Ashurst, and Buller, Mr. Justice Willes being absent. All the three judges gave their opinion in favour of the objection, and also of the legal insupportability of a presumptive charge of so high a nature as an intention in the defendants to kill his lordship, which had been urged with vigour, and gravely contended. The arguments of the five counsel were principally to shew the hasty disposition of his lordship in the acts of his government of Madras, the justice of the claim, so much canvassed with ridicule by the Attorney-General, that Mr. Binsfield made of 250 cool. on the revenues of Tanjore, when that territory was ordered by the directors to be restored to the Rajah, and which sum he actually advanced on a stage of those very revenues to the usurping Nabob of Arcot, when the country was in possession of that prince; the advancement of the Company's interest by the defendants after

M

the

LOND. MAG. Feb. 1780.

the deposing of his lordship; and the actual necessity of the revolution of Madras so as to consult the welfare, peace, and good government of the East India Company's affairs in that part of the globe. After the counsel had exhausted all the subtlety of language on these general principles of the subject, the Attorney General spoke above an hour and a half in reply, wherein he said, that notwithstanding all which was said, he was far from being convinced out of his former proposition, that there was a secret design to dispatch Lord Pigot, by some means or other, either under pretence of a rescue to fall upon him, or to embrace some other opportunity of taking his lordship out of the way. But all the judges agreed that there was not a shadow of evidence to suppose such an intention, and it was entirely out of the question. The court broke up at half past five, and postponed judgement, to consider in the mean time the arguments on both sides. Lord Mansfield expressed great satisfaction at the display of abilities made by two of the counsel (juniors at the bar) whom, he said, he heard with vast pleasure.

FRIDAY, 11.

Yesterday a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when, after a deal of altercation, the vacancies in the several committees were filled up agreeable to the list of the previous meeting, except in the addition of one name. The grand business of an address to Parliament was then entered upon by Mr. Hurford, who moved for petitioning the House of Commons to enquire into the expenditure of the publick money, and the encreasing influence of the Crown, in support of which he said, that the citizens of London being most heavily burthened with taxes, had a greater right to know how the impost were applied, he paid many compliments to the county petitions, and was assisted by Mr. Alderman Kirkman, who spoke in behalf of the motion.

Mr. Merry opposed the motion, and ridiculed the professions of a certain Right Honourable member of the House of Commons, by contrasting one of his speeches, when in a certain office, with his popular effusions against administration.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, Mr. Alderman Townsend, and Mr. Hurford answered the objections. They said that the abilities of the Right Honourable Commoner were so great, as to become well worthy the encouragement of administration, and the exertion of them in defence of the people most demonstratively evinced the integrity of that gentleman's publick line of conduct; the motion was put and carried. A committee of eight aldermen and 16 commoners was appointed to draw up the petition, which was agreed upon, and the sheriffs, with the remembrancer, are to present the same to the House.

This committee was desired to correspond with the committees of the several counties.

A committee was also appointed to correspond with the committee of the House of Commons for amending the bill of imprisonment for debt.

There was a very full court, and, considering the nature of the business, there was the least share of invective or personality ever remembered.

Yesterday morning, pursuant to an order of the Court of King's Bench on Saturday last, four gentlemen of the late council in India were brought up to the bar of that court to receive sentence, having been found guilty of removing Lord Pigot from the presidency of Madras, and imprisoning him for nine months, which was said to be the cause of his death.

Mr. Justice Ashhurst being the judge appointed to pass sentence, before he pronounced, he went through the heads of the evidence, both for the prosecution and the defence.

He made several remarks as he went through it, in which he observed, that if Fort St. George had belonged to the Crown, the depriving Lord Pigot of the presidency would have been high treason; but as it was under the East India Company, it was only a misdemeanour. He took notice that the defendants had imprisoned Lord Pigot for dismissing several members from the council, yet they themselves had done the like in three instances; but he could say, that while they held the reins of government, every thing succeeded, both in trade and in the army; and that the presidency of Bengal, to whom the whole of the business was referred, gave an opinion in their favour. He then proceeded to the sentence as follows:

"Gentlemen, you are now called upon to receive sentence for an offence which you have committed, and been found guilty of; but, as there is no distinction in your cases, but are guilty alike, you are sentenced each of you to pay a fine to his majesty of 1000*l.* and to be imprisoned until the sum is paid."

They instantly paid the money into court, and departed.

SATURDAY, 12.

Yesterday, soon after two o'clock, the sheriffs, and some of the city members, met at Guildhall, from whence they proceeded with the city Remembrancer to the House of Commons, and presented the petition agreed to on Thursday by the court of common-council. The city members went first, in order to be ready to speak to it on its being delivered.

FRIDAY, 13.

On Tuesday last a cause was tried before Judge Nares at Guildhall, between Mr. Robert Tayler and the owners of one of the Colchester stages. The action was brought for the recovery of damages for the injury which Mr. Tayler suffered from the coachman's driving against

against his horse near Stratford, by which the horse was thrown down, and Mr. Tayer's legs run over by the hind wheel of the coach. The learned judge in summing up the evidence informed the jury, that the law was clear in making the owners of stage coaches accountable for the misconduct of their coachmen, and told them to find a verdict for the Plaintiff, if it appeared from the evidence that the coach was not on the left side of the road, for that if so the accident had happened in consequence of that misconduct. The jury retired for about ten minutes, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with 150*l.* damages.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

On Monday was tried in the court of King's Bench, before the Earl of Mansfield, at Westminster-Hall, an indictment found by the grand jury of Westminster, against a Middlesex justice, for a commitment of a freeman of London, and a member of the fellowship of ticket porters, to the Savoy, under the authority of the impress act, thereby declaring him to be an idle and disorderly person, whereas in truth and in fact, the prosecutor was an industrious sober man, of extraordinary good reputation. The prosecution was conducted by the direction of the court of aldermen, to protect the rights of the fellowship, they being all freemen, and governed by an alderman. The indictment was laid also against two constables, for the original assault, prior to the examination before the justice; but the noble lord who presided on the bench gave a direct intimation to the jury, that they in point of law were justifiable; and they were without hesitation acquitted. The point rested solely as to the criminality of the justice, and whether he was any ways liable to be called upon for the injury done to the prosecutor who had been handcuffed, and led like a thief through the streets; and besides, had suffered in the Savoy a miserable confinement, and even debarred the visits of his friends; so that by mere accident a writ of Habeas Corpus was obtained by the city to discharge him out of a loathsome room. The counsel for the justice relied upon the act of parliament as a sufficient answer to the charge, saying, that the justice exercised his discretion, and was not to be confined within any particular line of conduct; if it could be proved he had wantonly abused his power, they allowed the case varied materially. Lord Mansfield said, that the justice had refused to hear evidences, whom he was not empowered to exclude: the justice was not to refuse the examination of witnesses offered: it was his duty to hear and judge accordingly, and not to be biased by improper motives; but as to that consideration, it was for the jury to determine. The justice was found guilty, and is to receive sentence next term. The trial lasted till four o'clock.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, February 12.

CAPTAIN Thompson, of his majesty's ship the America, arrived late last night with a letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy:

Sandwich, at Sea, January 9, Latitude 41, 44, Longitude 14, 25, Cape Finisterre, E. N. E. 76 Leagues.

S I R,

YESTERDAY, at day-light, the Squadron of his majesty's ships under my command descried 22 sail in the North East quarter; we immediately gave chase, and in a few hours the whole were taken.

They prove to be a Spanish convoy which sailed from St. Sebastian's the 1st of January, and were under the protection of seven ships and vessels of war belonging to the royal company of Carraccas, viz. the Guipuscoano, of 64 guns and 550 men. The San Carlos, of 32 guns and 200 men. The San Rafael, of 30 guns and 155 men. The Santa Teresa, of 28 guns and 150 men. The San Bruno, of 26 guns and 140 men. The Corbetta San Fermin, of 16 guns and 60 men. The San Vicente, of 10 guns and 40 men.

Part of the convoy was laden with naval stores and provisions for the Spanish ships of war at Cadiz; the rest with bale goods belonging to the royal company.

Those laden with naval stores and bale goods I shall immediately dispatch for England, under convoy of his majesty's ships the America and Pearl; those laden with provisions I shall carry to Gibraltar, for which place I am now steering, and have not a doubt but the service I am sent upon there will be speedily effected.

You will likewise please to acquaint their lordships, that as I thought it highly necessary to send a 64 gun ship to protect so valuable a convoy, I have commissioned, officered, and manned the Spanish ship of war of the same rate, and named her the Prince William, in respect to his Royal Highness, in whose presence she had the honour to be taken. She has been launched only six months, is in every respect completely fitted for war, and much larger than the Bienfaisant, Captain Macbride, to whom she struck.

I beg leave to congratulate their lordships on this event, which must greatly distress the enemy, whom I am well informed are in much want of provisions and naval stores. I have the honour to be, with great regard, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

G. B. RODNEY.

List of Merchants Ships under Convoy of the armed Ships mentioned in the foregoing Letter.

Nuestra Señora de L'Ores, laden with flour. San Francisco, ditto. La Concepcion, with ditto and wheat, San Nicholas, with wheat.

San Jeronemo, ditto. Divina Providentia, with flour. San Gibilan, ditto. San Pacora, ditto. San Lauren, with French wheat. La Providentia, with flour and wheat. La Bellona, with flour. Esperanza, with French ditto. Le Cidada de Mercia, with naval stores. L'Armistad, ditto. San Michael, with anchors and cables. La Fregatic de Bilbao, with tobacco.

St. James's, February 12. Letters received this day from Mr. Fitznerbert, his majesty's resident at Brussels, bring a confirmation of the signal success of his majesty's fleet under the command of Admiral Sir George Rodney, on the 16th of last month, near the straits mouth.

The Spanish Squadron, commanded by Don Juan de Langara, made a running fight, the circumstances of which are not yet particularly known. That Squadron consisted of eleven sail of the line, three of which, the *St. Genaro*, *St. Justo*, and *Monarca*, separated before the engagement; the *San Julian*, *San Eugenio*, *San Augustino*, and *San Lorenzo*, are arrived at Cadiz in a very shattered condition; the *San Domingo* blew up during the action; and the *Phoenix*, *Princesa*, and *Diligent*, were taken. The *Phoenix* is an eighty gun ship; all the others seventy.

PROMOTIONS.

JAMES CUNNINGAME, Esq. major-general of his majesty's forces, to be captain-general and governor in chief of his majesty's island of Barbadoes in America.—The Earl of Aylesbury to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Wilts.—The dignity of a Baroness of the kingdom of Great Britain upo Lady Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Burrell, by the name, stile, and title of Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, in the county of Lincoln.—Sir Henry Clinton, and Marriot Arbuthnot Esq. jointly and severally to be his majesty's commissioners for restoring peace in America, and for granting pardons to such of his majesty's subjects there now in rebellion, as shall deserve the royal mercy.—Lord Viscount Beauchamp sworn a member of the privy-council.

Promotions in Ireland.

The Right Reverend Doctor George Chinnery, Bishop of Killaloe and Kiltenera, alias Tenabore, to the bishoprick of Cloyne, with the rectory or union of Aghada, in the said diocese.—Doctor Thomas Barnard, Dean of Derry, to the bishoprick of Killaloe and Kiltenera, alias Tenabore.—William Cecil Perry, Clerk, M. A. Dean of St. Flanan Killaloe, to the Deanery of Derry.—Samuel Raffall, clerk to the Deanery of St. Flanan Killaloe.

MARRIAGES.

A Few days since, at Birmingham, Thomas Whitmore, Esq. of Appleby, in Shropshire, representative in Parlia-

ment for Bridgenorth, to Miss Foley, of Stockton, in the same county.—Gustavus Brander, Esq. of the Priory, Salisbury, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, relict of the late John Lloyd, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.—At Dublin, the Rt. Honourable Arthur Earl of Arran, to Miss Underwood, daughter of the late Richard Underwood, Esq.

DEATHS.

Jan. **GEORGE PERROT**, Esq. late one 30. of the Exchequer.—31. The Right Honourable Lady Jane Boyle, sister to the late Richard Earl of Burlington, and the last of that noble family.—*Feb.* 1. Mrs. Martha Abdy, daughter of Sir Anthony Abdy, Bart. of Felix-Hall, in Essex.—2. Thomas Bladen, Esq. aged 82, father to the Countess of Essex. He formerly represented the Borough of Old Sarum, Steyning, and other places, during several sessions of Parliament.—4. The Honourable Lady Foulis, relict of the late Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby Manor, Bart.—5. The Right Reverend Doctor Richard Richmond, Bishop of Sodor and Man.—6. Francis Bowyer, Esq. one of the entering clerks of the High Court of Chancery.—7. John Browning, Esq. one of the masters in Chancery.—10. Sir William Blackstone, Knight, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.—14. Samuel Egerton, Esq. of Tatton-Park, and one of the members for the county of Cheshire.—17. The Right Honourable Lady Catherine Pelham, ranger of Greenwich-Park.—18. Captain Stewart, of the Royal Navy, son of the late Admiral Stewart.—19. Lady Lucy Douglas, wife of the Honourable Mr. Douglas, of Douglas, and daughter of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Montrose.—A few days ago, at his apartments in the Castle of Dublin, the Right Honourable Thomas Waite, secretary, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council.—Also at the seat of John Ludfords, Esq. at Anley-Hall, in Warwickshire, Mrs. Ludford, widow of the late John Ludford, Esq. of the same place, sister to Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. Gregory Oliver, Esq. of Suffolk Lane, London, merchant.—Thomas Browne, Esq. garter principal king of arms.

BANKRUPTS.

ISAAC Cattie, late of Long Alley, Moorfields, victualer.
John Bayly, late of Oporto, in Portugal, but now of Newton, near Cambridge, wine merchant.
Charles Maitland, of Newmarket, in Suffolk, carpenter.
Richard Pitt, formerly of Princes Street, St. James, Westminster, and late of St. Aldan's Street, St. James, Westminster, upholster and cabinet-maker.
Philip Chivers, late of Piccadilly, upholsterer.
James Greenwood, late of Norton Folgate, ironmonger and brazier.
Joseph Butters, of Wokingham, in Berks, druggist.

Green Smart, of Kingston upon Hull, patten-maker.
 Robert Healey, of Louth, in Lincolnshire, felt-monger and woollstapler.
 Richard Emery, of Potton, in Bedfordshire, innholder.
 Jonathan Roberts, now or late of Chester, iron-monger and grocer.
 Josiah Chambers, of Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire, innholder.
 Thomas Hilton, of Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, innholder.
 John Hanforth, of Wood Street, London, innholder.
 John Barnes of St. Helen, in Worcester, baker.
 John Baptist Rouffel, late of Artillery-Street, Spitalfields, weaver.
 Jeremiah Williamson, late of Old Barge Yard, Christ Church, Surrey timber merchant.
 Henry Richardson, of Camberwell, in Surrey, brewer (late a fadler).
 Thomas Bedford, of Oxford-Street, Middlesex, saddler.
 Thomas Strawn, of Johnson's Court, Charing-Cross, victor.
 William King, of Hatton-Street, Middlesex, coal-factor.
 Simon Kinfman, of Milton Abbott, in Devonshire, butcher.
 John Fletcher, late of Manchester, money scrivener.
 William Sword, of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, butcher.
 Thomas Joachim, of Upper-Thames-Street, London, tea-dealer and spice merchant.
 James Robbins, of Neath, in Glamorganfaire, grocer.
 William Cooper, of Exeter, feltmaker.
 Joseph Beazh, late of the parish of Bedminster, in Somersetshire, but now a prisoner in his majesty's jail at Ivelchester, in the said county, and Josiah Martin, of Bristol, brick and pantile makers and copartners.
 John Hewitt, of Coventry, wine and brandy merchant.
 John Fencott, late of the parish of Fardisland, but now of Clehonger, in Hertfordshire, tanner.
 William Stillman, of Bath, blacksmith.
 William Maynard, of Long Acre, stationer.
 William Reynolds Hghmore, of the Three Cranes, London, coal merchant.
 John Children, late of Healdcorn, in Kent, dealer.
 John Bird, of Little Russell Street, St. George's, Bloomsbury, bricklayer.
 Gwynn Bliffell, late of Moorgate, apothecary, London.
 Thomas Hayward, late of Chelmsford, in Essex, carpenter, joiner, and innholder.
 William Reading, late of the Tenter-Ground, Moorfields, timber merchant.
 Richard Batchelor, of St. Mary Magdalen, Brompton Surrey, merchant.
 William Peasey, late of St. Saviour's, Southwark, feltmonger.
 John Stevens, of Croydon, in Surrey, butcher.
 Thomas Vernon, late of Piccadilly, but now of the King's Bench Prison, upholster.
 John Wilson, late of Essex-Street, in the Strand, but now of St. Mary-le-Bonne, money-scrivener.
 Richard Ranger, late of Lewes, in Sussex, shop-keeper.
 David White of Bishop's Hull, in Somersetshire, cabinet maker.
 John Bond, of Tamworth, in Warwickshire, mercer and grocer.
 Will am Eilam and Samuel Spendley, of Manchester, mercers and copartners.
 Edward Brown, of Lambeth, in Surrey, coal-merchant.
 Jane Priestley and Ann Priestley, of York, millners and copartners.
 Richard White, of Worcester, linen draper.
 George Dare the elder, now or late of St. Mary Magdalen, Brompton, Surrey, carpenter and joiner.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Liverpool, January 21.

FRIDAY last arrived at Whitehaven the Flora, Westward, from Rotterdam, with tobacco. This is the first import of the

kind ever made here; many hundred hog-heads of that article have been exported hence to Holland, but that the Dutch should ever furnish us with it was amongst the things never thought of.

S C O T L A N D.

Haddington, in Scotland, January 17.

THE justices of the peace, and heretors of the county of Haddington, having met, and deliberately considered a copy of Lord Stormont's letter, transmitted to this county by the Lord Advocate, relative to the plan for arranging the force of the country in general, for the internal defence thereof, came to the following resolutions:

"That it is absolutely necessary that something should be done for the internal defence of the country, and that the thanks of the meeting should be given to the Lord Advocate for his attention to a matter of such public concern.

"Some difficulties having occurred with regard to the conditions mentioned in Lord Stormont's letter, the meeting appoint the committee formerly named to correspond with the Lord Advocate upon that matter, and authorize the said committee to meet with the other committees in Scotland, to consider whether an application should be made to parliament for a militia, or in what manner the internal defence of the country should be arranged."

A M E R I C A.

THE following is a correct account of the current prices in Virginia, September 1779, viz. tobacco, 20l. per cwt. flour, 40l. per cwt. bread, 4s. per cwt. Indian corn, 40l. per barrel; peas, 4l. per bushel; Wheat, 12l. per bushel; pork, 40l. per cwt. European goods, 6000 per cent. advance on the sterling cost by the package; West-India rum, 30 dollars per gallon, by the hoghead; brown sugar, 90l. per cwt. by the barrel; salt, 20l. for cwt. exchange, 2000 to 2500 per cent. bills very scarce.

New Orleans, Oct. 14. We had here on the 18th of August the most dreadful hurricane that ever was remembered; all the vessels that were in the river were either sunk or blown on shore; among the number of those that were sunk was the Morris, an American frigate, commanded by Capt. Pickles, and some of her crew drowned, as were several other persons who were on board of vessels in the river; great numbers of houses in the town, though very low, were entirely blown down, and all the others suffered very considerably; all the plantations from the bottom of the river, to six or seven leagues above the town, were entirely laid waste; trees in the forest were torn up

for several miles together; the disaster that the hurricane occasioned is so great, that it will require two or three years labour to put the colony in the state it was before.

Extract of a letter from New York, Dec. 16.

"From the present disposition of the general, I hope soon to forward you some very interesting intelligence, as a force of 3000 gallant fellows are now embarking, to be commanded by General Clinton in person, and Lord Cornwallis; the whole of the Grenadiers, Light Infantry, Royal Welch, a battalion of Hessians, &c. are ordered to embark at the White Stone and proceed up the Sound, possibly to avoid being stopped by the ice, or to cover the general's real destination; a gentleman from head quarters hinted that the general would not be long absent on this service. Congress bills are at 50 for one of silver in Philadelphia, and iron is absolutely 1500l. per hundred, or 30,000l. a ton. The Congress, it is said, are proposing to march from that city to Connecticut, dreading an insurrection and the safety of their persons in Philadelphia; the rebellion is now more likely than ever to subside, for since D'Eslaign's summoning Gen. Prevost to surrender Savannah in the name of the French king, an inconceivable defection had taken place; the people without our lines confess their eyes to be now opened to the designs of the Bourbon family, which are to conquer and keep possession of provinces, pretending to be their allies."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE following extract of a letter from Berlin, dated January 11, contains more interesting particulars of the late unfortunate Captain Cook, than any of the accounts hitherto made publick.

"Our famous geographer, M. de Buschin hath just received a letter from Mr. Pallas, professor of the imperial Academy of Petersburg, dated the 21st of December, containing a recital of the unhappy end of the famous English Traveller, Captain Cook, in the following words:

"The imperial court and senate had received in the month of November last an account from Kamtschatka, that some English ships had appeared on the seas of that coast, and perhaps that news had arrived here some time before, but it was not made publick till then. At length last week dispatches were delivered to the Chevalier Harris, envoy from the Court of London to our Court, from Captain Clerke, who commanded the Discovery under Captain Cook, and also a letter to Mr. Stephens, secretary to the Admiralty. By an extract from these dispatches, which I have read, it appears that Captain Cook, after he had passed the Cape of Good Hope, had continued his course along Van Dieman's Land, and New Zealand. He arrived happily, in August, 1777,

at the island of Otaheite, where he landed Omiah, a native of that island, in perfect health. Since the first voyage of Captain Cook to that island, the Spaniards had landed there twice, and stayed some months, and their ships had left behind all sorts of birds and domestick animals, but only of the male species; so that they received the cows and the she goats that Captain Cook brought there with great pleasure. He left that island in the month of December following, and after having made several new discoveries in the South Sea, he arrived, in the month of March, 1778, on the coasts of America, situated on the South of Kamtschatka. A leak being discovered in Captain Cook's ship, the Resolution, and finding a very stormy sea, obliged him to anchor in a bay in that part of the coast. After having repaired his own ship, they both put to sea, and sailing along the coast, they at last distinctly discovered the strait between Asia and America. The two parts of the world presented only, at that height of latitude, a low barren land, without shelter, and a sea of a very middling depth. They continued their route till they perceived distinctly the American coast, extending to the North-East. He then thought himself arrived near to the bounds of his wishes, but when he came to 70 degrees, 45 minutes latitude, and 198 degrees of longitude (probably reckoning from Greenwich) he met with impenetrable mountains of ice, which obliged him to turn towards the South. He cast anchor near the island of Unalaska, whence Captain Cook dated his letter. He fixes that island in 53, 55 latitude, and 192, 30 longitude, consequently giving that island a more western and southern position than is in the new general chart of Russia. As he then found himself to the East of Sandwich island, which he had passed in his voyage, he reasonably thought he must meet with other islands; he therefore sailed again, in order to pass the autumn and the winter in a more temperate climate. He actually discovered divers other islands, which appeared to him extremely fertile, and where the inhabitants had raised stone walls upon the heights for their defence. He cast anchor at one of these islands, named O'wy'be, in the gulf of Caraca-Coffa, and treated very amicably with the natives, who paid him almost divine honours. After he had refreshed his people, one of whom only had died in the voyage, and two others had fallen sick, he was already got under sail, when a furious storm hurt his mizen-mast, which obliged him to return to the gulf to repair it. The islanders became every day more bold, and most clearly demonstrated their inclination for theft, which went so far as to steal one of his boats. Captain Cook, willing to seek justice for this robbery, went on shore with his lieutenant, and ten or twelve of his crew. He advanced towards a large body of the

the inhabitants, who always paid him great respect, and accepted their Chief. Whilst the negotiation was carrying on, the influence of one of the islanders, who was in the throng, obliged him to fire on him with his musquet, loaded only with small shot, which did not even penetrate the mat with which he was covered. The Indians begun then to be enraged, and when the lieutenant had at length fired and killed his man, the whole troop fell on the body; and as soon as the sailors had discharged their pieces, they did not give time to load again, but killed Captain Cook and four of his people, forcing the others, partly wounded, to make their escape, under favour of the fire of their pinnace: Captain Clerke, to whom the command then devolved, saw no possibility of revenging the death of the brave Captain Cook, but was obliged to keep on the defensive till his mast was repaired. In the mean time he made friends with the savages, and quitted the island to return to Kamtschatka, where he wintered in Port Awatcha from the 1st of January, 1779, till the month of June, in that year, and then failed to discover (as he writes word) more exactly the islands between Kamtschatka and America."

Some private letters from the Hague, brought by the last mail, contain the following particulars:

"The States of Holland adjourned last week to Wednesday the 23d of this month (February). It is said that assembly, during their last session, came to three very important determinations, which have been carried to the assembly of the States-General to be passed into resolutions: The first is to continue for six months the double *Last & Vyl Geld*: the second is relative to a new plan of a naval equipment given in by the different admiralties, by which it is proposed to build and fit out fifty new men of war, besides those already agreed upon, in order to furnish a sufficient convoy to the merchant ships of the republick, and to cause more respect to be paid to the flag of the United Provinces for the future, than has been of late shown to it. This plan the States of Holland support strongly as indispensibly necessary in the present circumstances, and insist upon its being agreed to, together with an unlimited convoy: the third determination is to cause the strongest and most serious remonstrances to be made to the Court of London, relative to the taking of the Dutch convoy under Count Byland. The first of these determinations has been agreed to by their High Mightinesses, but the two others have been sent to the respective confederates for their consent. It now remains to see what the determination of the other six provinces will be; some imagine that from the late conduct of the English, relative to the convoy is question, they certainly will give their consent, whilst others think they will not

agree, unless an augmentation of the troops of these provinces takes place at the same time.

"The Province of Holland has not yet come to any determination about the expences for the current year, as the City of Amsterdam will not agree to any thing on that head till the fitting out of the fifty men of war in question is fixed.

"We have accounts from Paris, that Dr. Franklin, the American plenipotentiary to that court, has asked and obtained his dismissal, and that he will soon set out for Philadelphia. The true motive of his asking to be recalled is not known; some think it is because he and the members of Congress have disagreed in some material points, whilst others say, it is that as he is very far advanced in years he wishes to retire, and pass the rest of his days in peace. It is not absolutely certain who will succeed him, but it is imagined it will be Mr. Adams, who arrived lately at Paris as deputy from the Congress.

"M. Du Chaffault is appointed to the command of the grand fleet of France this year, and is gone to Brest to take the command of the ships which are ready in that port. Since the beginning of this month, several convoys of ship-building timber, masts, and naval stores of all kinds have arrived at Brest, insomuch that there are at present 400 sail of vessels in that port laden with the above-mentioned articles.

"From St. Maloes we hear, that several cartel ships are arrived with exchanged prisoners from England, who all extol the good treatment they have received during their captivity, and indeed their healthy appearance shows what they say to be true.

"The same accounts from Paris mention, that the new regulations relative to the reformation in the expences of the court, to be made by M. Neckar, occasions great murmuring among those by whom it will be mostly felt. Certainly many who were brought up to nothing but court service will be greatly distressed, and M. Neckar will probably be completely hated, which may one time or other prove fatal to him.

It is said he means also to take the clergy in hand, and to introduce some innovations relative to the free gift which that body of people annually make to the king; but this will be a dangerous undertaking, and it is generally thought M. Neckar will very maturely weigh the matter before he determines to meddle in so delicate an affair as this."

A letter from Petersburg, dated Dec. 31. says, several persons employed in the different departments of the finances, as well here, as in other places of the empire, have lately been arrested and secured in the fortress of this capital. They are accused with embezzling the revenue of the state, and are to be tried by a commission nominated for that purpose,

pose, and of which Major-General Tolstoy is appointed president."

Late advices from Paris contain the following particulars, "Dr. Franklin is shortly to leave this kingdom, being superseded in his place of ambassador from the United States of America, at his own earnest request. His departure is much regretted by the Literati, who found great entertainment in his society. He will carry home with him the strongest marks of the friendship of this court towards himself and the Congress. He is expected on board a ship of 60 guns at Brest, in March next."

In one of the edicts just published by the French king, is the following passage: "We have been obliged to extraordinary resources for carrying on the war, but we have for that purpose augmented our revenue by oeconomy, improvements, and reformation, introduced into every department of our finances; and according to the state of them laid before us, there subsists, by virtue of these regulations, an exact balance between our revenues and our fixed and necessary expences."

The last advices from Madrid say, "Orders are just received here from Court to suspend the operations in fitting out the Flota, which usually sails the last week in March for South-America; and to make the greatest application in fitting out the men of war, many of which are in bad condition, and want great repair. It is thought from this that no ships will be sent to America this year, as there are so many English cruizers, men of war, and privateers, on the look-out for them. The war is severely felt here, on the score of commerce, trade being quite at a stand, even the Dutch merchants not choosing to export what they think will fall into the enemy's hands, except from their own ports. The stores are full of wines, fruit, &c. which, if they do not find a vent, will prove a great loss and inconvenience to the dealers; our only hope is, that the present war may not continue much longer than the last. An ordinance is published, forbidding all persons to talk of politicks at Madrid."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO

CORRESPONDENTS.

THE temporary article of the British Theatre, has obliged us to postpone Lecture IV. on Modern History to next Month.

The second Volume of the Biographia Britannica will be reviewed in our Magazine for March; works of such magnitude demand long and close attention.

The Account of Russia will also be reviewed in the same Magazine.

The Essay on Concupiscence is under consideration. We are much obliged to the author for his kind intentions of becoming a regular correspondent: some corrections we hope he will admit.

The Clothes Press, an affecting story, will certainly appear in our next.

Also the Anecdote in proof of King William's valour: and a Memento on the Fast.

A Comparison, by H. L. will be inserted, but the last stanza must be omitted: the author, we believe, on mature reflexion will approve this step.

Many thanks to the gentleman of the North who sent us the singular story, which he thinks resembles that of Lord Lyttelton's dream; we see it in another light, quite natural, we apprehend he saw the real person who afterwards committed the robbery, and understanding that he was very young and just recovered from a fever when the fact happened, on that account, and because it affects a living person, we cannot publish it.

Our best acknowledgements are likewise due to the gentleman who has collected with so much accuracy, a list of the Court of Aldermen and Sheriffs from the Revolution, but having already published a list in our Magazine for December 1770, Vol. XXXIX. we cannot possibly consent to reprint that list, nor can we conceive the utility of carrying it farther back: the list from 1770 to the present time shall be inserted if he requires it, if not, the whole is left in the publisher's hands to be returned, when called for.

The account of the number of inhabitants, &c at Nottingham we must decline accepting, and can only thank the writer for his obliging offer.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For MARCH, 1780.

Memoirs of the Earl of Shelburne	99	Debates on Mr. Burke's Motion	127
The Hypochondriack, No. XXX.	100	— On Mr. Penant's presenting the petition of the Merchants and Planters of Jamaica	ibid.
Lecture IV. on Modern History	102	— Sir George Saville's Notice of a Motion	ibid.
The Clothes-Prefs, an affecting Story	105	— Colonel Barré's Notice of a Motion	ibid.
Essays on Various Subjects, No. XVII.	108	Calculation of the Eclipse next Month	128
— On Concupiscence	ibid.	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
— On the Passion of Anger	109	— Of Biographia Britannica	129
Anecdote of Pifo	110	— Of the History of Russia	130
Reflexions on the last General Fast	111	— Of the History of the political Connection between England and Ireland	131
— On Solitude and Retirement	112	— Of Higgins's Experiments on Cements	ibid.
Female British Heroism displayed	ibid.	— Of the Speech of Edmund Burke, Esq.	ibid.
— Narrative of the Sufferings of Lady Harriet Ackland, who attended her Husband in America	113	— Of Lessons in Elocution	132
Anecdote of King William III.	114	POETICAL ESSAYS.	
Select Lives and Memoirs continued	115	A Comparison	ibid.
— Memoirs of Lord Bathurst	ibid.	An Epitaph in Cheshunt Church Yard	133
Historical Anecdotes	120	Favourite Airs in the Widow of Delphi	ibid.
— Of Monf. de Ferriol	ibid.	One of the new Ballads set to Musick by Mr. Linley	ibid.
— Of Admiral Rowley	ibid.	A Sonnet, imitated from the Spanish of Don Manuel de Velasco	134
PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.		Anacreontick Song, by the late R. Tomlinson	ibid.
Debates in the House of Commons	121	Monthly Chronologer	ibid.
— On Mr. Wilkes's Complaint against the Duke of Chandos	ibid.		
— On Sir George Saville's presenting the Yorkshire petition	122		
Debates in the House of Lords	124		
— On the Earl of Shelburne's Motion	ibid.		
Debates in the House of Commons	127		

With the following Embellishments, viz.

An elegantly engraved Head of LORD SHELburnE,

AND

A CHART of the STRAITS of GIBRALTAR, with the Ocean, and COASTS of SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, by KITCHEN.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row;
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in MARCH, 1780.

[illegible]

London Mag March



Lord Shelburne

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR MARCH, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE EARL OF SHELBURNE, &c. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait from an original Picture.)



WILLIAM Petty, a peer of the realm by the title and title of Baron Wycombe of Chepping Wycombe in the county of Buckingham; and also Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Fitzmaurice and Baron Dunkerton in the county of Waterford in Ireland; is the son of John Petty Lord Wycombe, &c. who was raised to the dignity of the peerage by his late majesty on the 20th of May 1760, being the last year of his reign. His lordship did not survive his new dignity quite a year, for he died on the 12th of May 1761, and was succeeded in title and estates by the present nobleman.

Lord Shelburne very early embraced the military life, and rising through the different gradations of rank, had the honour to be made one of the *aids du camp* to his present majesty in the year 1760, soon after his accession; and in 1772 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, which he now enjoys; but without any command; and therefore, taking no further notice of him in the military line, we shall endeavour to do justice to his lordship's abilities in the walk of civil life, in which he has taken an active and conspicuous part both as a senator and a statesman.

At the time of his father's death he was a member of the House of Commons, representing the borough of Chepping Wycombe, though he was then only in the twenty-third year of his age; his removal to the House of Peers was not instantly followed by any display of those political talents, which have distinguished his character since. He lay dormant about two years, and studied affairs of state under that great master, the late Earl of Chatham. In the month of April 1763, his lordship was appointed First Commissioner

of the Board of Trade and Plantations, and at the same time sworn in one of his majesty's most honourable Privy Council. The Board of Trade and Plantations was not at that period a board of reference and subordinate to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as it has been since made. On the contrary, the First Commissioner of that board was then an efficient minister in the cabinet, and the department was one of the most important in the government.

His lordship succeeded a gentleman of great abilities, the late celebrated Charles Townsend, at a very critical juncture, just after the general peace, when the commercial interests and connexions of the nation, extended and improved by a successful war, required the discernment and delicacy of an able statesman, to place them in security, on a permanent footing. In this service Lord Shelburne acquired great reputation by his affability and close attention to all the applications made to him by the merchants, planters, and traders, concerned in our commerce to the American continent, and to the West-India Islands; but not continuing in this station, for which he was so well qualified, above five months, the publick had not an opportunity of reaping those advantages from his knowledge of business, which would have been the fruit of his long continuance in it. His lordship, however, seems to have inherited from his ancestor the great Sir William Petty, a turn for mercantile affairs, on which he always speaks with greater accuracy and intelligence, than any of his brother peers. In all the parliamentary debates on the subject of the American war, it will be found that his lordship understood thoroughly the trading interests of the two countries, and made exact calculations of the losses the mother

ther country would sustain by this impolittick dispute.

Upon the change of the ministry in the year 1766, his lordship by the recommendation of Lord Chatham was appointed Secretary of State for the Southern department, in which office he continued till another change took place in 1768, with which, and the measures then pursuing, he was so incensed, that he threw up all connexions with government, and has stood forth a formidable opponent to the ministry from that period to the present hour.

Different characters have been drawn of his lordship, in which the hand of party has manifestly guided the pen: with respect to his publick conduct in parliament, we think it much better to let our readers form their own judgement from a review of his motions and speeches given at large in our Parliamentary History; fortunately that department of our present publication, comprises a debate in which his lordship gave full scope to his senatorial talents. We are sorry, the multiplicity of business in the other House of Parliament, has prevented our bringing the debate on his lordship's last motion in the House of Lords on Monday the 6th of March, into this month's Parliamentary History; as some expressions that fell from his lordship, respecting a regiment raising for a secret expedition by William Fullarton, Esq;

member for Plympton, occasioned a formal complaint to be made by that gentleman against the noble Earl in the House of Commons; and the contest has just been terminated by a duel; for the particulars of which see our Monthly Chronologer.

In his person, Lord Shelburne exceeds the middle stature, and is rather too lusty to be genteel; his elocution and manner are calculated to command veneration, not to inspire affection; the force of his arguments, his extensive knowledge, and the importance of the subjects he brings before parliament are all calculated to *astound* his adversaries; but he wants that harmonious voice, and those winning graces of oratory, which please and persuade, at the same time that they attempt to enforce conviction by the strength of reasoning. His conscious feelings of superiority betray him into a smile of ineffable contempt for those whom he opposes, which strangers below the bar have sometimes mistaken for that disagreeable distortion of the features called a grin. In private life he is universally revered, and justly considered as a model for reforming a dissolute age. His lordship has one son living by his first wife, Lady Sophia, daughter to the late Earl Granville, she died in 1771, and he lately married a sister of Lord Ossory.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXX.

Ebrietas est blandus daemon, dulce venenum, suave peccatum; quod qui habet strictum non habet; quod qui facit, peccatum non facit, sed ipse est peccatum.

ST. AUGUSTINE.

"Drunkennes is a flattering devil, a sweet poison, a pleasant sin, which "whosoever hath, hath not himself; which whosoever doth commit, doth not "commit sin, but he himself is wholly sin."

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

I Promised many months ago to give my readers a paper upon Drinking; and although I have not vanity enough to believe that there is much attentive expectation, I am now to fulfil my engagement.

Here again I am anxious to have it understood, that *The Hypochondriack* does not pretend to the wisdom and influence of a teacher. Did I consider myself as in that character, I should hardly venture to put any opinion or even any sentiment into these papers

which has not been sanctified by great authority. But as I am only the companion of my readers, I have no scruple to write freely, as they will judge for themselves.

I do fairly acknowledge that I love Drinking; that I have a constitutional inclination to indulge in fermented liquors, and that if it were not for the restraints of reason and religion I am afraid I should be as constant a votary of Bacchus as any man. To be sensible of this is a continual cause of

fear,

fear, the uneasiness of which greatly counterbalances both the pleasure of occasional gratification and the pride of frequent successful resistance, and therefore it is certainly a misfortune to have such a constitution. My thoughts upon Drinking cannot be supposed to be quite uniform and fixed. Yet I flatter myself that as I have revolved the subject very often in my mind, and that too in very different states, I may bring together some particulars which will furnish a periodical essay sufficiently well.

The motto of this paper being a sentence of a saint, may perhaps be thought to portend a very rigid discourse. But they who think so will find themselves mistaken. And indeed I am rather apprehensive of erring upon the other side. As some of my readers may be curious to know where I have found so illustrious a translator of *St. Augustine* as *Sir Walter Raleigh*, I shall tell them, that the sentence and its translation is in that great man's *Institutions to his Son*, in the chapter entitled, "What inconveniences happen to such as delight in wine;" which begins thus: "Take especial care that thou delight not in wine; for there never was any man that came to honour or preferment that loved it." A proposition which many eminent characters both in ancient and modern times have proved not to be true. That lovers of wine have rarely been good members of society in the decent mediocrity of ordinary parts, is a juster remark. For men of superior talents have been able to rise high, notwithstanding the impediment of a vice which would have depressed feeble spirits.

It cannot be denied that by far the greatest part of mankind have in all ages been fond of drinking. Children and savages take fermented liquors with an eagerness which shows that the fondness is natural. And travellers have discovered that in countries where the art of making fermented liquors has not yet been discovered, there are other means of intoxication. Is not this a striking proof of the general unhappiness of the human race?

O, mortal man! who livest here in toil,
Do not complain of this thy hard estate;
That like an comet thou must ever moil
Is a sad sentence of ancient date;

Does it not confirm the opinion of those who have thought and asserted that in this state of being man is restless and unhappy, and always willing to forget himself. Does it not proclaim the truth of what the gloomy but noble minded philosopher *Maupe-
tuis* observes, that mankind are all agreed in this: "*de chercher des rem-
èdes au mal de vivre*—to endeavour to find remedies for the pain of existence."

An Hypochondriack is under peculiar temptations to participate freely of wine. For the impatience of his temper under his sufferings which are sometimes almost intolerable, urges him to fly to what will give him immediate relief. It has often occurred to me, that one must be obstinate to an extraordinary degree, who feeling himself in torment can resist taking what he is certain will procure him ease, or at least insensibility. To be sure we know that an excess in wine which alone can move a thick melancholy, will probably make us worse when its violent operation has ceased, so that it is in general better to bear the mental malady with firmness. Yet I am not sure but when the black distress has been of long continuance, it may be allowable to try by way of a desperate remedy, as poisons are sometimes given in medicine, what a joyous shock will produce. To have the mind fairly disengaged from its baneful foe, even for a little while, is of essential consequence. For it may then exert its latent vigour, and though hurt by its rough deliverer, be able to get the better of what pressed it down before in abject submission.

But we are not to consider the world as one immense hospital: and whenever we see a company with wine circulating amongst them, to think that they are patients swallowing a necessary potion. Drinking is in reality an occupation which employs a considerable portion of the time of many people; and to conduct it in the most rational and agreeable manner is one of the great arts of living.

It is in vain for those who drink liberally to say that it is only for the sake of good company. Because it is very certain that if the wine were removed the company would soon break up, and it is plain that where wine is

largely drunk there is less true social intercourse than in almost any other situation. Every one is intent upon the main object. His faculties are absorbed in the growing ebriety, the progress of which becomes more rapid every round, and all are for the moment persuaded of the force of that riotous maxim which I believe has been seriously uttered, that "Conversation spoils drinking."

Were we so framed that it were possible by perpetual supplies of wine to keep ourselves for ever gay and happy, there could be no doubt that Drinking would be the *summum bonum*, the chief good, to find out which philosophers have been so variously busied. We should then indeed produce in ourselves by the juice of the grape the effects which the seducing serpent pretended our first parents would feel by eating of the forbidden tree in the midst of

the garden. We should "be as gods knowing good and evil;" and such a wild imagination of felicity must have filled the mind of Homer, when he thought of representing the gods of the Greeks as drinking in heaven, as he does in so high a strain of poetry, that one forgets the absurdity of the mythology. But we know from humiliating experience that men cannot be kept long in a state of elevated intoxication, and that drunkenness will be followed either by immediate frenzy or by such wretched ruin both of mind and body as must render its victims despicably miserable.

I find that my thoughts upon Drinking will not be contained in one paper. I shall therefore break off here, and reserve to myself afterwards to continue the subject, while I think it agreeable to myself and my readers.

ERRATUM.

In The Hypochondrick, No. XXIX. p. 53, col. 1, l. 35, for *allure* read *attune*.

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE IV.

(Continued from our last January Magazine.)

OUR present lecture must necessarily be confined to the affairs of England, in order to connect the history of our own country with that of the most considerable nations of Europe, at the same æras. But as little information and less instruction is to be derived from this early part of our history, we may be permitted to draw it within very narrow bounds, in conformity to our plan, which is to exhibit a correct outline, not a finished historical picture. The æra we propose to make the subject of this narrative extends from the year 800, to the death of Charles the Simple of France in 929, when his widow the sister of our King Athelstan, took refuge with her brother in England, and brought over her son Louis, who afterwards ascended the throne of France by the title of Louis IV. surnamed *D'Outremer*, from beyond sea, owing to that circumstance.

The confused history of the Heptarchy (the Saxon government of England divided into seven kingdoms) closed with the establishment of a more noble and durable form of government in the person of the enterprising, valiant, and prudent Egbert the First, King of all England. This prince at an early age was driven from his country, his life being in danger from the jea-

lousy of British King of the West Saxons, who had seized on the throne which by lineal descent belonged to Egbert. He found an asylum at the court of Charlemagne, and he made the most beneficial use of his exile, by studying the arts of war and policy under that renowned hero and statesman. The emperor who had experienced the disadvantages of governing divided dominions, favoured the ambition of young Egbert, who meditated the design of becoming sole monarch, if he could once recover the throne of his ancestors. British died in the year 800, and his countrymen immediately sent a deputation to Egbert to offer him the crown. On his return home, he found himself at the head of a powerful, rich, and united people, as eager for renown and conquest as their aspiring prince. At first he only assumed the amiable character of mediator, and employed his good offices to reconcile Eardulf King of Northumbria and Kenulph King of Mercia, who had taken up arms to decide their differences. The justice and moderation with which he governed his own subjects, and his success in negotiating a peace between Eardulf and Kenulph, endeared him to the other Saxon kings, and he was unanimously elected chief of the

Æthel.

Heptarchal confederacy, against the native Britons, who at this time were making the utmost efforts to shake off the Saxon yoke. Invested with the supreme power, Egbert turned on his arms against the Britons and the Welch, then a distinct people and nation. Conquest attended his steps wherever he went, he subdued Wales, and carried on a doubtful, bloody war upwards of five years against the confederated Britons, who at length were obliged to yield to his superior force and abilities. His rapid successes roused the suspicions of the other Saxon monarchs, especially as they found that he appropriated the conquests he had made, by annexing Cornwall and Wales to his own dominions, instead of sharing those countries in common with them.

Beornulf, King of Mercia, was the first who openly opposed him, by making an alliance with the Britons, and taking the field against him. Egbert secretly rejoiced at this favourable opportunity of breaking the league with the Saxon princes. The Britons having invaded his newly conquered territories in Devonshire and Cornwall, he marched against them, and totally defeated their whole force; in the mean time Beornulf advanced with a superior force into the heart of Egbert's kingdom, but the victorious Egbert soon came to the assistance of his subjects, and though inferior in number, gained a complete victory over the Mercians, the most powerful people of the Heptarchy.

The kingdom of Kent being tributary to the Mercians, Egbert sent his son Ethelwolf at the head of a detachment from his victorious army to excite a revolt: on the approach of his troops, Baldred, the vassal king set upon the throne by Beornulf, fled, and his subjects readily submitted to Egbert's army. The South and East Saxons submitted a few years after, and the East Angles, who were likewise vassals to the Mercians, revolted, upon which Beornulf marched against them, and was slain in battle, or assassinated, in the year 823. Wiglof his successor, though an experienced general, was unable to repel the superior power of Egbert, who continued assisting the East Angles, and being driven from province to province by the Conqueror, he took shelter in the Abbey of Croyland, and left Egbert in peaceable possession of Mercia, in 825. Northumberland was now the only country unsubdued, and when he was making preparations to invade it, Baldred the sovereign, sensible of his internal weakness, his country having been a prey to civil war, voluntarily surrendered it to Egbert, on condition that he should enjoy the shadow of royalty, as his vassal, for life. Thus ended the Heptarchy, and in the year 829, Egbert held a

general council at Winchester, consisting of the principal nobility, clergy, and laity from all parts of South Britain, when it was unanimously resolved to crown Egbert sole monarch of all the countries on this side the Tweed, by the title of King of England, and he was crowned accordingly with great solemnity. From this period therefore it will be proper to distinguish all public transactions south of the Tweed, by the title of the history of England, till the union between Scotland and England, when the united countries took the name of Great-Britain.

But the founder of the English monarchy was not so successful against the Danes as he had been against his domestick opponents. Elated by conquest, he despised these powerful foes, who landed at Charmouth in Dorsetshire, and marched into the heart of that county without opposition, plundering and laying waste with fire and sword as they advanced. Egbert was so firmly persuaded that they would retire at his approach, that he invited his bishops and some of his principal nobles to accompany him, in order to take the diversion of hunting the Danes down to the sea shore: but he found his mistake, for the Danes gave him battle, and gained a complete victory; the king only escaping through the darkness of the night; while four prelates and two Earls were slain: this event happened in 832. In 835, the Danes landed again in Cornwall, being secretly invited over by the Welch, but Egbert, taught by experience, had kept up a well disciplined army, expecting a second visit, and upon receiving intelligence of their arrival, he immediately put himself at the head of his troops, marched against them, before they had time to take an advantageous post, and obtained so signal a victory, that England was delivered from these savage invaders, during the short remainder of his reign. This great prince died in the year 838, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ethelwolf, a prince of an indolent disposition, and sinner for a cloister, in which he had been educated, than for a throne. The Danes taking advantage of his weakness landed in great force, and committed dreadful ravages in different parts of the kingdom year after year. Ethelwolf was likewise so foolish as to adopt the plan that brought on the ruin of the French empire; for he gave up part of his dominions to his natural son Athelstan, with the title of King of Kent: he is supposed to have lost his life in a battle against the Danes about the year 852, when he attacked them in Surrey, and defeated them, but no mention is made of him afterwards in history. Ethelwolf died in 857, after an inglorious reign of twenty years,

years, in which the interests of his country were sacrificed to bigotted devotion.

Three of his sons, in the order of succession, reigned after him, in a manner equally inglorious, from 857 to 871; little more than their names deserve notice. Ethelbald, the eldest, reigned to 860. Ethelbert, the second son, till 866; and Ethelred I. the third son, till 871, when Alfred the Great, the fourth and youngest son ascended the throne. All these brothers succeeded their father, by virtue of his will, which had settled the succession in this manner, to the exclusion of the sons of any of them.

Alfred of immortal memory was only in the twenty-second year of his age, when the throne devolved to him by the death of his brother who died of the wounds he received in a battle against the Danes, who remained masters of the field. No prince had ever greater difficulties to struggle with at his accession. The nation was almost exhausted, great part of the country laid waste by the Danes, and the people in general so disheartened and worn out by being continually in arms against those lawless invaders, that they seemed disposed to submit to slavery on any tolerable conditions, rather than to make any extraordinary efforts for freedom. Yet, notwithstanding all these unfavourable appearances, Alfred, disdaining inglorious ease, and secure of the affections of his subjects, resolved to exert the natural strength of the island against the common enemy.

In little more than a month, he took the field with a powerful army, but inferior to the Danes, and though he gained several victories, and entered into treaties with them to leave the country; yet no terms could be kept with them, for they broke through treaties as often as they had an opportunity of making an attack by surprise, and new swarms coming over to re-inforce their countrymen, his troops were discouraged and abandoned him; he was therefore obliged to disguise himself like a peasant, and to live in obscurity for some months, in the cottage of a shepherd; after which he fortified himself in a moræ in the Island of Athelney in Somersetshire. At length, receiving intelligence that Osun Earl of Devonshire had gained some advantages over

the Danes, he imparted the secret of his disguise to that nobleman, invited him to a conference, and informed him of the dangerous enterprise he had resolved to undertake, which was to visit the Danish camp in disguise, that he might learn the exact state of their discipline, the number of their forces, and the probability or improbability of attacking them with success. Assuming the character and habit of a minstrel he entered their camp with security, amused and deceived them, examined every part of it, was witness of their neglect of discipline and blindness, formed the plan of an assault, and withdrew to carry it into-execution. Soon after he gave notice of his retreat to his most chosen subjects who thought him dead; after they had visited him, the joyful tidings were made publick, and multitudes flocked to his standard; a general rendezvous of their forces was fixed for a certain day at Buxton, in the forest of Selwood in Wiltshire, and on that day he marched with his small but resolute army to attack the Danes, who lay encamped at Yattenden on the borders of Hampshire, and coming upon them by surprise in the midst of a festival, in honour of which they had intoxicated themselves, he gained a complete victory.

He now formed a most politick scheme to convert the remainder into subjects, with which view he gave them permission to settle in Northumberland and East Anglia, on condition, that they should embrace Christianity. Gutheren, the surviving chief, and his principal officers readily accepted the offer and were baptised, the common soldiers followed their example, and a treaty of amity was concluded in the year 879, Gutheren and the remains of his army passing quietly into Northumberland twelve days after this event.

This mild policy, says the Abbé Millet, seemed the best that could be pursued in his circumstances. The savage manners of the pirates might be softened by the practice of agriculture and the influence of religion; they might become the defenders of a state, were they had fixed a settlement, and would naturally love and respect a beneficent monarch, who had made them sensible of his valour and his resources.

(To be continued in our next.)

THE CLOTHES-PRESS. AN AFFECTING STORY.

(*In a Letter from a Lady on her Travels, to her Friend in London.*)

DEAR SOPHIA,

Brussels, Feb. 20, 1780.

A Marriage has lately been celebrated in this neighbourhood with all the pomp and ceremony suited to the dignity of the family, and the singular circumstances that preceded it. The lady had been for six years the favourite waiting-maid to the Countess Dowager de B—, who has no other children but an only son, whom to our great surprise, she has just married to this gentlewoman. The countess is a lady of the first reputation in Flanders, for her solid understanding, prudence, and discernment; and she is likewise celebrated for surmounting all idle prejudices, of which this marriage is a fresh instance. Having the honour to be intimate in the family of a near relation, to whom she communicated the detail of this affair, I shall endeavour to give it you in the words of this amiable countess, from a letter she sent them on this occasion, from which I have been permitted to make the necessary extracts.

“It is now six years since I took the worthy Leonora into my service. (I give her this name, because I am not at liberty to mention her parental one.) She was born a gentlewoman; but being left an orphan, at a tender age, and without fortune, I determined, out of regard to the father and mother, with whom I was well acquainted, to take care of her education. Accordingly I brought her up suitable to the state of life for which I designed her; and I resolved, if she answered my expectations, to leave her sufficient at my death, to enable her to live independent of the world. You may be assured I took care to instil into her tender mind, the strictest notions of virtue and honour, and I had the happiness to find that her inclinations corresponded with my instructions. She had neither the levity nor distraction, common to young persons of her age, nor could I discover the least tincture of personal vanity. I admired her beauty, and she alone seemed ignorant of her charms. I often put her discer-

tion to the proof, and being convinced of her fidelity and prudence, I at last placed my entire confidence in her, and consulted her on my nearest and dearest concerns. Her good disposition inspired her with such gratitude in return, that I was quite charmed with her conduct.

My son having finished his studies, but being still a minor, lived at home with me, till he should be of age to take possession of his estate. I was not at all surprised to observe, that he looked upon my woman as a person whose condition made her beneath his notice. I even remarked that he could not hear the commendations of this charming girl, without appearing to be disgusted; and he often opposed the opinions of those who did justice to her merit, taking care, however, not to deviate from the respect due to me.

Without penetrating further into the cause of these emotions, I attributed them solely to jealousy, on seeing the girl so highly caressed and beloved by me. Every mark of esteem I bestowed on her, in my eyes seemed to alarm the suspicions of my son. I own it gave me some concern; but I flattered myself that this envious disposition would wear off as he grew older, and that the little portion I proposed to give her at my death, would clear up his doubts. I therefore resolved to ask his opinion concerning the disposition I had made her in my will; but while I entertained this idea, I was suddenly alarmed by the melancholy, musing temper to which Leonora abandoned herself: all her vivacity, her assiduity, and her unwearied attention to please me, gave way to indolence and dejection. This alteration gave me great pain, and she continued in this situation all last year, when at length I determined to discover the cause of it. The solitude in which she lived, appeared to me conformable to her taste; I was not at all surprised at her avoiding company; but it puzzled me excessively to find, that she now shunned me

LOND. MAG. March 1779.

O

me

me as much as possible, and always retired to her chamber, the moment she had performed the usual functions of her place. It was told me, that she always carefully took the key out of the door, and shut herself in. I rallied her upon this in a friendly manner, and she answered me with her usual mildness, that the only did it to read, without interruption, the books I had lent her. I still did not suspect any mystery in this behaviour, but without being able to account for the motive of my curiosity, I determined to watch her every time she retired to her chamber. A favourable opportunity at last presented itself, about eight days since: she not only left the key in the door, but it stood a little open. Upon this I concealed myself, where I could unobserved discover what she was going to do: she had not left me two minutes, when I saw her run with great precipitation to a *clothes-press*, from which she took out one of the prettiest children I ever beheld, and gave it the breast, without its making the least attempt to cry—the neatness of the dress of this little innocent—the singularity of a circumstance of this nature, and the ideas which crowded into my mind, threw me into such a consternation, that I am amazed to think I had the strength to enter the chamber. Nothing but the strong attachment I had to the girl could have conquered the indignation that possessed me. The instant she saw me, she fainted at my feet, and disarmed my rage. I spared no pains to recover her senses; at length she opened her fine eyes, only to shed torrents of tears, while she embraced my feet, and her confusion stifled her words. Her situation was truly affecting, distress heightened her beauty, and I am not ashamed to say, her attitude softened the bitterness of the reproaches I proposed to make her. Yet still in the notion I entertained that she had dishonoured herself by some low intrigue, I did not spare her, but concluded with assuring her, that I would do every thing in my power to repair her reputation, if she would confess which of my people it was to whom she had abandoned herself; on this her tears redoubled. A sudden emotion took possession of my soul, and I embraced the child, without knowing why, when the mother taking courage

by this instance of my tenderness, cried out, It is all over, madam, I will now confess the whole.—The blood that flows in the veins of my dear son is too noble to be disowned. It is not the fruit of a base connexion, it is your own blood, madam, and the count your son, is its father. But, alas! in what manner?—For more than six months he made use of every art to seduce me, but neither oaths, presents, nor even promises of marriage could prevail, when having surprised me one day in a profound sleep, he accomplished by violence, what I had denied to his solicitations. I cannot describe to you my despair; but it was such, that I made the count swear to me, on the honour of a gentleman, that he would never make any further attempts on my virtue. He has kept his word, I must do him that justice; but he has never ceased his importunities, against which I could find no resource, but threatening to inform you of his behaviour.

Would you believe it, madam, this conduct changed the excessive love he had sworn to me, into extreme hatred; and I only discovered the alteration of his sentiments when I perceived, too late, that my dishonour would be completed by a living evidence. What could I do! resolved at all events to conceal my situation—I prepared every thing for my lying-in, and you know with what care I always avoided you, when you seemed to look at me attentively; in fine, I determined to hazard my life rather than expose my situation. Happily every thing succeeded to my wishes; my son was born in the middle of the night; I dressed it, and accustomed it to this *clothes-press*, and heaven has favoured me so far, that it never has cried loud enough to be heard since its birth; as to the count, he is ignorant of the consequence of his rashness. I had not the strength to hear more (continued the countess;) but having drawn from her a confession that she had an inclination for my son, which she only stifled from the consideration of the difference of their stations, I enjoined her to keep her own secret, and I resolved on the step to which I have just put the finishing hand. One day, as I was meditating on the proper measures to be taken, my son entered the room with an air of

of uncommon satisfaction, and after saluting me with his usual respect, he told me, that he had just made an acquaintance with a most agreeable lady, and that he did not doubt but her relations would readily consent to his marrying her, if it was agreeable to me. I received this proposal with a forced smile, and deferring my answer to another opportunity, I left the apartment, and went to visit Leonora; to whom I gave orders to conceal herself in the closet of my dressing-room, with her child: as soon as dinner was over, I desired the count to retire with me to this apartment, and I gave strict orders that no one should interrupt us. These precautions thunder-struck our new lover, who obeyed without hesitation: I opened the conversation by asking him several questions concerning the rank and fortune of the lady he proposed to marry, and the date of his passion. Having answered me on these points, I told him I was very well satisfied, but desired to know if this was the first inclination he had entertained for the fair-sex. At this question he appeared greatly confused, and on my urging it home, he confessed he had entertained an idle passion for a young person about a year since, which he was happy I had not discovered, for I should have highly condemned it. To this I replied, by enquiring if the young person was base born, without fortune, and destitute of merit. No, madam, said my son, her merit is far above her birth, and her virtue quite confounded me; nothing but that could have changed the most violent love, into utter aversion.

How, my son, resumed I, does the virtue of a young girl induce you to hate her? Are these the fruits of the education I have given you! Where are the sentiments of integrity and honour I have taken so much pains to inculcate! Am I to consider you as the representative of your honoured father, while you entertain these sentiments! But let us proceed a little farther; I insist on a relation of all the circumstances attending your first amour. Finding me peremptory, he with much reluctance corroborated Leonora's account of this secret transaction, adding some circumstances which her delicacy had concealed, and in particular, that he had gained admittance to her cham-

ber by means of a false key. After having made me this ample confession of his crime, he added, that his unhappy passion had not been attended with any bad consequences to the object of it, and therefore he thought himself at full liberty to pursue his new inclinations, requiring only my consent to complete his happiness.

I continued the conversation, by assuring him, that his happiness was the same as my own; but that, in order to make it permanent, it was necessary to lay the foundation in virtue and honour. Do you owe nothing, said I, to the injured beauty on whom you committed a violence, which the most abandoned of men must reflect on with horror! Are you sure that no consequences have attended your indiscreet rashness? Have you ever informed yourself how this matter stands? If, after your marriage with the lady you propose to me, you should discover your error, will you not become a prey to the most cruel remorse? I had scarce uttered these words, when I made a private signal for Leonora to enter with the child; and presenting it to him—behold, sir, said I, the present I shall make to your new mistress. Surprised and confounded, my son could not support this unexpected stroke, but fell senseless to the ground, while the poor Leonora, whose tenderness could no longer be restrained, flew to his assistance, and conjured me to spare my son all further reproaches; at the same time desiring my permission to leave my house, and to retire to some distant province, where she would support her child by her own industry. But as she was on the point of leaving the room, the count came to himself, and was a convert to the united influence of love and virtue. I was hardly under the necessity of explaining to him my sentiments, so readily did he concur with my design; and by consenting to marry Leonora, he took the only effectual way to repair an affront, which, as I told him, if any other man had committed, by violating the honour of a girl so dear to me, I should have called upon him to have avenged.

I know you will consider many parts of this history as wearing the air of a romance; but this will not take from it the authenticity of a well known fact. Your Cadwalladers, and some

of the high-bred Scotch nobility, may ridicule it, as a silly tale; but I wish the accounts you may hereafter give me of our British ladies may entitle them to the commendations universally bestowed on this amiable countess, even by persons of the first quality in Flanders.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XVII.
ON CONCUPISCENCE,
AND THE OTHER PASSIONS WHICH HAVE THEIR RISE FROM A
VITIATED IMAGINATION.

Tanquam bona valetudo jucundior iis qui è gravi morbo recreati sunt, quam qui nunquam egro corpore fuerunt; sic omnia desiderata magis quam assidue præcepta, delectant.
CICERO.

IF the real wants of human nature were as many as the desires, even in the hearts of the more moderate set of men, no state would be so imperfect, so deplorable as ours. The passions tell us, that this is the state of the case on every occasion wherein they triumph; but reason dictates to our cooler moments in another language: she tells us (and she brings with her proofs of every thing she says) that we have no wants native and essential to us, but what it is our interest, in the highest degree, that we should have for the present; and adds, that no accident could be so fatal to us, as supplying them at our own time, and in our own way.

There arise not so many billows in a tempestuous sea, as desires and eager wishes in the heart of man. The imagination, from whose influence alone the far greater part of them proceed, is an unfathomable depth; it is confused, inconstant, various, and irresolute; ever vain and ridiculous in its eagerest pursuits, and often horrible and detestable. Let us not be understood, in censuring many of the desires the human heart is capable of, to condemn them all; they are a motley crowd of unsubstantial forms, which every man, who would know to govern, must first know how to distinguish.

Some are merely natural, and, to the honour of our nature be it added, that these are all of them just, lawful, and tend to our good. We see every part of the animated creation, sharers of their all-wise, omnipotent Creator's care and bounty, possessed of them as well as ourselves; we know by this sure test, that they are implanted in us by our Maker, and are not the off-

spring of our own weak fancies; we never are blameable in exerting them, but when we go beyond the bounds of moderation.

Happy were we could we be in all things as easily satisfied as in these; but besides the natural passions, we have a thousand others, proceeding not from any stated laws of nature, but from our own opinions, and luxuriant imagination. These are superfluous to us, yet these are what stick most closely by us, what actuate our minds infinitely beyond the power of the simple passions, and what we generally severely repent the effects of. All these are purely human, the beasts know nothing of them; for man alone is immoderate in his appetites; these are without bounds, without reason, and are themselves confusion.

Every man who keeps his desires within the bounds of what nature has allotted, is happy, and in affluence; every man who gives himself up to the tyranny of the passions himself has raised, is poor in the midst of plenty, and miserable in the midst of the means of ease. The wants of nature are supplied with ease; it is those we make ourselves that give all the trouble we are at to attain happiness; it is these for which a man must labour; the means of gratifying these he must seek for by sea and land, in war and murder; for these it is that he betrays himself and others, and uses means, that, were they known, must make him for ever infamous and wretched.

It is in this sense that *Concupiscence* is justly said to be the root of every evil; the most equitable event that attends it, is what we see in the frequent instances of those, who, while they seek to glut themselves with an abun-

abundance of the goods of fortune, seem to sacrifice those of nature. A man does not see that while he is finding the means of feeding his appetites with the utmost delicacies, those very appetites are lost; nor is there one man in a thousand, who, in the circumstances of Diogenes, when Alexander offered him preferments and honours, would have remembered that he kept away the sun-shine.

The great aggravator of our desires is that delusive phantom hope; a false imagination gives them birth, a false expectation of events that cannot, or that, at least in all probability will not, happen, raises and enflames the kindled passion up to a state over which our boasted reason knows no command, no rule or government. We lose the very sense of the earth beneath our feet, and losing in imagination on the unsustaining clouds, dream waking of such things as only dreams can show us. While the farce lasts, the subject never dies; so long as our hopes endure, even on this baseless fabric, so long do our desires also live with them, and torture us with wants more heavily lamented, though ideal, than all the real ones that nature, for wise ends, entails upon us.

Vitiated fancy knows no medium; either its votaries ride in air, or they sink beneath the bottom of the sea. Hope no sooner, when its whole game is over, leaves the man who thus had indulged it, than the prospect changes, despair takes its turn to reign, remorse and despair destroy the very ends of nature, and while he indulges the torture he feels, in the opinion that he shall never possess what he desires; he loses every pleasure which nature gave him to possess. Hope mounts on wings too swift for thought or consideration; despair is slower paced; it stays to ruminate on every accident, and takes in every aggravating circumstance; and requires of a man's self the punishment of his own folly; it robs him of the faintest glimpse of reason, and, in its very attack, turns him into the testy child, who, when he has lost one plaything, throws all the rest into the fire.

The most destructive passions of our hearts have all their rise from the same source, a vitiated imagination: that fatal one, which, by way of pre-eminence, it is the custom of the world to

call *passion*, is evidently of this origin, and owes to this every ill effect that it produces. Reason has no longer a share in the government of the passionate man, when the most trivial object offers itself to his fury; we are wholly put out of ourselves the moment we admit it, and, by seeking the means to revenge a trivial mischief, we draw upon ourselves others of the most heavy kind, as soon as we give up to it.

The infinite force of this master passion is easily seen in its effect; it absorbs things great, magnificent, and magnanimous, not conceiving this indisputable truth, that the principal motive to it, the great original cause of it, is weakness and poverty of spirit. Who are of all others the most passionate? Women, children, decrepid old men, and people in sick beds? Is it a greatness, or a lowness of spirit, that administers to it in these instances?

Nature has been better to us than we are aware, even in the disposal of our most mischievous passions: we see she has given this most fatal one in its effects, into the hands of those who can do the least harm with it.

The man deceives himself, who thinks there is courage where passion is repressed, or turned out of its course, by any trivial accident. Violent emotions of this kind are like the efforts of old men and infants, who run when they should only walk, and are sure of nothing but to stumble.

Every thing that stirs up the fury of this passion, where there are the seeds of it; nor is there any turn of mind that does not administer a thousand occasions to it.

The loss of a farthing, or even the omission of gaining such a sum, will throw the covetous possessor of a million into all the transports of this childish fury; the most unmeaning glance of a wife's eye towards a male object, sets all the blood on fire in the jealous husband; and an inordinate self-love gives occasion to the utmost heights of passion on every trivial disrespect.

The love of trifles is another grand source of passion; the man who grows fond of his dog, introduces him to his bed, his table, and his company; he despises the wisest man of his acquaintance, who does not see all the beauties

ties and good qualities he does in him ; and could venture his own neck, by stabbing his brother, if he chanced to tread upon the toe of his favourite.

Curiosity also has proved, to many an honest man, a very fatal origin of this passion : the love of asking questions hurries him on to what he has no concern in ; the least evasion in the answer throws him into a rage ; and, if any body has friendship enough for him, to put him in mind tht he is impertinent, his blood alone can make atonement for the imaginary indignity.

Where one person however has fallen into this vice from any of these motives, a thousand have been victims to it from another mischievous folly, *credulity* ; an over-readiness of believing every thing that comes to our ears, is the source of infinite mistakes and disorder. Every incident worth hearing is brought to us, not in its true and naked state, but adorned or vitiated by the fancy or the passions of the person who delivers it. There is scarce any accident which a cunning person cannot relate, so as to turn it to his own advantage ; nor any thing in which two people are concerned, that is not told at least two ways, which are as opposite as light and darkness. Which ever side the story first chances to present itself on to the credulous man, it has his assent, in gratitude for the news ; and after he has established it to himself in this light, it must remain just such for ever with him ; obstinacy will make it always retain its place in his judgement, and he will quarrel with all the world for censuring that judgement.

These are the sources of this unlucky, this most troublesome passion, both to its possessor and to the world ; and these we see are all founded on our vices or our follies. A vitiated imagination is the proximate cause, and he who is wise enough to wish to avoid it, if he have not philosophy enough to attempt it radically, by improving and regulating the imagination, may always keep out of scrapes, by avoiding these its occasional causes.

One would think every person of sense would avoid it, were it only from the ill light it sets a man in. It was judiciously observed of Seneca, that he did not know whether it were a more detestable, or deformed passion. What would one think of a man whom one

sees in all the deplorable symptoms of the heaviest of diseases, the most raving madness, with the face red and deformed, the eyes fiery, and starting, as it were, out of the head, the looks wild and furious, the ear deaf, the mouth foaming, the heart panting, the pulse disordered, the veins swelled up, the tongue stammering, the teeth gnashing together, the voice loud and coarse, the speech inarticulate, and the whole body thrown into all the disorder of the most raging fever, beating down every one in his way, and ready to murder the friend who would prevent his doing what he ought to shudder at the thought of having intended.

Passion, when carried to this violence, has sometimes done justice on itself ; the raging madman has burst a vessel, and perished in a few moments ; or stopped some of the necessary animal functions, and died a martyr to it at more leisure.

If we shudder at the ravage this folly makes in the body, what must we imagine is the state of that nobler part, the soul, in the same instant ? Passion, at the first stroke, drives off reason and judgement, substituting itself solely in their place ; it is no sooner master where they should reign, than darkness, fire, and smoke, extend themselves on every side, and ruin is the only prospect. Man, in the height of passion, is a mere machine, and indeed a very sorry one.

If the apparatus and mere state of passion are thus odious and detestable, there yet remains somewhat infinitely more horrible in the effects of it. The first act of passion throws us on injustice, and we always find that it is enflamed, and rendered infinitely more violent by a just opposition, and by the consciousness a man has of the little reason he has to be angry. When a man has made the first false step, and given way to passion upon an unjust occasion, the friendly office of giving him reasons why he should not be angry, incenses him on a double score, and he becomes as angry at truth and innocence, as he was before at the false fancy he had taken offence at.

It is a lamentable consideration, that even virtue itself cannot preserve a man from the very worst effects of this passion on him. Pisto, a man who had been long revered for many virtues, con-

condemned a person to death whose crimes appeared to him to deserve it; three others of the noblest of his contemporaries, enquiring farther into circumstances, found the man innocent, and acquitted him. Pisto's virtue, on any other occasion, would have signified itself by its assent; but here the passionate man got the better of the just one. Obstinacy in his own opinion, and vengeance for their having censured his judgement, in reversing the decree, transported him to that pitch of fury, that he found means to have them all accused falsely, and saw them executed, though he knew them not only innocent, but actually suffering in the cause of virtue.

Nothing is so difficult as to know how to deal with people in a passion; it is a general direction, that when one is warm, the other should be cool; yet even this conduct is not without its inconveniencies, and those sometimes of the most mischievous kind. The fury of a passionate man is worse, greatly worse, than the most savage state of an enraged brute; since it is not to be moved either by defence or by concession, by silence or by patience,

but finds new means of rage in every thing that is meant to assuage it.

The injustice of this passion is evident, in that it will always be both judge and party, and in that it requires all the world to take part with it, and becomes the mortal enemy of every one whose reason bids him think differently from its dictates; and its absolute blindness to all sense appears glaringly, in the total neglect of its own interests. It hurries the man possessed by it into every mischief that he would shun in his cooler moments, nay, into that very state which he would wish for, as the punishment of the object of its fury. It often destroys itself, while it is fatal to its enemy; and we every day see instances in which it pursues the destruction of the person who has raised it.

A rational creature ought to avoid every thing that he will be sorry for possessing, and therefore of all other things, to avoid passion; since nothing was ever a more solemn truth, than that apothegm of Pythagoras, that *the end of passion is the beginning of repentance*.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

THE fast appointed by government on the 4th of February last, and the temporary devotion observed only for one day, has given rise to the following interesting reflexions.

It is matter of no small concern to the thinking and religious few, to see so great occasion for fasting and prayer in a land of gospel-light, and liberty, as that of Great-Britain, favoured by heaven with unnumbered privileges, and likely to sink into the lowest state of wretchedness for her abuse of them.

What, alas! will it avail such a vicious degenerate people as we are, to fast for a day, and pray that deserved judgements may not fall upon us, while we discover no genuine marks of *sincere* repentance and a *general* reformation? indeed there is too much reason to fear that fasts in the present day are only made *farces* of, and that reformation is a subject too methodical or obsolete for the genteel, fashionable

and polite part of the world to attend to or regard.

How great the pity, that all who bear the *Christian* name, are not more zealous to deserve the appellation, and to adorn and recommend it by their *practice*.

As a nation, drenched (if I may so say) in iniquity, sensuality and dissipation, as England now is, what else can we justly expect at the hands of a sin-avenging God but destruction, and that speedily, except (like Nineveh) we mourn for and utterly forsake our evil courses without delay: our fastings and prayers will be of no avail, if they are not followed by a returning to the Lord as universally, as we have revolted from him; would to God, that king, priests, and people may all join, as one man, heartily to countenance *virtue*, discourage *vice*, and promote as much as possible the cause and interest of *vital* godliness throughout

out the British realms, that peace may once more be within our walls as plenitude is within our palaces.

ON SOLITUDE and RETIREMENT.

Retire, and read thy Bible to be gay,
There truths abound of sovereign aid to peace.
Dr. YOUNG.

HOWEVER the good man may be obliged by the cares of business and concerns of trade, to dwell in the midst of the noise and nonsense of the metropolis, and to be sedulously employed from day to day in the pursuit of a decent competence for himself and family, yet he cannot but frequently pant after a period of leisure and retirement, when he may, undisturbed, and free from the cares of trade and merchandize, or as the poet describes it—

Free from the bustle, care, and strife,
Of this short variegated life,

enjoy the calm and improving pleasures of Solitude and Reflexion, at a distance from the hurry and confusion of a busy town, the intrusions of com-

pany, and the strife of tongues;—yes, methinks I hear the good man say, though my business requires me to live among the sons of industry and the daughters of dissipation, though the greatest part of my time is spent in the laborious avocations of an active tradesman, or the narrow confines of a retail shop, yet I must confess myself pleased with the expectation, and amused with the tranquil prospect of ere long retiring from the tumultuous abodes of the smoky and crowded town, into the peaceful dwelling of a country retreat; where, like the weather-beaten mariner, who having long been tossed about by the storms and tempests of a troubled ocean rejoices on his arrival at the wished-for port, he may look back with pleasure on the dangers, difficulties, and temptations he has escaped from, and enjoy the unenvied pleasures of a contemplative life; while he anticipates the happiness of the saints above, in admiring the works of Nature, Providence, and Grace, swallowed up, as it were, in wonder, love, and praise.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

FEMALE BRITISH HEROISM AND CONJUGAL AFFECTION EXEMPLIFIED.

In the memorable History of the Sufferings of Lady Harriet Ackland, the Wife of Major Ackland, an Officer serving under General Burgoyne.

(From the General's State of the Expedition from Canada.)

BESIDES the continuation of difficulties and general fatigue, this day (October the 8th, 1777) was remarkable for a circumstance of private distress too peculiar and affecting to be omitted.

The circumstance to which I allude, is Lady Harriet Ackland's passage through the enemy's army to attend her wounded husband, then their prisoner.

The progress of this lady with the army could hardly be thought abruptly or superfluously introduced, were it only for the purpose of authenticating a wonderful story. It would exhibit, if well delineated, an interesting picture of the spirit, the enterprize, and the distress of romance, realized and regulated upon the chaste and sober

principles of rational love and conjugal duty.

But I beg leave to observe besides, that it has direct reference to my subject, to show what the luxuries were, with which (as the world has been taught to believe) the army was encumbered; what were the accommodations prepared for the two thousand women that are gravely supposed, in the cross examination, to have followed the baggage. An idea so preposterous, as well as false, would have been a fitter subject for derision than refutation, but that it was maliciously intended; not, I am confident, by the member who asked the questions, but by the persons who imposed upon him, to effect by prejudice what they despaired of effecting by fact.

I shall,

I shall, however, consider part of this story as so far unconnected with the immediate business I was upon (pursuing the line of evidence upon the retreat to Saratoga) as to give it in the margin. It may well stand by itself; and I venture to think that this one example of patience, suffering, and fortitude will be permitted to pass without censure or obloquy.

This lady had accompanied her husband to Canada in the beginning of the year 1776. In the course of that campaign she had traversed a vast space of country in different extremities of season, and with difficulties that an European traveller will not easily conceive, to attend in a poor hut at Chamblée; her husband, upon his sick bed.

In the opening of the campaign of 1777, she was restrained from offering herself to share the fatigue and hazard expected before Ticonderago, by the positive injunctions of her husband. The day after the conquest of that place, he was badly wounded, and she crossed the Lake Champlain, to join him.

As soon as he recovered, Lady Harriet proceeded to follow his fortunes through the campaign, and at Fort Edward, or at the next camp she acquired a two-wheel tumbril, which had been constructed by the artificers of the artillery, something similar to the carriages used for the mail upon the great roads of England. Major Ackland commanded the British Grenadiers, which were attached to General Frazer's corps, and consequently were always the most advanced part of the army. Their situations were often so alert that no person slept out of their clothes. In one of these situations, a tent in which the Major and Lady Harriet were asleep, suddenly took fire. An orderly serjeant of the grenadiers, with great hazard of suffocation dragged out the first person he caught hold of. It proved to be the major. It happened that in the same instant, she had, unknowing what she did, and perhaps not perfectly awake, providentially made her escape, by creeping under the walls of the back part of the tent. The first object she saw upon the recovery of her senses, was the major on the other side, and in the same instant again in the fire, in search of her. The serjeant again saved him,

LOND. MAG. March 1780.

but not without the major being severely burned in his face. Every thing they had in the tent with them was consumed.

This accident happened a little time before the passing of the Hudson's River; it neither altered the resolution nor cheerfulness of Lady Harriet; and she continued her progress a partaker of the fatigues of the advanced corps.

The next call upon her fortitude was of a different nature and more distressful, as of longer suspense. On the march of the 19th of September, the grenadiers being liable to action every minute, she had been directed by the major to follow the rear of the artillery and baggage, which was not exposed. At the time the action began, she found herself near a small uninhabited hut, where she alighted. When it was found the action became general and bloody, the surgeons of the hospital took possession of the same place, as the most convenient for the first care of the wounded.

Thus was this lady in hearing of one continued fire of cannon and musquetry for four hours together, with the presumption, from the post of her husband, who was at the head of the grenadiers, that he was in the most exposed part of the action. She had three female companions with her, the Baroness of Reidesel, and the wives of two British officers, Major Harnage and Lieutenant Reynell. But in the event their presence served but little for comfort. Major Harnage was soon brought to the surgeons very badly wounded; and a little time after, intelligence was brought that Lieutenant Reynell was shot dead. Imagination will want no helps to figure the state of the whole groupe.

From the date of that action to the 7th of October, Lady Harriet with her usual serenity stood prepared for new trials, and it was her lot that their severity increased with their numbers. She was again exposed to the hearing the whole action, and at last received the shock of her individual misfortune, mixed with the intelligence of the general calamity: the troops were defeated, and Major Ackland, desperately wounded, was a prisoner.

The day of the 8th was passed by Lady Harriet and her companions in common anxiety; not a tent or shed

P

standing

standing, except what belonged to the hospital; their refuge was among the wounded and dying. When the army was upon the point of moving after the halt described; I received a letter from Lady Harriet submitting to my decision a proposal (and expressing an earnest solicitude to execute it, if not interfering with my designs) of passing to the camp of the enemy, and requesting General Gates's permission to attend her husband.

Though I was ready to believe (for I had experienced) that patience and fortitude in a supreme degree were to be found as well as every other virtue under the most tender forms, I was astonished at this proposal. After so long an agitation of the spirits, exhausted not only for want of rest but absolutely for want of food, drenched in rains for twelve hours together, that a woman should be capable of such an undertaking as delivering herself to the enemy, probably in the night, and uncertain what hand she might fall into first, to me appeared an effort above human nature. The assistance I could afford to give was small indeed. I had not even a cup of wine to offer her; but I was told she had found from some fortunate hand, a little rum and some dirty water. All I could furnish her with was an open boat and a few lines written upon dirty and wet paper to General Gates, recommending her to his protection.

Mr. Brudenell, the chaplain to the artillery, readily undertook to accom-

pany her, and with one female servant and the major's valet de chambre, she rowed down the river to meet the enemy. But her distresses were not yet to end. The night was advanced before the boat reached the enemy's outposts, and the centinel would not let it pass, nor even come on shore. In vain Mr. Brudenell offered the flag of truce, and represented the state of the extraordinary passenger. The guard, apprehensive of treachery and punctilious to their orders, threatened to fire into the boat if it stirred before daylight. Her anxiety and sufferings were thus protracted through seven or eight dark and cold hours; and her reflections upon that first reception could not give her very encouraging ideas of the treatment she was afterwards to expect. But it is due to justice at the close of this adventure to say, that she was received and accommodated by General Gates with all the humanity and respect that her rank, her merits, and her fortunes deserved.

Let such as are affected by these circumstances of alarm, hardship, and danger, recollect that the subject of them was a woman, of the most tender and delicate frame, of the gentlest manners, habituated to all the soft elegancies and refined enjoyments that attend high birth and fortune; and far advanced in a state in which the tender cares, always due to the sex, become indispensibly necessary. Her mind alone was formed for such trials.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

OBSEVING in your Magazine for January last, that the author of Marshal Berwick's memoirs has added one more to the many calumnies lately forged and published to diminish the glorious character of our immortal deliverer King William III. by charging him with the want of personal bravery, I request you will record the following anecdote, which appeared in print not long since, as it not only merits preservation, but exhibits unquestionable evidence of King William's valour. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,
Cambridge, Mar. 2. AN OLD WHIG.

THE captain of a vessel now in the river, lately from Stockholm, says, that while he was in that city he was introduced to an Englishman, named Mortimer, who was 121 years of age; he enjoyed all his faculties, and could walk several miles a day. He informed the captain that he was born in London, that his father was one of the yeomen to Charles II.—that he saw Lord Russel suffer in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; was present at the trial of Col. Algernon Sydney; and heard the infamous Jefferies say, when the prisoner appeared, "there was little occasion to call in evidence, for that Sydney was
born

born a traitor." Mr. Mortimer was bred to the law, but preferring a military life, he joined the Duke of Monmouth, who gave him a commission, and he was at the battle of Sedgmore. When the Duke's party were routed, he escaped to London, and went from thence to Holland, where he soon procured a commission, and was in that service till he came over with the Prince of Orange, who soon after promoted him to a company; he was with that monarch all the time he was in Ireland, and was within twenty yards of him when he was wounded by a cannon ball in the right shoulder, near Drogheda. He says the ball having first grazed the bank of the river, did in its rising slant upon the King's right shoulder, took out a piece of his coat, tore the skin and flesh, and broke the stock of an officer's pistol. That Lord Coningsby came running up to the King, and clapped his handkerchief on the wound; but his majesty took little notice of it, and kept on his pace, saying, "there was no necessity

to dress it at present; the ball should have come nearer." Mr. Mortimer was in all King William's wars, as well as along with the Duke of Marlborough during the reign of Queen Anne, where he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel. On her death, he was thinking of retiring, having made a considerable fortune, but was advised by another officer to go into the Polish service; they both did so, and got regiments, where, after staying a few years, they left it for the Swedish, in which he has ever since lived, and has a handsome pension from that government, besides an ample fortune of his own. He told the captain he left a brother in London, and that he has a natural son now in the Prussian service, to whom he has assigned over all his fortune; his son, he said, was fifty-four years of age, had a large family, and he was thinking of going to pay him a visit, and perhaps remain there. —He was very kind to the captain, and gave him a number of curious anecdotes.

SELECT LIVES AND MEMOIRS.

ENTERTAINING MEMOIRS OF THE LATE CELEBRATED LORD BATHURST,
THE GREAT FRIEND OF SWIFT AND POPE.

(From the second Volume of *Biographia Britannica*, just published.)

A LLEN Bathurst, Earl Bathurst, a nobleman of distinguished abilities in the present century, was born in St. James's-square, Westminster, on the 16th day of November in the year 1684. His father was Sir Benjamin Bathurst of Pauler's Perry, Northamptonshire; and his mother, Frances, was daughter of Sir Allen Apsley of Apsley, in Suffex, Knight. After having gone through a proper course of grammatical education, he was entered, when fifteen years of age, in Trinity College, Oxford, of which his uncle the celebrated Dean Bathurst, was president. From the directions, example, and encouragement of so eminent and polite a scholar, Mr. Bathurst could not fail of highly increasing, if he did not then first acquire, that elegance of taste which accompanied him through all his future life. Nor were his studies confined merely to subjects of classical literature, he applied himself likewise to those parts of know-

ledge which were calculated to make him appear with great advantage in the world, as a senator and a statesman. Being thus accomplished, he was early called out to the service of his country. In 1705, when he was but just come of age, he was chosen representative for the borough of Cirencester in Gloucestershire, which borough he served with integrity and reputation, during two parliaments. Though he entered so young into the House of Commons, it is said that he particularly distinguished himself in the struggles and debates relative to the union between the two kingdoms, and that he firmly supported a measure which was so well calculated to strengthen the vigour of government by uniting its force. It is further asserted, that though he was contented to act a subordinate character in the opposition, planned by Mr. Harley and Mr. St. John, his intimate friends, to sap the credit of the Duke of Marlborough and his adherents, he

was of infinite service to his party by arraigning with spirit and eloquence the conduct of the General and the Earl of Godolphin. We have not, however, been able to meet with any traces of the speeches delivered by him on these interesting occasions. But as the histories of the parliamentary proceedings in the reign of Queen Anne, are remarkably defective in their accounts of the publick speakers of that period, it cannot certainly be inferred, from their silence with respect to Mr. Bathurst, that he did not exert himself in the manner above described. His zeal for his political principles did not render him insensible to the merit of those who were of opposite sentiments. He maintained, in particular, an high and invariable personal regard for Lord Somers; and when that great man was divested of his office, he behaved with such tenderness and delicacy towards him that he preserved his lordship's esteem and friendship. It is observable, and is a proof of Mr. Bathurst's having acted from conviction, and not from interested views, that, amidst the numerous changes which were made after the dissolution of the whig ministry, he accepted of no place from government. Considering his abilities, his activity, and his intimate connexions with the principal parties, it is highly probable, that he might, if he had chosen it, have been raised to some advantageous and honourable post. His merit, however, did not go unrewarded, though not in a lucrative way; for in the tenth year of Queen Anne's reign, her majesty was pleased, by letters patent, dated the 31st of December, 1711, to advance him to the dignity of a peer of Great-Britain, by the stile and title of Lord Bathurst, Baron Bathurst of Battleiden, in the county of Bedford. This was at that memorable period; in which the administration, to obtain a majority in the Upper House, brought twelve new lords into that House in one day. But whatever might be the views of government, it cannot be denied that the antiquity and loyalty of Mr. Bathurst's family, the long services of his father, his own large fortune, and his eminent talents, rendered him a proper object for the peerage.

In the confusion which prevailed at court, on the removal of the Earl of

Oxford from the post of Lord High-Treasurer, when it was designed to put the Treasury into commission, Lord Bathurst, among others, was thought of, upon that occasion. But it is probable that his lordship, who had hitherto declined receiving any place of profit from the crown, would not accept of a precarious employment in so critical a situation of publick affairs. Upon the accession of King George I. when Lord Bathurst's political friends were in disgrace, and some of them exposed to the prosecution of government, his attachment to them continued firm and unchangeable. As he was one of those who believed that the proceedings against them were severe and vindictive, he expressed, we are told, with indignation and eloquence, his disapprobation of those proceedings; and he observed that the king of a faction was only the sovereign of half his subjects. Though none of the speeches made by him at this period are recorded, we find, from his uniting in the protests against the acts of the attainder of Lord Bolingbroke and the Duke of Ormond that he was zealous in the defence of his noble friends. It is scarcely necessary to add, that he opposed the prosecution of the Earl of Oxford, and that he joined in the unanimous acquittal of that eminent statesman. When the famous septennial act was brought into the House of Peers, Lord Bathurst upon the second reading of it (April the 14th, 1716) voted against its being committed; and in conjunction with thirty members of that house, entered his reasons for dissenting from a bill, which, for the sake of avoiding some present difficulties and dangers, made a great and permanent breach in the English constitution of government. The first instance we meet with, in the common accounts of the transactions of the times, of his speaking in the parliamentary debates, occurs with regard to the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion. This was on the 21st of February 1717-18; and from that period, for the space of five and twenty years, he took an active and distinguished part in every important matter which came before the upper house, and he was one of the most eminent leaders in that house, of the warm, vigorous, and persevering opposition

which was carried on against the measures of the court, and especially against Sir Robert Walpole's administration.

Some of the most remarkable occasions upon which he distinguished himself we have selected for the information and entertainment of our readers, the rest will be found with ample notes and illustrations in the complete life of this nobleman given in the work from which we have extracted them.

In the whole proceedings against Dr. Atterbury, Lord Bathurst was a zealous advocate for that ingenious and celebrated prelate; and on the third reading of the bill (May 15th, 1723) for inflicting pains and penalties on the bishop, distinguished himself in a very extraordinary manner. His lordship took notice of the ungracious distinctions that were fixed on the members of the House of Peers, who differed in opinion from those who happened to have the majority; and observed, that for his part, as he had nothing in view but truth and justice, the good of his country, the honour of that house, and the discharge of his own conscience, he would freely speak his thoughts, notwithstanding all discouragements. He would not, he said, complain of the sinister arts that had been used of late to render some persons obnoxious, and, under pretence of their being so, by opening their letters about their minutest domestick affairs; for these small grievances he could easily bear: but when he saw things go so far as to condemn a person of the highest dignity in the church, in such an unprecedented manner, and without any legal evidence, he thought it his duty to oppose a proceeding so unjust and unwarrantable in itself, and so dangerous and dismal in its consequences. To this purpose, he begged leave to tell their lordships a story, he had from several officers of undoubted credit, who served in Flanders, in the late war. "A Frenchman, it seems, had invented a machine, which would not only kill more men at once than any yet in use, but also disable for ever any man that should be wounded by it. Big with the hopes of a great reward, he applied to one of the ministers, who laid his project before the late king, but that monarch, considering that so destructive an engine might soon be turned against his own men,

did not think proper to encourage it; whereupon the inventor came over to England, and offered his service to some of our generals, who likewise rejected the proposal with indignation." The use and application of this story, added Lord Bathurst, is very obvious: for if this way of proceeding be admitted, it will certainly prove a very dangerous engine. No man's life, liberty, or property will be safe: and if those who were in the administration some years ago, and who had as great a share in the affections of the people as any that came after them, had made use of such a political machine, some of those noble persons, who now appear such solicitous promoters of this bill, would not be in a capacity to serve his majesty at this time.

His lordship further said, that if such extraordinary proceedings went on, he saw nothing remaining for him, and others to do, but to retire to their country houses, and there, if possible, quietly enjoy their estates, within their own families, since the least correspondence, the least intercepted letter might be made criminal. In support of this reasoning, he quoted a passage from Cardinal de Retz's memoirs, relating to that wicked politician Cardinal Mazarine, who boasted, "that if he had but two lines of a man's writing, with a few circumstances attested by witnesses, he would cut off his head when he pleased." His lordship also severely animadverted on the majority of the bench of bishops, turning himself towards which, he said, that he could hardly account for the inveterate hatred and malice some persons bore the learned and ingenious Bishop of Rochester, unless it were, that they were intoxicated with the infatuation of some of the wild Indians, who fondly believe that they inherit not only the spoils, but even the abilities of any great enemy they kill.

On a motion for reducing the forces, on the second reading of the mutiny bill on the 16th of March, 1737-8, his lordship stood up with great eloquence and spirit, against a large standing army, and in favour of a national militia. Among other things, he particularly urged the importance of all men in the kingdom, or at least all freeholders, farmers, and substantial merchants and tradesmen, providing them-

themselves with arms, and breeding themselves up to military discipline. "It is, said his lordship, in my opinion, not at all impossible to make it as infamous for a man to be unprovided with arms, or unacquainted with military discipline, as it is now for a gentleman to get the character of a notorious coward, nor would this interrupt or diminish the labour and industry of any man in the kingdom, for even the most industrious might make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the use of arms, and of military discipline, if they would but spend one half of that time in military exercises, which they now throw away in idle and effeminate, or expensive and criminal diversions; and this method of passing away our leisure hours might easily be introduced even among the vulgar, if our courtiers and men in authority should once begin to make this their practice, and that practice should be followed as it certainly would by all the nobility and gentry in the kingdom."

This advice of Lord Bathurst we have seen carried into execution in almost all parts of the kingdom, in the course of the years 1778, and 1779; and the military ardour of all ranks of people seems to be daily increasing; so that the nation in a short time, will be able to defend itself without a standing army.

We now advert to the private circumstances of Lord Bathurst's life.

On the 6th of July, 1704, he married Catherine, daughter and heir to Sir Peter Apsley. By this lady, who hence appears to have been his lordship's cousin german, he had issue four sons and five daughters. When the late Frederick Prince of Wales was at Bath in 1738, he did Lord Bathurst the honour of paying him a visit for some days at his seat near Cirencester, during which time his Royal Highness was treated with a magnificence and hospitality which gave him infinite satisfaction. On the 13th of July, 1742, his lordship was sworn, at Kensington, one of the Privy Council, and appointed Captain of his Majesty's Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. This office he resigned in 1744, from which time he was in no publick employment till the year 1757, when, upon the change of ministry, he was constituted treasurer

to the present king, then Prince of Wales; and he continued to act in that capacity to the death of George the Second. At his present majesty's accession to the throne, he was continued in the list of privy counsellors, but on account of his great age he declined any employment. However, in consideration of his eminent merit, he had a pension on the Irish establishment of two thousand pounds a year. As his lordship's abilities and integrity, in publick life, gained him the esteem even of his political opponents, so, in private life, his humanity and benevolence excited the affection of all who were honoured with his more intimate acquaintance. The amiableness and generosity of his temper will be apparent from a passage in one of his letters to Dr. Swift. "I have attended parliament many years, and have never found that I could do any good. I have therefore entered upon a new scheme of life, and am determined to look after my own affairs a little. I am now in a small farm-house in Derbyshire; and my chief business is to take care that my agents do not impose upon my tenants. I am for letting them all good bargains, that my rents may be paid, as long as any rents can be paid; and when the time comes that there is no money, they are honest fellows, and will bring me in what corn and cattle I want."

To his other virtues Lord Bathurst added all the good breeding, politeness, and elegance of social intercourse. No person of rank perhaps knew better how to unite, *Otium cum Dignitate*. The improvements he made round his seat at Cirencester were worthy of his fortune, and showed the grandeur of his taste. In this respect Mr. Pope paid him a fine compliment.

Who then shall grace, or who improve the
soil? [Boyle.]
Who plants like Bathurst, or who builds like

It is remarkable, that his lordship's beautiful and noble plantations were begun by him when he had reached his fortieth year, and he had the felicity not only of living to see them in a state of perfection, but of preserving such a degree of health and vigour, at an age to which few advance, as enabled him to enjoy the delightful scenes he may be said to have created. How completely

pietely he understood the right application of a large fortune, is well expressed by the excellent poet already quoted, in the epistle addressed by him to Lord Bathurst on the use of riches.

The sense to value riches, with the art
To enjoy them, and the virtue to impart,
Not meanly, nor ambitiously pursued,
Not sunk by sloth, not rais'd by servitude;
To balance fortune by a just expence,
Join with œconomy, magnificence,
With splendour, charity; with plenty, health.
Oh teach us, Bathurst! yet unspoil'd by
wealth!

That secret rare, between th' extremes to
Of mad good-nature, or of mean self-love.

Lord Bathurst's wit, taste, and learning led him to seek the acquaintance of men of genius. He was intimately connected with the great persons of this kind, who adorned the beginning of the present century. Bishop Atterbury, Dr. Friend, Mr. Congreve, Sir John Vanbrugh, Dr. Swift, Mr. Prior, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Addison, Mr. Pope, Dr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Gay, and others, cultivated his friendship, and were proud of his correspondence. And, indeed, from the few letters of his which have been published, in one or two late collections, it appears that his correspondence was a real honour and pleasure to those by whom it was enjoyed. It is said to have been a rule with his lordship, never to write to his friends but when he was in good spirits. To the last moments of his life he was delighted with the conversation of men of abilities; nor were his friendships confined to persons of peculiar parties or professions. Mr. Parry, the dissenting clergyman of Cirencester, who was a gentleman of considerable learning and taste, and who joined with the decorum of his character, a liberality of sentiments and manners, and a sprightly and amiable temper, was honoured with Lord Bathurst's particular regard. The late extraordinary Mr. Sterne gave a very agreeable account of the attention which was paid to him by his lordship. "This nobleman, says he, is an old friend of mine. He was always the protector of men of wit and genius, and had those of the last century always at his table. The manner in which his notice began of me, was as singular as it was polite. He came

up to me one day as I was at the Princess of Wales's court. 'I want to know you, Mr. Sterne, but it is fit you should know also who it is that wishes this pleasure. You have heard of an old Lord Bathurst, of whom your Popes and Swifts have sung and spoken so much, I have lived my life with geniusses of that cast, but have survived them, and despairing ever to find their equals, it is some years since I have cleared my accounts, and shut up my books with thoughts of never opening them again. But you have kindled a desire in me of opening them once more before I die, which now I do; so go home and dine with me.' This nobleman, I say, is a prodigy, for at eighty-five he has all the promptness of a man of thirty, a disposition to be pleased, and a power to please beyond whatever I knew. Added to which, a man of learning, courtesy, and feeling."

Lord Bathurst preserved, to the close of his life, his natural cheerfulness and vivacity; and was always accessible, hospitable, and beneficent. He delighted latterly in rural amusements, and enjoyed with philosophical calmness the shade of the lofty trees he had himself planted. Till within a month of his death, he constantly rode out on horseback two hours in the morning, and drank his bottle of wine after dinner. He used jocosely to declare, that he never could think of adopting Dr. Cadogan's regimen, as Dr. Cheyne had assured him, fifty years before, that he would not live seven years longer unless he abridged himself of his wine. In 1772, his lordship was advanced to the dignity of Earl Bathurst. He lived to see his eldest surviving son several years Lord Chancellor of Great-Britain, and promoted to the peerage by the title of Baron Apsley. The death of Earl Bathurst happened after a few day illness, at his seat near Cirencester, in the ninety fifth year of his age, and on the 16th of September, 1776. On the 21st of September his lordship was buried with due funeral honours, at the parish church of Cirencester in the same vault with his lady: a monument has since been erected to their memory, on which is the following inscription:

Near

Near this Place are deposited the Remains of.

ALLEN EARL BATHURST, and CATHERINE LADY BATHURST.

In the legislative and judicial departments of the great council of the nation,

He served his country 69 years with honour, ability, and diligence.

Judgment and taste directed his learning,

Humanity tempered his wit,

Benevolence guided his actions :

He died regretted by most, and praised by all,

the 16th of September 1775, aged 91.

Catherine his consort, by her milder virtues, added lustre to his great qualities ;

Her domestick œconomy extended his liberality.

Her judicious charity, his munificence.

Her prudent government of her family, his hospitality.

She received the reward of her exemplary life

the 8th day of June 1768, aged 79.

Married July the 6th, 1704.

His Lordship was succeeded in title and estate, by Lord Apsley, then Lord Chancellor of England, and now Henry Earl Bathurst.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES.

WHEN *Monsieur de Feriol* was ambassador from Louis the Fourteenth at the Ottoman Porte, he either was mad or acted like a madman, which induced one of his domesticks, for fear of being chastised in the Turkish manner for a very small fault, to make his escape, and to travel with a missionary who was going into Crim Tartary. After his arrival he left the monk, and rambling about, took shelter, at last, with the famous Mirza, who was chief of a hord of Tartars, with whom he remained many months, and having acquired the language, entertained him like a true Frenchman with the magnificence that was every where to be seen in his own country, and the extreme misery that reigned in Tartary. The Mirza smiled at his discourses, which the Frenchman took for the highest approbation. The Mirza being at last grown weary of him, brought him to a place that was within two days journey of Caffa, where having pitched his tent, he ordered the Frenchman to attend him.

After regaling him plentifully, and treating him with coffee, he spoke to him thus : " Stranger, our manners are so unlike, that thou art, no doubt, as much tired of me, as I am with thee. I found thee almost naked, now thou art well clothed. I gave thee a horse and arms, keep them, and return, if thou wilt, to that paradise of which thou talkest so much. There,

it seems, the people are restless and uneasy, which thou hast never seen me. Take these (giving him a bag with a hundred double pistoles) which the Franks call riches, and which I account signs of poverty, as they serve only to purchase what are the real necessities of life, and which, as I have these without them, are useless to me. Return, I say, and report to thy countrymen, that *health, peace, and happiness*, flowing from hard fare with content, are all that the Tartars esteem." Was this man a barbarian ? or are not these sufficient proofs, that the minds of all men bear sufficiently the stamp of their Maker ? A lesson worth remembering, as it will teach us humanity and humility at the same time.

Anecdote of Admiral ROWLEY.

ABOUT the year 1754, Mr. Rowley, then first lieutenant of the *Goffport*, under Commodore Saunders, being in the Bay of Cadiz, went to see the launch of a ship at his Catholick Majesty's arsenal at the Caraccas, and requesting of Mr. Mullans, the principal builder, leave to go on board the *Phoenix* man of war, was refused : the spirited tar smiled, observing, that the denial was of little consequence, as if he lived, he should be sure to see the ship one day or other at *Portsmouth*.—The *Phoenix* is one of the ships lately taken from the Spaniards.]

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th Day of November, 1779. Being the SIXTH Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 74.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, January 24.

THIS day the Commons met pursuant to their adjournment, when Lovel Stanhope, Esq. complained to the House of the interference of the Duke of Bolton in the late election for the County of Southampton, by writing letters to several freeholders, to engage them to vote for Mr. Clarke, in opposition to Sir Richard Worsley; and moved that his complaint should be referred to the committee of privileges, which was agreed to. This complaint was evidently calculated to counterbalance that of Mr. Wilkes, against the Duke of Chandos, for the same interference in support of the other candidate; and therefore, Mr. Stanhope proposed that the same committee, at one and the same time, should proceed upon both the complaints; but Mr. Dunning very ably stated the difference; Mr. Stanhope complained of the interference of the Duke of Bolton only as a private peer; Mr. Wilkes complained of the Duke of Chandos, not only as a peer, but as a servant of the crown, employing the influence of the crown in his quality of Lord Lieutenant of the county, to carry an election in favour of a particular candidate; he therefore desired they might be considered distinctly and separately.

Wednesday, February 2.

The report of the committee to whom Mr. Wilkes's complaint was referred against the Duke of Chandos, for interfering at the last election for Hampshire, was brought up and read; by which it appeared, that of seven letters sent by the Duke to different freeholders, five had been acknowledged by the parties to whom they were addressed to have been received by the post; and the committee upon the clearest evidence, and on the ground of the annual resolution, or standing order of the House of the 26th of November—*Resolved, That James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, and Lord Lieutenant of the county, was guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, by interfering with the freedom of electing members of parliament at the late election for a member for the county of Hampshire.*"

Lord Nugent rose, as he said, to recall the House to their old good-humour and coolness upon this occasion, by reminding gentlemen, that similar resolutions had been made in former times, but had always been turned into ridicule. They had happened in the

times of two of the greatest men that ever lived, who were honoured and revered after their deaths, and to this day, by the nation. These were, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Chatham. When the Duke of Newcastle was First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Suffolk, complaint was made to the House of his interfering at an election in favour of Mr. Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham. It was notorious that he had canvassed the whole borough; that he had given the usual bribe, a good dinner, to the freeholders in Mr. Pitt's interest, and had gone amongst them, enquiring after their wives, their mothers and grandmothers; but no improper influence was made use of that could be construed into a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons; and, on a division, the resolution to refer the complaint to the committee of privileges, was rejected by a very great majority.

Another case happened when Mr. Pitt was Secretary of State. Complaint was made of a private letter written to a friend, by a Lord Lieutenant, soliciting his interest in support of a particular candidate; but Mr. Pitt treated it with great ridicule in the House, and the matter dropped.

His Lordship professed himself an enemy to every real infringement of the privileges of the House; but not considering the letters written by the Duke of Chandos in that light, he moved that the further consideration of the report should be postponed to that day four months.

Mr. Wilkes rose to oppose that motion, and to give his reasons for moving that the House would go into the report instantly. He said, he had taken up the matter upon broad patriotic principles, in support of the dignity of the House, and of their own standing orders and resolutions, which, when founded in wisdom and justice, ought to be maintained. He made a distinction between the private letters of a private peer in parliament, and the public applications of a Lord-Lieutenant of a county. The first he would not have thought worthy of complaint, but the second he considered as a gross violation of the privileges of the House. He was very sorry to hear that Lord Chatham had slighted a matter of such importance; but though he had the greatest veneration for his memory, in his opinion his lordship did not always firmly support the rights of the people.

Mr. Wilkes justly observed, that a Lord Lieutenant is a man of great influence in county, and, as a servant of the crown, his influence is the ministerial influence of the crown, which is daily increasing. He asked, as the law had guarded against the interference of officers of the revenue under the strictest penalties, why the House should not more strictly guard against the greatest influence of a Lord-Lieutenant. He did not believe that in doing his duty upon this occasion he had departed from his usual good-humour or coolness, but he thought the complaint so justly founded and so clearly proved, that the House ought to support its own privileges and resolutions, by agreeing instantly with the report of the committee.

On a division, Earl Nugent's motion for postponing the report, was carried, by 87 votes against 30.

Tuesday, February 8.

Sir George Saville called the attention of the members to a matter of the last importance. In former sessions, he had, he said, a number of petitions to present in behalf of individuals, but this session he had a petition of a far greater magnitude to bring up. It was a petition from the freeholders of the county of York, containing great and heavy complaints of a publick nature. The honourable baronet remarked that this was, perhaps, the first county in Great-Britain, and that it could not be possible for such a county to apply to the House without engaging their most serious consideration. He was, he said, fully apprised of the odium which the tools of government were constantly endeavouring to throw upon all petitions for a redress of public grievances. The petition from the county did not originate with low or factious people. He held a paper in his hand, which contained the names of the gentlemen who called the county meeting. Were they, or any of them, factious men, or those who could be accused of bad or sinister views? On the contrary, were they not amongst the most amiable and respectable characters to be met with? If they were not, would any one get up and say, which of them was not actuated by the best and purest of principles? The committee appointed at the county-meeting, to carry into execution their resolutions respecting the petition, was also composed of men the most independent and the most disinterested the present Age could produce.

Sir George then stated the contents of the petition being for a general reform in the expediture of publick money by striking off unmerited pensions, sinecure places, and exorbitant salaries. This was surely what all parties ought to agree to. It was called for on constitutional grounds, by more than 9000 persons, who had voluntarily signed the petition. But the other side of the

House (looking towards the Treasury Bench) would probably cry out, and ask, as it is said in Hamlet, "*is there no offence in the plot?*" To this, he said, a short answer might be given; which was, *that there was none*, but "*let the galled jade wince, and the stricken deer go weep,*" is another expression in the same play.

The meeting at York, he said, did not exceed 700 or 800 in number, but he would venture to affirm that they possessed more property than all now within the walls of the House held together. As to the petition itself, he could not inform the House that the subscribers to it came and put their names with *musquets* on their shoulders or *flaws* in their hands, but he believed they were determined that the servants of the crown should not go on in the way they had. They were sensible not only that immense sums of money were needlessly and extravagantly applied, but expended for very bad and dangerous ends. They were no longer to be kept in the dark, nor from speaking out like Englishmen; but were resolved upon stopping up the source of that corruption which had got into and *damm'd up* every current of publick virtue. He therefore exhorted the noble lord in the blue ribbon (Lord North) and his friends who sat round him, to think maturely of the matter. That any one in the House would be rash enough to put a negative upon his motion for bringing up the petition, he did not believe. He was sure no one would dare to do it; nor would he have the ministerial side of the House for a moment think of playing any tricks with it, after it should be received. He charged them to treat the petition with the respect due to it, and to avoid *any mock enquiry* upon it; for 9000 freeholders were not to be trifled with, or put aside by *any mock enquiry*. All state subterfuge, made-up majorities, or previous questions, the hackneyed and infamous manœuvres of a corrupt administration, would be of no avail in the present instance. The people of England would no longer be denied the justice due to them.

With regard to the manner in which the petition was to be disposed of, he thought it would be best to have it laid on the table awhile for the members to peruse, and he hoped in God that they would feel it; but whether the House should order it to lay on the table or under the table, he was resolved it should have his whole weight and interest in Parliament.

The Speaker then put the question for bringing up the petition, which was unanimously agreed to, and *Sir George* immediately presented it to the House.

The petition being read, *Sir George* again stated his opinion, that it would be advisable to have it on the Table for a time, before any motion was deduced from it, an honourable friend of his (*Mr. Burke*) having

having a question of a similar nature to lay before the House. When this question, at which the Honourable Gentleman expressed some surprise, it being of a nature so congenial with the prayer of the petition, though no consultation had been held between the parties, should be disposed of, it would be more properly seen what proceeding should be had upon the petition—He therefore moved that it should be ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

Lord North said, the worthy Baronet had no occasion to apologize for introducing the paper which had been the subject of his speech. It was the duty of every member to present, and for the House to receive, any petition concerning the rights or interest of the subject; much less was there cause to throw out any threat or menace to the members, respecting the conduct they should observe towards the petition after it should be brought up. It was the duty of every gentleman who sat in the House to treat every proposition according to its merit, without in the least regarding the opinions spread out of doors, or minding what popular prejudices might be on the subject; and he trusted such a line of conduct would be observed when the petition delivered from the county of York should come under the consideration of the House.

He said, he was astonished that the honourable baronet should call upon him to avoid going into an enquiry, as it was certainly the only method by which the foundation of the petition was to be examined into and properly known. The honourable gentleman, therefore, in bringing before the House a charge of misconduct in the servants of the crown, and depreciating, at the same time, an enquiry into the truth of it, had effectually damned the charge itself. [His lordship was here called to order, as having mistaken in *res* both the words and the meaning of Sir George Saville; who now in explanation of what he had said, re-asserted, that so far from wishing to avoid an enquiry, it was the very thing he urged; he had, indeed, advised the noble lord to take care not to make it a *mock enquiry*, as it might be productive of great national disquietude and danger.]

This being understood, Lord North observed, that though he was willing to go into a consideration of the petition, he should consider himself at liberty to move for certain taxes without being thought to fly at all in the face of the prayer of it. To explain himself, the House had already voted ten millions of money, and there were about three millions more to be added, which the House stood pledged for as unprovided for, by the votes of the last session. His lordship, therefore, was of opinion, that he should not reject the prayer of the petition, in proceed-

ing, as he meant, to propose such new taxes as were thereby rendered necessary.

Mr. Fox replied to Lord North upon this last head; he was surprised to hear such language from the noble lord, who had applauded the Irish parliament for refusing the supplies for the publick services. After so *magnanimous* a minister had applauded the House of Commons in Ireland, for suspending the grants for services voted till a redress of certain publick grievances should be obtained, he was astonished he should get up and censure the very same proceedings here. He arraigned, in the most severe and poignant terms the behaviour of those in power, who have the audacity to libel and asperse every man who has signed any of the petitions now circulating throughout England, and commended, in the highest strain of panegyric, the worthy baronet's observation, that though nine thousand people had signed the Yorkshire petition, they were neither provided with musquets nor staves. A redress of our publick grievances was to be effected by constitutional methods. All the publick meetings already held for that purpose had been conducted in a peaceable manner; and he was sure that by peaceable and constitutional means a full and ample reformation was to be effected. What the honourable baronet therefore meant, when he said that disquietude and danger would probably ensue should the petition be disregarded, was, that in that case the publick would no longer hold any faith with their representatives, which was a danger every member of the House ought to dread, as fatal to his consequence.

In his opinion, the representatives were to search out the disposition of their constituents, and to follow their wishes. When he said this he spoke only as to *legislative* matters, and not *judicial* ones; in the former case, the House were to give into the opinion of the people, but in the latter they were to be guided by their own judgement. The noble lord had said the petitioners were misled. For his part, he was clear to the contrary. The two objects of the petition were, first, to effect a reform in the expenditure of the publick money, and in the second place, to reduce the present undue influence of the crown. With regard to the meaning of the petitioners, he would take upon him to say that they by no means meant that any taxes should be raised till their petition should be attended to. They could not send their petitions to parliament till after the ten millions had been voted, and then they pray that nothing farther may be done till a redress of publick abuses takes place, that is, not before the House shall resolve upon relieving them as prayed for, or until matters for that purpose shall be put *en train*.

As to the noble lord's mistaking the worthy baronet, in thinking he wished to decline going into an enquiry, it was extremely natural for him, for the noble lord had associated the idea of enquiry and defeat together, and could not in any case disjoin them. Hence, when the worthy baronet wished for an enquiry, the noble lord instantly mistook, that he wished to *damn* the proposition of the petition, because all enquiries *on his side the House*, were sure to end in damnation. The honourable gentleman reminded the noble lord (Lord North) how often they (the minority) had been accused of selfishness. Alluding to Solomon, "You, said Mr. Fox, say *we* are the corrupted, and we in return say *you* are the corrupted. Now is the time to put the dispute to an end. *We* cry out aloud and petition you for a reform of the publick expenditure—we beg and pray you to do this—now let the world see *who is the parent of corruption.*"

The cry of *bear him! bear him!* here broke out into a torrent of applause; after which, he proceeded with entreating the minister to take the task in hand. "It is, said he, what is so little expected from you, and what your best friends so little think you capable of, that your doing it would give the publick a pleasure indeed, wipe away all your errors, and render your name immortal in the annals of history."

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Charles Turner brought up a petition from the city of York; Mr. Burke one from Bristol; and Sir William Howe one from Nottingham.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

THE House was very full, and exceedingly crowded below the bar: at a little after four o'clock, the order of the day was read, which was to take into consideration the following motion made by the Earl of Shelburne before Christmas:

"Ordered, That the Lords be summoned for Tuesday the 8th of February next, to take into consideration a motion, That a committee be appointed, consisting of members of both Houses, possessing neither employment nor pension, to examine without delay into the publick expenditure, and the mode of accounting for the same; more particularly into the manner of making all contracts, and at the same time to take into consideration what savings can be made consistent with publick dignity, justice, and gratitude, by an abolition of old or new created offices, or reversions of offices, the duties of which have either ceased; or shall on enquiry prove inadequate to the fees or other emoluments arising

therefrom, or by the reduction of such salaries or other allowances and profits as may appear to be unreasonable; that the same may be applied to lessen the present ruinous expenditure, and to enable us to carry on the present war against the House of Bourbon, with that decision and vigour which can alone result from national zeal, confidence, and unanimity."

Lord Shelburne rose to explain his further intentions to the House in this motion. His lordship said, he should include the whole in one resolution of the House, making only a small alteration suggested by a noble friend during the recess, which was to leave out the concluding part respecting the carrying on the war against the House of Bourbon, and ending the resolution thus, That the same may be applied to the publick exigencies of the state.

His lordship went over the outlines of his former speech, and observed, that since he had first offered the proposition to the House, every one of their lordships had had an opportunity of seeing in the different counties of the kingdom the necessity of adopting some mode of economy, that may prevent laying farther burthens on the people, and quiet their minds in this time of danger and distress. He took notice of the petitions, supported the principles on which the petitioners have acted, and advised their lordships not to delay the effectual redress of their just complaints.

His lordship declared, that he was not so partial to his own propositions as not to abandon them, if any better or more efficacious method of establishing publick economy, and of fairly accounting for the expenditure of the publick money, could be pointed out; he knew that commissions of accounts had been appointed by act of parliament, and that the commissioners had proceeded to inspect and report the state of the publick accounts to parliament for several years in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, and since, but not of late years; if this method should be preferred to the resolution now moved for, it should have his concurrence; but after having said this, he hoped no man would come with any paltry, palliative measure, merely calculated to ward off his propositions, and to deceive parliament and the people at large. His lordship, we apprehend, alluded to a scheme of Lord North's, said to be in agitation, of laying an additional tax of twenty per cent. on all salaries and pensions held under the crown.

He next proceeded to state the amount of the unfunded debt, and of the sums wanted for the present year, which would require new taxes; and as our successes, by rendering the balance of power more unequal, had thrown the prospect of peace at a greater distance,

distance, much larger sums would be wanting to continue the war, and these of course would create further demands on the people, which they would be totally unable to bear. To this he added, that all the resources and expedients hitherto thought of by the minister had failed, not one of the new taxes having produced any thing near the sums they were estimated at.

His lordship said, that the great object he had in view, and all the lords who acted with him, had been misrepresented as an attack upon the power of the crown, and an innovation on the form of government. To clear this matter up, he desired their lordships to remember that he was always an advocate in that House for the prerogative and legal power of the crown; this he would never oppose; but it is the influence of the crown arising from the vast number of offices created by the system of funding and taxation, and which must increase so long as that system continues, that hath brought this country into the state of profusion and waste now complained of. His lordship discussed the difference between regal power, and the ministerial influence of the crown, and gave a humorous description of the progress of the publick money in only one single tax, the land-tax.

He showed what a number of hands it went through, who had perquisites for collecting it, for auditing it, for telling it, for locking it up in a chest, for issuing it out again, for paying it to the army, navy, &c. and besides the poundages, he mentioned the several resting-places where it remained some time in the hands of different persons for their profit. Upon the whole, he made it plainly appear, that many of these offices are useless, and that the publick money might be collected and expended on a plan of economy that would be a very great saving to the nation, and an ample resource to prevent fresh taxes on the people.

With respect to the assumption of the 100,000*l.* addition to the Civil List granted to his majesty a few years since, if that was thought a proper step, he understood it would come properly within one act of parliament, and would be proposed in a few days by a gentleman of great abilities in the other House; he should therefore only trouble the House with his ideas concerning the other propositions in the resolution to be moved. He meant to have all grants of monies, and all expenditures brought within acts of parliament. In order to prevent the vast sums in extraordinary drawn for upon government, and not accounted for to parliament. To open all contracts to the best bidder, that no favourites of ministers might have it in their power to make immense fortunes at the publick expence. To reduce the number of offices for collecting, auditing,

paying, &c. of the taxes, by some plan to be agreed on with the Bank of England; and to abolish undeserved pensions.

This done, he vowed to God his intention was to retire into the country, and very seldom even to visit London. But till the ministerial influence, which struck at the root of the constitution, by a system of corruption, venality, and profusion, is destroyed, he knew he could not retire in peace; for no man would be safe in any corner of the kingdom.

The Earl of Coventry seconded the motion, and gave a melancholy account of the situation of affairs in the counties where his estates lie; the landlords cannot get their rents, the farmers cannot get a proper price for their commodities, and are unable to pay their taxes; from whence, and the sense of the people expressed in their petitions, he concluded, that it would be highly proper for the House to come to the resolution moved by Lord Shelburne.

The Earl of Carlisle only objected to the mode, and thought it rather an impeachment of the honour of persons holding offices under the crown to exclude them from being of the committee. This idea was adopted by several other lords, and was by some considered as a very high affront; they resented the imputation that they were not at liberty to promote the welfare of the nation by a plan of economy, as well as any lord out of office.

Lord Stormont once more expressed his earnest wish to see some plan of publick economy established for the benefit of the nation; but, he said, he saw so many objections to the motion before the House, that he must necessarily put his negative upon it. The first part of the motion was unprecedented, informal, and calculated to sow divisions between the two Houses of Parliament, which of all things ought to be avoided at this time.

Lord, Sandwich, Lord Hillsborough, and Lord Mansfield, all took the same ground, which we mention here to avoid repetition.

If, says *Lord Stormont*, the committee proposed could be formed consistent with the privileges of both Houses, how will it be possible to make men of different political principles agree upon the merits of those persons whom the State has rewarded for publick services? Suppose such a committee had sat upon the merits of Sir Robert Walpole and Mr. Pulteney, Would not very different ideas have been started as to the degree of merit of each, by their friends and opponents? Yes, we are to abolish pensions, and retrench salaries, as far as it can be done consistent with justice and gratitude; but it would be contrary to every principle of equal justice to take this method of deciding on merit. It would only occasion ferment all over

over the kingdom, and increase those animosities which prevail too much already, and which our enemies are acquainted with.—He wished at this time, such methods as the petitions had not been taken, especially as it appeared that they are not the sense of the nation, for as many people of rank and property had disapproved as had approved of them. It was these proceedings, and not our successes, that rendered peace impracticable at present; for our enemies knowing our divisions, and that one part of the people considered themselves as ruined, would offer no terms that England could in honour accept.

The Marquis of Caermarthen, son to the Duke of Leeds, and lately the queen's chamberlain, declared, that he approved the Yorkshire petition, and had sent an order for his name to be signed to it; but he did not think it becoming his dignity to attend the county meeting while he held a domestick office at court: though he was desired to attend to oppose as well as to approve the petition, he had denied the applications of both parties, and thinking it inconsistent with his situation at court to give the vote his conscience dictated in favour of Lord Shelburne's motion, he had resigned his office.

He approved the plan recommended in the motion; but he could not approve the resolution taken at the county meetings for forming committees of correspondence and associations, because he thought abuses might arise from such institutions. His lordship mentioned, that in the morning he had received notice that his commission of Lord-Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire was taken from him. He did not attribute this to all the members of the cabinet; some of them he knew to be worthy, able men; but they were led away by the indolence of some, and the ignominy of others. But this he would say, that the nation suffered by some eminent men in the service refusing to serve the publick, while a noble Lord was at the head of the naval department. As to the last affront put upon him, he laughed at their folly, felt the insult, and reprobated their conduct.

Lord Chesterfield warmly espoused the cause of administration, attacked the motion and petitions as seditious, and fixing the charge of having driven men from the service as aimed at Lord Sandwich: he also undertook his lordship's defence.

Lord Sandwich stood up next, and desired the marquis to prove that any man had given it as a reason that he would not serve because he presided at the head of the Admiralty. He asked if men of the first abilities were not now actually employed in the navy, and if he had ever refused the service, or the promotion of any man of abilities according to his rank? One great officer had indeed retired, but he had given other reasons of dislike to other persons, himself perhaps among the rest, but not alone.

His lordship enumerated all our late successes, and said they were very great, and he hoped we should soon hear of more, particularly that Gibraltar was relieved; but he said we must have still greater successes before we should be able to bring the enemy to proper terms of peace. His lordship was willing to adopt any mode of economy, but not the motion, because it was totally unparliamentary.

Lord Fortescue said a few words, to express his opinion that the noble lord had driven Admiral Keppel and Lord Howe from the service by ill usage.

The Marquis of Rockingham justified his own proceedings, and said, the meeting at York had been voluntary; that he had not sought it, but it had been more respectable than many people imagined. The gentlemen assembled had landed property in the county to the amount of 800000*l.* per annum, and in the city of York alone 9000 persons had signed the petition; he reminded their lordships that York was the first city that formed an association in 1745 for the defence of their king and country against the Pretender, and was now to form an association to defend their king and country against a pernicious system of corrupt influence, which he had observed coming on many years ago, and had opposed in the cabinet. He did not know the Earl of Bute, but he knew it to be his system, and that all who presumed to oppose it were to be turned out of office.

Lord Hillsborough was very warm against the motion; he said if he had not known the candour and abilities of the noble lord who made it, he should have considered it as a string of libels, and so fortified with insurmountable objections, that it must have been intended to make the majority of the lords put a negative upon it; which negative was to be the ground for a pompous protest to be printed, and re-echoed back to the county associations, in order to foment discontent, and to force Parliament into the measures of the petitioners.

The leaders of these associations, he said, would go to the brink of rebellion, their inclinations perhaps led them farther, but it was not quite so safe. After showing the impracticability of the motion, his lordship said, he hoped some proper method of obtaining the same end would soon be proposed to Parliament.

The Dukes of Grafton and Manchester spoke in favour of the motion, and in support of the rectitude of the conduct of the petitioners. His Grace and the Duke of Richmond both declared that the hereditary emoluments they enjoy by grants to ancestors from the crown they are ready to sacrifice, when the example is once set, to the great points of publick economy, and of rendering Parliament independent.

Lord Sandwich having observed that there would

would be a majority of proteſters againſt the petitions, the Duke of Mancheſter was ſevere upon the proteſters of Huntingdonſhire, as acting under his lordſhip's influence, and ſaid it was unuſual for majorities to proteſt.

The Duke of Richmond, in a long ſpeech, combated every objection that had been made to the motion and to the petitions. He deſired the motion might be amended, by leaving out the words "both Houſes of Parliament," and appointing only a committee of their Houſe; and he went over every argument he had uſed on former occaſions, concerning the ſtate of the nation and the neceſſity of the meaſure.

Lord Mansfield replied, and agreed to every thing that had been ſaid in favour of ſome plan of economy; but he ſaid there were eaſy, plain remedies, without involving the two Houſes in diſpute.

If any man commit a fraud in the diſpoſal of the publick money, the king repreſented the publick, and he might be called to account for it by law. He remembered when he was attorney-general, he had proteſtated an agent victualler for taking five per cent. on all the rum furniſhed to the army in the war before laſt, and he was obliged to refund.

He had alſo proteſtated a colonel of a regiment at Antigua, who received the pay for the clothing of a complete regiment, though he had 400 men defective, and he had made him refund the money into the proper office. His lordſhip was of opinion that the redreſs ought to begin in the other Houſe, and then it would come up regular in the form of a bill.

Lord Shelburne replied, and ſeveral other lords likewiſe ſpoke.

At half paſt one the Houſe divided, when there appeared.

Contents	—	50	} 55
Proxies	—	5	
Non contents	—	81	} 101
Proxies	—	20	

Majority againſt the motion — 46

* A proteſt was entered on the journals the next day againſt this deciſion, ſigned by thirty-five of the lords, who voted in the minority, but we do not inſert it, becauſe the ſum and ſubſtance of it is contained in the arguments advanced on that ſide of the queſtion in the debate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Feb. 20.

Mr. Penant, member for Liverpool, preſented a petition from the planters, merchants, traders, and others intereſted in the Iſland of Jamaica, ſetting forth that applications had been made to government at various times for a ſufficient land force and naval armament for the protection of that important iſland; but that they had not hi-

ther to been ſo properly attended to as to procure ſuch ſufficient force, conſequently the iſland was left expoſed to the deſigns of the enemy; and praying the interpoſition of parliament to provide for the ſafety of the iſland, and of the trade to and from it.

Lord George Germaine obſerved, that this petition was not the ſenſe of the whole body of the planters and merchants intereſted in the Iſland of Jamaica, as the title of the petition implied; but on the contrary, a majority of perſons of great character and property, falling within that deſcription, were of opinion that adminiſtration had done every thing conſiſtent with their duty for the defence of the place, and the protection of its trade. His lordſhip informed the Houſe, that for many months paſt, there had been a larger military force on the iſland, than at any former period before a declaration of war with Spain; and a naval armament adequate to the purpoſe of protecting the trade by ſea. On this ground therefore he ſeemed to think that the petition did not merit the attention of the Houſe. After a ſhort converſation, which we do not enter into, becauſe the ſame ſubject was afterwards more amply debated in the Houſe of Lords, the petition was brought up, and ordered to be laid on the table.

Friday, Feb. 21.

Mr. Burke made his celebrated ſpeech, introductory to his motion, for leave to bring in "A bill for the better regulation of his majeſty's civil eſtabliſhments, and of certain publick offices; for the limitation of penſions, and the ſuppreſſion of ſundry uſeleſs, expenſive, and inconvenient places; and for applying the monies ſaved thereby to the publick ſervice." The ſpeech being ſince publiſhed by the honourable member, it will be found noticed under the department of our Review of New Publications for this month; it will therefore be ſufficient to mention in this place, that Lord North beſtowed the higheſt encomiums on the ſpeaker, and did not oppoſe the bringing in of the bill; which met with no obſtruction till it came into a committee of the whole Houſe after the ſecond reading. Its progreſs then, and the debates on the ſeveral enacting clauſes, as they were taken up in their proper order, the reader will find in the continuation of our Parliamentary Hiſtory.

Monday, Feb. 14.

Sir George Savile gave notice that the next day, he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill to aboliſh certain penſions and ſinecure offices, which motion he had deferred till *Mr. Burke's* plan of reform was laid before the Houſe, to ſee if it interferred with it; finding it did not, he ſhould now purſue it as an addition to that excellent plan.

Colonel Barré next drew the attention of the Houſe; after being lavith of his praiſes to his honourable friend *Mr. Burke*, he propoſed

posed to avail himself of the good disposition of the minister, by moving on a future day for leave to bring in a bill to establish a committee of accounts, an object to which all honest men ought to give an helping hand; for it was notorious that six millions of money had been expended in the department of two ministers (the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the First Lord of the Admiralty) neither voted by parliament nor accounted for. He likewise reprobated the present wretched mode of managing the public accounts in the Exchequer, by which the publick money had remained twenty-four years after his decease, in the hands of the family of a paymaster of the forces.

Lord North expressed his wish that some new mode could be pointed out for passing the publick accounts, he confessed the present Exchequer forms were totally inadequate to the great disbursements and receipts of the present times. As to a committee of accounts he heartily wished to see it established, and assured the honourable member, that himself and his colleagues would give every assistance in their power to make it answer the desirable purposes for which it was to be established. As to the extraordinary expenses of the army and the navy, which he supposed were the six millions alluded to, he did not see how it was possible to prevent such expenditures, without checking the operations of our arms by sea and land; the

accounts would come regularly before parliament in due time. With regard to the expenditure of the publick money in general, it ought to be thoroughly enquired into, and though the enquiry should not produce the beneficial effects to the publick intended by it, yet the people had petitioned and they ought to be satisfied: but he adhered to his former assertion, that neither the petitions nor the protests were the sense of the counties they came from: both were the acts of individuals; the petitions and the petitioners might both be right, and it was the duty of parliament to attend to all petitions from the subjects, if they contained no offensive matter.

Mr. Fox took notice of the difference between this language and that of a Secretary of State in the other House, who had called the petitions libellous, and the persons who favoured them, factious men, on the brink of rebellion.

A long conversation ensued on the legality of the associations; some members contended that they were not only legal, but had often effected valuable purposes. Others contended that associations had caused the death of Charles I. and had been productive of mischievous effects; and to silence all further argument it was said, that there are no associations formed as yet, all that had been done was to appoint committees to receive plans for associations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

BY inserting the following, you will oblige your humble servant,

JAMES LOVEGROVE.

On Wednesday, April 19th, in the evening, if it proves clear, the moon transits a star of the second magnitude in the southern scale of Libra, whose

London.

Im. at 8^h 6' 39"

Em. at 9 2 45

D's horary motion 36' 5"

D's sidereal horary motion 7" 1

* transits the meridian at 1^h 51' 36"

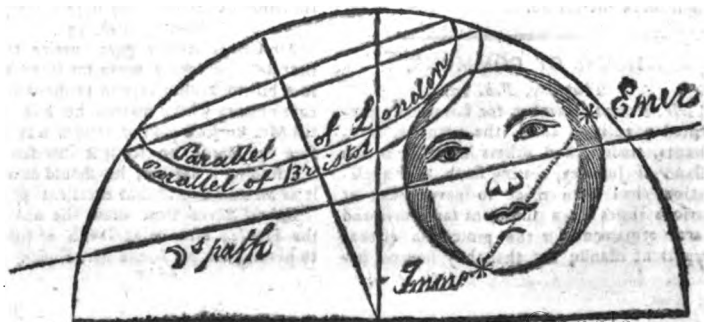
Bristol, Feb. 4, 1780.

longitude is $m^{12} 0' 30''$, and latitude $0^{\circ} 26' N.$ and calculated for London and Bristol. The moon's lower limb first touches the star about 7^h past 8 o'clock, and she will leave the star again a little to the right hand of her upper limb, at 3^h after 9 o'clock, apparent time.

Bristol.

7^h 34' 39"

8 50 45



An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XII.

BIOGRAPHIA Britannica; or, the Lives of the most eminent Persons, who have flourished in Great-Britain and Ireland from the earliest Ages to the present Times. Collected from the best Authorities, printed and manuscript, and digested in the Manner of Mr. Boyle's Historical and Critical Dictionary. The 2d Edition, with Corrections, Enlargements, and the Addition of new Lives. By Andrew Kippis, D. D. F. R. S. and S. A. With the Assistance of the Rev. Joseph Towers, L. L. D. and other Gentlemen. Volume the 2d. Folio. 11, 11s. 6d. Rivington, Baldwin, &c.

IN our Review of New Publications for the month of August, 1778. Vol. XLVII. p. 373, we entered into a more ample discussion of the first volume of this elaborate and useful compilation, than is generally to be met with in a Magazine. Having taken great pains with the article, it affords some satisfaction to find that due attention has been paid to the hints thrown out for the improvement of the work. The second volume has just made its appearance with many advantages derived from our review of the first. This being the case, it would have been no dishonour to the chief editor, if, when he was paying the tribute of gratitude to his numerous friends, he had included the editors of the London Magazine, a work that had acquired established reputation above fifteen years before the first edition of the Biographia Britannica was published. Whatever may be his opinion, we presume to think that the recommendation of any work, in such a periodical compilation has some weight and influence with the publick.

We congratulate the learned world on the acquisition of the assistance of Mr. Towers, a gentleman who has eminently distinguished himself as a biographer; if he had any principal share in compiling the first volume, we would advise the proprietors to print a new title page, solely for the purpose of inserting his name; at all events we are glad to find Dr. Kippis has taken the hint, and no longer stands forth the ostensible sole editor of such an immense undertaking.

Some further satisfaction is given in the preface to the present volume, concerning the original writers of the Biographia Britannica. The articles marked R, which in the preface to the first volume, Dr. Kippis had ascribed to Mr. Oldye, we are now told, were written by the Rev. Mr. Hinton, a clergyman who lived in Red-Lion-square. Those signed H, were drawn up by Mr. Henry Brougham of Took's-court, Cursthorpe. JENN. MAG. March 1780.

street; and those which have the letter D annexed to them, were composed by Mr. Harris of Dublin.

Eight pages of *Corrigenda* and *Addenda* to the first volume, are prefixed to this, they contain short additions to, or amendments of several lives; it is impossible to bestow too great applause on this plan, for it is not only satisfactory, but equitable, as it will prevent the purchasers of the present edition being under the necessity of recurring to any future edition to supply the defects in their own. Besides it can only be after the publication of a volume, that errors or deficiencies can be discovered by the learned or ingenious, and communicated to the editors. We are sorry however to observe that a life of Adam Anderson the commercial writer so strongly recommended in our former review is not to be found in these addenda, perhaps it will be given in the supplement, which we are informed will be necessary to complete the design. It is now suggested that the work may be completed in nine volumes exclusive of the supplement. Alphabetical tables to the lives in the two volumes are now likewise prefixed, with distinct marks, agreeable to our advice, to point out the new lives, and the additions made to the others.

The following are the new lives in the second volume. Lord Bathurst, from which we have selected the most interesting particulars. Baxter Andrew, metaphysician and natural philosopher. Beale Mary, painter. Benson George, divine. Bishop Berkeley. Berners Juliana, a learned lady. Berriman William, divine. Bertheau Charles, divine. Birch Thomas, historical and biographical writer. Blackmore Sir Richard, physician and poet. Blackwell Thomas, critical and historical writer. Blake John Bradley, botanist. Booth Henry, Earl of Warrington, a distinguished senator. Borlase William, antiquary and natural historian. Bott Thomas, divine. Boyer William, learned printer. Boyd Mark Alexander, Latin poet. Boyle John, Earl of Cork and Orrery, polite writer. Boyle Joseph, divine. Boyse Samuel, poetical writer. Bradley James, astronomer. Bray Sir Reginald, statesman. Brindley James, mechanick and engineer. Broughton Hugh, divine. Browne William, poet. Browne Simon, divine. Browne Isaac Hawkins, poet. Browne John, various writer. Buchanan George, poet and historian. Budgell Eustace, miscellaneous writer.

Most of these are indeed capital lives, as such as the learned will wish to be familiar with.

R

acquaint

acquainted with ; but it is with reluctance we mention, that others are omitted which deserved a placed. We wish Dr. Kippis and Mr. Towers would attend more closely to their title page in future. They profess to give the most eminent men (in every station of human life) how then was it possible to give the life of Admiral Blake, and not think of the gallant *Admiral Boscawen*, who in our own times lived and died an honour to his country. It is a mortifying circumstance to wait many years to find such omissions supplied in a supplement. It really puts one in mind of a biographical dictionary in 12 vols. 8vo. to which there was a supplement, and in it "the life of Alexander the Great."

The additions to the old lives in this volume are very large and valuable ; however, we are obliged to close this article with a censure of negligence of style ; if the editors happen to read our extract from the life of Lord Bathurst, they will see that we have been obliged to correct it to make common sense of some passages, though the life has the signature K annexed, for Dr. Kippis.

XIII. *Russia, or a complete Account of all the Nations which compose that Empire.* 2 vols. 8vo. Cadell.

THIS is a sketch well executed, but by no means a complete account of the countries described, which could not possibly be confined within two octavo volumes. No less than forty-four different countries submitted to the Russian empire are pointed out to the notice of the curious reader, all inhabited by people, distinct from each other in their persons, dress, manners, and customs.

The writer, in a copious introduction, has given a satisfactory general description of Siberia ; but he is mistaken in asserting "that all other relations of this country, in our language, are not only exceedingly vague and confused, but so erroneous in many essential particulars, as to be but of doubtful authority in all." Surely he must have forgotten the translation from the celebrated Abbé D'Austro-riche's travels to Siberia ; in which a more ample account is given of the inhabitants, than his own. The geographical descriptions of the several countries are more accurate in the present performance than in any before published : its chief merit lies in the execution of this difficult task. Siberia, we are informed, comprehends the whole tract of land, the dominion of the Russians, from the Ouralian mountains to the Persian sea and the Eastern ocean, on one side ; and on the other, from the frozen sea to the frontiers of the Mandshours, Mongouls, Kalmucs, and Kirguansi Koscacs. Siberia, since it became a Russian province, is tolerably well peopled by the Russians, who have founded therein towns, fortresses, and villages, of various proportions. It

nevertheless presents but a void and desert view ; since by its extent it is capable of supporting several millions more than it at present contains. The climate is cold, but the air pure and wholesome ; and its inhabitants, in all probability, would live to an extreme old age, if they were not so much addicted to an immoderate use of intoxicating liquors. This country produces rye, oats, and barley, almost to the 60th degree of northern latitude. Cabbages, radishes, and turneps, thrive here tolerably well ; but scarcely any other greens. All experiments to bring fruit-trees to bear have hitherto been vain. In this cursory manner does our author give a slight account of each of the nations of this great northern empire. The people of Finnish origin and the Tartars are the most numerous of the Russian empire. They live in huts in the form of tents, the carcase of the hut is composed of poles stuck in the ground, and bent at top in such a manner as to compose a vault almost round. A hut is about four or five fathom in diameter, and not much above one in height. They cover them according to the season, and the means of the possessor ; some with briars, bark of birch, and linen ; other with turf, coarse cloth, or felt, or the old skins of rein deer. The door is of felt, made like two curtains, which open asunder. A little place surrounded with stones is made in the middle of the hut for the fire, over which a chain is suspended to hang the kettle upon. Round the fire they lay boughs of fir, which they cover with skins, felt, &c. They are not able to stand upright in these huts, but constantly sit upon their heels round the fire. At night they lie down quite naked ; and to separate the apartments they place upright sticks at small distances. In winter they put their naked feet into a fur bag. It is to be lamented that of the great number of nations here described, the major part are still so immersed in barbarism, that little satisfaction can arise from reading their history. Paganism is still the religion of many, and they have neither letters nor writing, nor any other mode of instruction. "If an Ostiak is ordered to make oath, concerning any matter in litigation before the public tribunal, he is made to stand upon a bear-skin, with a hatchet by his side, and a bit of bread in his hand, and he must pronounce these words : May the bear devour me, may the hatchet knock me on the head ; may the bread choke me, if what I say is not true." They sometimes also swear upon their idols, and none of them are ever found to be perjured. The Tartar nations, we are informed, prefer the flesh of colts to all others for their food. To conclude this article ; there are three or four plates illustrating their huts, and some of their ceremonies, and many circumstances concerning their marriages, and other domestic customs, afford

afford sufficient entertainment to intitle the book to recommendation.

XIV. *The History of the political Connection between England and Ireland, from the Reign of Henry II, to the present Time*, 4to. 7s. 6d. Cadell.

THE author's intention, expressed in part of his advertisement, will convey the best idea of this valuable piece of history. It appeared that such a performance would at least gratify curiosity, by presenting a detail of one of the most singular national connections which history has to communicate: a connection which has been misrepresented by party critics, and has not been fully elucidated by the historians of either kingdom. But the chief object of the author was to render the publication useful, at a period when the affair of Ireland deeply engages the attention of the legislative bodies of both kingdoms, and when important commercial privilege ought to be extended to that island.

If novelty, if a just arrangement of important facts (little known before) elegant language, and strict impartiality, lay claim to the public favour, this history will want no further support. We will not anticipate the pleasure every lover of history will possess in the perusal, but as *Poyning's Act*, which it is said, the Irish wish to have repealed, has been the subject of much conversation, we shall borrow our author's explanation of it, for the information of our readers.

Henry the Seventh, after the suppression of Lambert Simnell's rebellion, sent over Sir Edward Poyning, at the head of a thousand men, to act in the double capacity, of a legislator and lieutenant. He convened a parliament at Dublin, A. D. 1495, and applied himself to the reformation of the state, by enacting such laws as might most effectually promote that end. Two great purposes were intended to be accomplished: to secure the future dependence of the nobles on the crown, and to protect the commons against extortions and violence. All the statutes of Poyning have one or other of these objects in view. But the most memorable of all the statutes, made in this parliament, is that which has been since its formation distinguished by the name of Poyning's Act. It runs thus: "At the request then of the Commons of Ireland, it was ordained, enacted, and established, that no parliament be holden in the said land, but at such seasons as the king's lieutenant and council there do certify the king, under the great seal of that land, the causes and considerations, and all such acts as to them seemeth should pass in the same parliament; and such causes and considerations, and acts, affirmed by the king and council, to be good and expedient for that land; and his license thereupon, as well in affirmation of the said causes and acts, as to summon the parliament under his great

seal of England had and obtained, that done, a parliament to be holden after the form rehearsed, and any parliament held contrary to it to be deemed void."

XV. *Experiments and Observations made with the View of improving the Art of composing and applying calcareous Cements; and of preparing Quick-Lime. Theory of these Arts; and Specification of the Author's cheap and durable Cement for Building, Incrustation, or Stuccoing, and artificial Stone*. By B. Higgins, M. D. 8vo. 5s. Cadell.

THE ingenious Dr. Higgins having turned his thoughts to the improvement of mortar for buildings, as a subject of great importance in a country where the weather is so variable, and the mortar commonly used so bad, that the timbers of houses last longer than the walls, exhibits a series of experiments for attaining a double cement to preserve useful and expensive buildings from mouldering away so soon as they formerly have done. He asserts that he has now discovered a cement equal, if not superior, to that used by the ancient Romans, which has preserved their aqueducts, and the most exposed structures fifteen hundred or two thousand years. Having obtained a patent for this cement, he gives the materials of his composition, in abstract from the patent itself; and he directs the reader to a number of houses, in and about London, that have been stuccoed with this new cement, under the direction of Messrs Wyat, architects and builders. Time alone can furnish an opportunity to decide upon the merits of this cement in point of duration; in the mean time, the publication is to be considered as very useful, because every common brick-layer may improve the mortar he makes use of in building, if selfishness, obstinacy, or laziness does not prevent him.

XVI. *The Speech of Edmund Burke, Esq. Member of Parliament for the City of Bristol, on presenting to the House of Commons, on the 11th of February, 1780, a Plan for the better Security of the Independence of Parliament, and the economical Reformation of the Civil and other Establishments*. 2s. Doddsley.

THE title of this celebrated speech sufficiently denotes the main object of it; but it is totally impossible to form any equitable judgement of a plan so extensive and comprehensive without reading and maturely weighing every part. We would therefore advise those who can be so fortunate to obtain the bill that was brought in upon the plan, and printed for the use of the members, to bind it up with the speech: the speech serving as an illustration of every clause of the bill.

The language of the speech is as admirable as the plan, the strength of uncommon genius is visible in both; but we really apprehend the whole plan to be totally impracticable,

practicable, unless the kingdom could be thrown into the precise situation it was in at the commencement of the reign of James II. with respect to its civil establishment. The debt contracted for the accomplishment of the revolution introduced the funding system, and with it a variety of offices, which have continued increasing with these funds and the taxes appropriated to pay the annual interest: these offices undoubtedly created an undue influence in favour of the administration for the time being; and unless a general subscription of property, sufficient to pay off the national debt, could take place, great part of the plan must fall to the ground; say, we may venture to affirm that in the present situation of the public revenue, neither the Marquis of Rockingham, the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Shelburne, or any other man, could be minister three months without the support derived from that influence which is wanted to be destroyed. The plan being however a most excellent one for a nation unincumbered with debts, will be handed down to posterity; and at some future period, when the territorial acquisitions, and the riches and spoils of plundered India, become the public property; or when we get possession of the mines of Peru and Mexico, then it may be carried into execution.

XVII. *Lessons in Elocution, or Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose and Verse, selected from the best Authors, for the perusal of Persons of Taste, and the Improvement of Youth, in reading and spelling.* By William Scott, Teacher in Edinburgh. 12mo. 3s. Longman.

If Mr. Scott's compilation had been confined to his own country, we should have had no objection to it. It was printed at Edinburgh, and might there have passed for a meritorious publication; but when we see it published in London, we cannot pass over that ungenerous conduct in living writers, and that selfishness which prompts any one to undermine the foundation of another's edifice. The lessons of elocution are published in consequence of the very great suc-

cess of Dr. Enfield's *Speaker*, a book, not only recommended by every private teacher of the English language in England of any repute, but introduced by the masters into Westminster, and most of the other capital schools of the kingdom. To bring out another exactly on the same plan, only varying the title, and making a few alterations in the body of the performance, much for the worse is such a piece of literary piracy as is hardly to be paralleled in the present times. A perusal of the table of contents, compared with Enfield's, will justify our censure; in ranging through the vast fields of sciences, surely Mr. Scott might have made up a volume from the best English authors, without selecting almost all the same pieces as are to be found in Enfield's *Speaker*. Instead of which for above two thirds of his selections, he had no occasion to recur to the authors, he had only to mark them from Enfield for the Edinburgh printer.

One material alteration Mr. Scott has made, and his reasons for it are self-condemning. He has not classed his lessons according to their species (as *narrative, didactic, &c.*) such a disposition being by no means essential to improvement; this we totally deny, and affirm that Dr. Enfield's happy idea of pointing out to pupils the proper distinctions of compositions, and thereby enabling young pupils to acquire a knowledge of the different species of writing has done more good than all the grammars and essays in our language put together. If you had asked a youth, before this publication, even after quitting a classical school, what parts of *Hamlet* are *dialogue*, what *didactic*, what *pathetic*, and what barely narrative? Though he might have known some of these distinctions, as dialogue for instance taken separately; yet pursuing the play all through, you would frequently have caught him confounding the one with the other. Upon the whole, we must beg leave to recommend the *Speaker*, in preference, to readers on this side the Tweed.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

A COMPARISON.

IN ancient times old father Care,
Would wrinkle up his brow,
Then Britain's sons all heroes were;
How chang'd are all things now!

The queu'd peruke, and powder'd hair,
Was mimick'ry unknown;
Their chief delight—their ardent pray'r,
To liberty—was prudence.

With bended bows and arrows keen,
They conquer'd far and near,
Britons victorious then were seen,
While slav'ry shed a tear.
With sturdy mien and nervous arm,
They grac'd the hostile field,
No force combin'd could them alarm,
Uncustom'd still to yield.

But now we're either drove or led,
Ign'rant for what reason,
While hired troops are getting bread;
To say this—is no treason.

H. L.

An EPITAPH in *Chepstre Church-Yard.*

To the Memory

OF

PHEBE WALLIS,

Who having finish'd her short day,
And perform'd the little part Providence had
assign'd her,

Such as, just to make her appearance
on this stage of being,

Withdrew and fell asleep,

Dec. 18, 1778,

Aged 2 years and 7 months.

Why should we mourn thy quick remove
And overlook thy gain,

Stranger to all the ills we prove
As conflicts, trials, pain?

While Terror reigns, and wide Dismay,
When Judgement shall descend,

What crouds will with thy mortal day,
Had found as quick an end!

FAVOURITE AIRS in the WIDOW OF
DELPHI.

S E R E N A D E.

WIVES awake! unveil your eyes,
Sluggards, no more yawning;
See the Delphic god arise,
Bright Apollo dawning.

Husbands, rouse at love's alarms,
Drowsy slumbers scorning;
Revers, quit your doxies arms,
Up, behold 'tis morning!

Maidens fair, have at your hearts!
Hymen's torch is flaming;
Cupid whets his pointed darts,
And look! the regene is aiming.

Fair the bud of beauty blows,
Mellow sweets are palling;
Crown us with the virgin rose,
And so prevent its falling.

Bound with ivy, bound with vines,
Youth serenely passes;
Bacchus round our temples twines,
And sparkles in our glasses.

What have we to do with sleep,
We, who ne'er knew sorrow?
We can sing, and dance, and leap,
And give you sight good-morrow.

A I R I V. LUCRETIUS.

Meat and drink, bed and board,
Shall be your's at a word,
With whatever the house can supply;
For to fly at the nod
Of so charming a god,
Who so willing, so happy as I?

Er'ry day at your shrine
I'll pay honours divine
For this plentiful spice of your art;

And whatever I prove
To Apollo and Jove,
'Tis Mercury reigns at my heart.

Eat and drink, laugh and sing,
Make the merry bells ring,
Your hostess will scorn to say no;
For you need not be told,
That the proverb of old
Says, 'tis money that makes the mare go.

A I R XVI. MERCURIUS.

Neapolitan Ballad.

Two gods, to pass an hour or so,
From heav'n to earth descended,
To see how matters went below,
And if the world was mended.

They found religion was a mask,
Unwary fools to cozen;
And reformation a worse task,
Than Hercules's dozen.

They look'd for honesty—'twas scarce;
Each man berogu'd his neighbour;
They search'd for friendship—'twas a farce,
They did, but lose their labour.

The fairer sex was next their care,
They found them free and witty;
They ask'd for chastity—'twas rare,
And seldom such were pretty.

The god of thieves had left the skies,
At call of many a suitor;
But found his pupils grown so wise,
That they out-trick'd their tutor.

So back they bore these tidings sad,
To Jove's high hall ascending;
Convinced, when things are grown so bad,
They are not worth the mending.

One of the new BALLADS set to Music by
MR. LINLEY.

S O N G X I.

THINK not, my love, when secret grief
Preys on my sadden'd heart,
Think not I wish a mean relief,
Or would with sorrow part.

Durst I prize the sigh sincere
That my true fondness prove,
Nor could I bear to check the tear
That flows from hapless love.

Alas! tho' doom'd to hope in vain
The joys that love requite,
Yet will I cherish all its pain
With sad, but dear delight.

This treasure'd grief, this lov'd despair,
My lot for ever be;
But, dearest! may the pangs I bear
Be never known to thee!

A SONNET

A SONNET.

Imitated from the Spanish of D. Manuel de Velasco.

(*Vide Appendix to Twiss's Travels into Spain.*)

If thou would'st wish to ape a lord,
Intemp'rate be and haughty;
In fee retain each wrinkled bawd;
Have taste for all that's naughty.

To tinsel'd coxcombs, pert and vain,
Be ever wond'rous civil;
But if appears an honest man,
Avoid him as the Devil.

In carriage ride when thou might'st walk,
Thy hand withhold from giving;
With titled courtiers seem to talk,
As that bespeaks high living.

And if a favour's ask'd of thee,
Be sure to look behind ye;—
But borrow from each friend you see,
Nor after let him find ye.

With earnest care your money waste
In baubles of the *bon ton*;
To your fair wife alone be chaste,
But kind to ev'ry wanton.

Demand, ne'er pay, 'gainst truth award,
Thy heinous vices mask all!
If then thou'rt not a mighty lord,
Thou'lt prove an arrant rascal.

J. D.

ANACREONTICK SONG.

By the late R. TOMLINSON.

TO Anacreon, in Heaven, where he sat
in full glee,
A few sons of Harmony sent a petition,
That he their inspirer and patron would be,
When this answer arriv'd from the jolly
old Grecian:

"Voice, fiddle, and flute, no longer be mute,
I'll lend you my name, and inspire you to
boot; [entwine,
And besides, I'll instruct you, like me, to
"The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's
vine."

The news thro' Olympus immediately flew,
When old Thunder pretended to give him-
self airs; [to pursue,
"If these mortals are suffer'd their schemes
"The devil a goddess will stay above
stairs.

"Hark! already they cry, in transports of
joy,

"Away—to the sons of Anacreon we'll fly,
"And there with good fellows we'll learn
to entwine, [vine.
"The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's

"The yellow-hair'd god, and his nine fussy
maids, [flee;
"From Helicon's banks will incontinent
"Idalia will boast but of tenantless shades,
"And the biforked hill a mere desert
will be.

"My thunder, no fear on't, shall soon do
its errand, [I warrant;
"And dam'me, I'll swinge the ringleaders
"I'll trim the young dogs for thus daring to
twine, [vines"

"The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's
Apollo got up, and cry'd, "Pr'ythee, ne'er
quarrel, [below,
"Good king of the gods, with my vot'ries
"Your thunder 'is useless," then showing
his laurel,
"Cry'd, "Sic evitabile fulmen, you know.

"Then over each head my laurel I'll spread,
"So my sons' from your crackers no mischief
shall dread, [twine,
"Whilst snug in their club-room they jovially
"The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's
vine."

Next Momus got up with his risible phyz,
And swore with Apollo he'd cheerfully
join;
"The full tide of harmony still shall be his,
"But the song, and the catch, and the
laugh shall be mine."

"Then Jove be not jealous of these honest
fellows." [now tell us,
Cry'd Jove "We relent, since the truth you
"And swear by old Styx that they long
shall entwine, [vine."
"The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordi-
nary.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 28, 1780.



APTAIN Edward Thompson,
of his Majesty's ship Hyæna,
arrived early this morning
from Gibraltar, with dispatches
from Admiral Sir George
Brydges Rodney, of which the
following are copies and extracts:

Sandwich, Gibraltar-Bay, Jan. 27, 1780.
[Duplicate, the original of which is not ar-
rived.]

S I R,

IT is with the highest satisfaction I can
congratulate their lordships on a signal vic-
tory obtained by his Majesty's ships under
my command, over the Spanish Squadron,
commanded by Don Juan Langara, wherein
the Spanish admiral and the greatest part of
his Squadron were either taken or destroyed.
Having

Having received repeated intelligence of a Spanish Squadron, said to consist of fourteen sail of the line, cruising off Cape St. Vincent, I gave notice to all the captains, upon my approaching the said Cape, to prepare for battle; and having passed it on the 16th in the morning with the whole convoy at one P. M. the Cape then bearing north four leagues, the Bedford made the signal for seeing a fleet in the S. E. quarter; I immediately made a signal for the line of battle a-breast, and bore down upon them; but before that could be well effected, I perceived the enemy were endeavouring to form a line of battle a-head upon the star-board tack; and as the day was far advanced, and unwilling to delay the action, at two P. M. I hauled down the signal for the line of battle a-breast, and made the signal for a general chase, to engage as the ships came up by rotation, and to take the lee-gage in order to prevent the enemy's retreat into their own ports.

At four P. M. perceiving the headmost ships very near the enemy, I made the general signal to engage and close; in a few minutes the four headmost ships began the action, which was returned with great briskness by the enemy. At 40 minutes past four one of the enemy's line of battle ships blew up with a dreadful explosion; every person perished. At six P. M. one of the Spanish ships struck. The action and pursuit continued with a constant fire till two o'clock in the morning, at which time the Monarca, the headmost of all the enemy's ships, having struck to the Sandwich, after receiving one broadside, and all firing having ceased, I made the signal and brought to.

The weather during the night was at times very tempestuous, with a great sea, which rendered it difficult to take possession of, and shift the prisoners of those ships that had surrendered to his majesty's arms. It continued very bad weather the next day, when the Royal George, Prince George, Sandwich, and several other ships were in great danger, and under the necessity of making sail to avoid the shoals off St. Lucar, nor did they get into deep water till the next morning, when, having joined the convoy, and made Cape Spartel, I dispatched two frigates to Tangier, to acquaint his majesty's counsel with our success, that Great-Britain was again mistress of the Straights, and desiring him to hasten a supply of fresh provisions for the garrison. At sunset we entered the gut.

The gallant behaviour of the admirals, captains, officers, and men, I had the honour to command, was remarkably conspicuous: they seemed actuated with the same spirit, and were anxiously eager to exert themselves with the utmost zeal to serve his majesty, and to humble the pride of his enemies.

I may venture to affirm, though the enemy made a gallant defence, that had the weather proved but even moderate, or had the action happened in the day, not one of their squadron had escaped.

I have the honour to be, with great regard, Sir,

Your most obedient and

most humble servant,

GEO. BRYDGES RODNEY.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

A List of the Spanish Fleet under the Command of Don Juan de Langara.

Phoenix. Don Juan de Langara, admiral, Don Francisco Melgarejo, captain, 80 guns, 700 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

San Augustin. Don Vixente Dos, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped.

San Genaro. Don Felix Terada, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped.

San Justo. Don Josef, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped, very much damaged.

San Lorenzo. Don Juan de Araoz, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped, very much damaged.

San Julian. Marques de Medina, Commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, the officers shifted, and a lieutenant with 70 seamen put on board, afterwards went on shore.

San Eugenio. Don Antonio Dumonte, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, the officers shifted, but driven on shore on the breakers, and lost.

Monarca. Don Antonio Oyarvide, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

Princessa. Don Manuel de Leon, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

Diligente. Don Antonio Abornoz, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, and brought into Gibraltar.

San Domingo. Don Ignacio Mendezabel, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, blown up in action.

St. Getrudie. Don Anibal Cassoni, commander, 26 guns, 250 men, escaped.

St. Rosalia. Don Antonio Ortega, commander, 28 guns, 250 men, escaped.

G. B. RODNEY.

Return of the Killed and Wounded, &c.

Prince George, 1 killed, 3 wounded. Bedford, 3 killed, 9 wounded. Ajax, 6 wounded; fore-top-mast shot away, four guns dismounted. Defence, 10 killed, 21 wounded; masts and yards much damaged. Edgar, 6 killed, 20 wounded. Cumberland, 1 wounded. Invincible, 3 killed, 4 wounded. Monarch, 3 killed, 26 wounded; fore-top-mast shot away. Terrible, 6 killed, 12 wounded; main-top-gallant-mast shot away.—Total, 32 killed, 102 wounded.

Return of officers killed. Lieut. Charles Henry Strachan, Marines, Edgar.

Return

Return of officers wounded. Lieutenant Forrest, Ajax, since dead. Lieut. Forbes, Edgar. Master of the Terrible.

G. B. RODNEY.

Extract of a Letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, Gibraltar-Bay, Jan. 28, 1780.

SINCE my letter of yesterday, giving their lordships an account of the action with the enemy's Squadron, and my entering the gut with the fleet and convoy at sun-set on the 18th, I must desire you will please to acquaint them, that having no person on board the Sandwich acquainted with the Bay of Gibraltar, I ordered Rear-Admiral Digby to lead in, and sent two frigates a-head to give notice to the garrison of our approach. The weather proved very bad, and the current so strong, that most of the fleet were drove to the back of the rock. The Sandwich and many of the ships did not arrive in the Bay till yesterday. All the transports and victuallers are unloading, and every dispatch shall be used to put his majesty's further commands into execution.

Extract of a Letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated Gibraltar-Bay, Feb. 4, 1780.

AS the wind continued to blow hard westerly, I thought it forwarding his Majesty's service to make sure of the convoy's arriving safe at Minorca, by sending three copper-bottom ships of the line to see them in safety off that island, where I am sure they must have arrived before this time, as the wind has continued to blow hard westerly ever since they sailed.

Sandwich, Gibraltar-Bay, Feb. 7, 1780.

S I R,

I Must desire you will please to acquaint their lordships, that every attention possible has been paid to the Spanish admiral and his officers; they are all extremely desirous of returning to Spain upon their parole of honour; but as I am informed that a great number of his majesty's subjects are now prisoners in Spain, I have declined giving them any assurances till the British subjects are released; and having received yesterday, by the Shrewsbury from Lisbon, a letter from his Majesty's consul-general in Portugal, acquainting me, that he had released 626 Spanish prisoners; and though frequent promises had been made, he had not as yet received one in return. This letter from Sir John Hout has confirmed me in the resolution I had before taken, viz. not to release any prisoners, but upon the Spaniards delivering up all the British subjects at present in Spain, and then only man for man.

However gratifying or convenient it may prove to individuals, the great and general line of hostility is never to be forgot; in vain we may conquer, if unconditional pro-

misory notes can forthwith put new arms into the enemy's hands, and they openly avail themselves of the British generosity, without making a just return, and detain the British seamen in their prisons.

The great anxiety of the Spanish admiral and his officers to return is such, and their assurances that my officers and seamen, who had boarded their ships, and were forced on shore near Cadiz, should be forthwith restored, as likewise all other British subjects having been delayed upon frivolous pretences, I sent this morning the note I have the honour to inclose for their lordships perusal to the Spanish admiral, and have not a doubt but it will touch their feelings, and convince them that no delay must be made.

I flatter myself that I shall have their lordships approbation in my endeavours to release 1000 good seamen, who may do considerable service to their king and country.

I am, Sir, with great regard,

Your most obedient,

and most humble servant,

G. B. RODNEY.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

Gibraltar, Feb. 6, 1780.

ADMIRAL RODNEY presents his compliments to Sig. Don Juan de Langara, and will have great pleasure in complying with his desire relative to the release of the three friars belonging to Capuchin's mission, for the province of Cumana, if those friars are in the fleet.

The Admiral, whose inclination is ever to alleviate the misfortunes of war, by shewing every respect and attention to those brave men who have done their duty to their king and country, is under the necessity of informing Sig. Don Juan de Langara, that the release of himself and the Spanish officers entirely depends upon Spain's immediately releasing all the British prisoners now in her power. An equal number of prisoners will be returned for those sent by Spain.

Humanity obliges the Admiral to offer those prisoners who are now sick, if they may be received by the Spanish General; but this shall be the last time, unless an exchange takes place.

DON Juan de Langara presents his respects to his excellency Admiral Rodney, and returns thanks for his offer of releasing the three ecclesiastics, whose president's memorial was transmitted to him.

He observes what his excellency says respecting the Spanish officers release; also what relates to the sick, on which subject he can only inform his excellency, as he has done before through Admiral Digby, that he has written to Spain, communicating what was imparted to him by that gentleman, and believes he will very shortly have an answer, of which he will give notice to his excellency.

The Spanish General again repeats his respects to his excellency Admiral Rodney.

Gibraltar, Feb. 6, 1780.

Extract of a Letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to the Earl of Sandwich, dated Gibraltar Bay, Feb. 17, 1780.

I Have the sincere satisfaction to assure your lordship, that the five Spanish men of war are as fine ships as ever swam; they are now completely refitted, manned, and put in the line of battle, and I will answer for them will do their duty as English men of war, should the enemy give them an opportunity.

St. James's, Feb. 28. The Right Hon. Gen. Elliott, Governor of Gibraltar, in a letter to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated January 28, 1780, and received early this morning, gives an account, that the additional regiment, together with the several stores of provisions, ammunition, and money, conveyed by the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, were then landing with all expedition; by which the garrison will be completely relieved, and that fortrefs put in a state of perfect security from the enemy.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA-ORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office, March 6, 1780.

LIEUTENANT Oakes, of his majesty's ship the Prince George, arrived yesterday in the forenoon with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, and Rear-Admiral Digby, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are extracts:

Extract of a Letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, at Sea, the 5th of February, 1780.

PLEASE to acquaint their lordships, that on the 13th instant I left the Bay of Gibraltar, with his majesty's fleet under my command; the Marlborough, Invincible, and Defense, arrived the same day, after conducting the victuallers and store-ships to Mahon; during their passage to and from that island they had not met with or heard of any of the enemy's ships cruising in those seas. In the evening his majesty's ship the Triton joined me in the Out, after having conducted the convoy and the money he was charged with safe into the port of Mahon, where he had remained two days, and then proceeded to join me with the governor's dispatches: he reports to me, that every thing in that island was in perfect security and order.

Their lordships will please to observe, by the correspondence between the Spanish admiral, the general who commands the Spanish forces before Gibraltar, and myself, that I had given orders for the embarkation of Monsieur Langara to take place for England, upon the English prisoners not being delivered up.

On the morning of the intended embarkation, *Low, Mar. 1780.*

The Spanish General sent notice that the English prisoners were on their way to St. Roch; that he had received positive orders from his sovereign to treat them with the highest respect and attention; that the Court of Madrid were truly sensible of the humanity and urbanity with which their officers and men had been treated; directing him and the viceroy of the province, and all his Catholic Majesty's officers to treat the English with the greatest civility and kindness.

The Spanish admiral, after having sent me his letter, acquainting me with his extreme ill state of health, and the dangerous condition of his wounds not then healed, as likewise the general's of the Spanish army's letter to him of that morning, wherein he mentioned the express orders of his Catholic Majesty relative to the treatment and respect he was to show the British officers on his receiving them at St. Roch, and conducting them to Gibraltar, I thought it a most proper time to add to that generous treatment which had made so great an impression on the Court of Madrid and the Spanish nation, by releasing the Spanish admiral and the Spanish officers upon their parole of honour, signed by the admiral and all the Spanish officers.

None of the common prisoners had been released, but such as were wounded or extremely sick, for which receipts were given; all the others, except 500, which are left at Gibraltar to be exchanged for British subjects, are now on board the fleet on their passage to England.

Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Digby to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Prince George, at Sea, the 2d of March, 1780.

THEIR lordships will receive herewith Sir George Rodney's dispatches, with a journal of the proceedings of the fleet since it has been put under my command; by which they will see, that I failed from Gibraltar the 14th of February with Sir George Rodney, who kept me with him till the 18th instant, when he made the signal for separating, and parted company immediately, leaving me with the command of the fleet and Spanish prizes, except such ships as were ordered to proceed with him to the place of his destination. Nothing material happened till the 23d, about one, when we fell in with a French convoy, consisting of two 64 gun ships, two large store ships *armé en Flote*, a frigate, and about 13 sail of vessels bound to the Mauritius: they were so much on their guard, that before we could see them from the deck, except one, and of that only the head of her top-sails, they made sail from us; the signal for a general chase was made immediately, and the Resolution had the good luck to come up with the *Prothée*, of 64 guns and 700 men, about one o'clock

in the morning, and took her without losing a man. She is commanded by *Menf. Chilot*, who I find was the commanding officer of the expedition. The whole convoy are, on the king's account, laden with warlike stores and troops; the *Prothée* and *Ajax*, both of 64 guns, have money on board amounting to about 120,000*l*. The *Marlborough* has taken a snow with warlike stores, and the *Apollo*, who parted company in chase the morning we saw them, has also taken one. The *Invincible*, *Bienfaisant*, and *Triton* have just now joined with another small prize of the same convoy; the rest must have bore away in the early part of the evening; there were several hours that even the headmost ships did not see any of them.

3d March, Three o'clock.

WE have just made Scilly; I therefore dispatch the *Apollo* to Plymouth, to give their lordships the earliest intelligence of the arrival of the Squadron under my command.

Admiralty-Office, March 18, 1780.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Longford, Captain of his Majesty's Ship the Alexander, to Mr. Stephens, dated Spithead, March 16, 1780.

ON the 12th instant being to the westward of Scilly, we gave chase to a large frigate in the South-East quarter, and after 28 hours chase got within half gun-shot of her; at day-light in the morning of the 13th she hoisted French colours, and we fired chase guns at each other for about two hours. When we had got nearly alongside her, my fore-top-mast, without being struck, or any part of the rigging cut, and without wind, went over the side: I found it quite rotten. The *Courageux* continued the chase, and about noon, after firing a great number of shot, came up with and took her. She proved the *Monfieur* privateer, of *Granville*, of 40 guns, twelve and six pounders, and 362 men, commanded by *Jean de Bochet*. She had been eight days from *L'Orient*, and taken nothing. She is a very fine frigate, almost new, 134 feet on the gun deck, and I hope will be found fit for his majesty's service.

TUESDAY, 7.

Yesterday a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, at which a motion was made by *Mr. Deputy Leekey*, and seconded by *Mr. Hurford*, that the freedom of this city be given to *Admiral Rodney* in a box value 100 guineas, as a token of the grateful sense the Court entertain of the signal services rendered by him to this country, in the defeat of the Spanish fleet under *Don Juan Langara*, &c. which was agreed to.

FRIDAY, 10.

Thirteen ships of the line have sailed within the last three months to join the fleet on the *Leward island station*, viz,

four under *Arbuthnot*, from *New-York*; the *Hector*, from *Rodney's Squadron*, with the convoy to the *West-Indies*; the *Intrepid* and *Triumph*, from *Portsmouth*, with convoys, and two more single ships, with convoys from *Cork*, and the trade from *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, and *Scotland*, and four with *Admiral Rodney*. Seventeen sail of the line were under the command of *Admiral Hyde Parker* when the last dispatches came away, at which time none of the vessels here mentioned had joined him. When they arrive he will have 30 sail; but it is said that the French have at present that number there, and that they are to be increased to 40.

On the 7th instant ended the court-martial at *Portsmouth*, when *Captain Boteler*, tried for the loss of his majesty's ship *Ardent*, was dismissed the service.

MONDAY, 20.

On Saturday morning about five o'clock a fire broke out at the house of the Duke of Northumberland, at *Charing-Cross*. It began at the East end of the second story, fronting the street, in a room where the servants kept their liversies, and other clothes; two servants lay in the next room, who were roused by the fire, which broke in upon them, but they luckily made their escape, though with the loss of all they had. From five o'clock in the morning, when it was first perceived, the fire raged furiously till eight, when the flames were pretty well got under, but by that time had burnt from the East end to the West, there being no party wall in the whole range of building. The roof is destroyed, as are also the first and second floors, at the former of which it stopped, the rooms on the ground floor being most of them arched with brick. The rooms in front, which have been destroyed, were all of them allotted to the use of the principal officers of his grace's household; such as the secretary, master of horse, &c. How it happened is not yet known; his grace got out of bed when the alarm was given, and was present during the whole time of its raging.

THURSDAY, 23.

Yesterday morning, in consequence of what had passed the day before in the House of Commons, and which is said to have been further aggravated by a letter sent to his lordship, containing what the writer intended additionally to have remarked, had he not been interrupted in the course of his speaking, a duel was fought in *Hyde-Park*, between the Right Honourable the Earl of *Shelburne*, and *Mr. Fullerton*, member for *Plympton*, and late Secretary to *Lord Stormont*, when at the Court of France. The letter being sent by the common post, had not been received many minutes by his lordship, who was at breakfast, when a second letter came, requiring

giving an immediate answer to the first. As the expressions used on this occasion admitted of no qualification, the noble peer replied that he should be in Hyde-Park the next morning early.

Accordingly, at Five o'clock the two parties met, the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne being attended by Lord Frederick Cavendish, as his second, and Mr. Fullerton, by the Earl of Balcarras. The place of combat being chosen, the ground was measured out, and each party took his stand at 12 paces distance. Mr. Fullerton fired first, but missed his lordship, who in return discharged his pistol, but without effect. Mr. Fullerton then fired a second time, when the ball lodged in the upper part of his lordship's thigh.

Mr. Fullerton, perceiving his lordship wounded, advanced towards him, telling him, he had now an opportunity of explaining what he had said in the House of Lords. Lord Shelburne replied, he did not come there to make any explanations; on which Lord Balcarras returned Mr. Fullerton to his ground, when Lord Shelburne very gallantly fired his pistol into the air, saying, Mr. Fullerton could not suppose that he should now mean to fire at him.

The seconds here interposing, put an end to the combat, and Lord Shelburne walked to Hyde Park Corner, where getting into a hackney coach, he was carried home; and Mr. Adair being sent for, extracted the ball, so that his lordship is supposed to be out of danger. The ball is said to have been luckily impeded in its progress, by some papers the earl had in his waistcoat pocket.

SATURDAY, 25.

His majesty's ship *Charon* is anchored in the Downs, from the Gulf of Honduras, but left from Jamaica, where she arrived the middle of December, with the *Lowestoffe*, *Pomona*, and their two prizes, register ships; they had met with very bad weather, and many accidents in the Gulf. The *Omoa* fever breaking out amongst the seamen soon after they sailed from thence, destroyed almost their whole crews, and it was owing to the assistance they got from the Spanish slave prisoners that they were enabled to reach Rattan, from whence, after a considerable stay, they recovered a sufficient number of their people to carry their ships to Jamaica.

We learn also by the *Charon*, that advice was received at Jamaica of the garrison at *Omoa*, and the *Porcupine's* crew, being suddenly and violently attacked by the *Omoa* fever; that in a fortnight's time, from having 150 men fit for duty, there did not remain more than 20; that it was determined to evacuate the fort: after burning all the storehouses and other buildings that fire would consume, removing every thing out of the fort on board the prize sloop *Nymph*, and Sally brig, and spiking up the guns with

steel-machines which could not be extricated, the *Porcupine* sailed with our garrison, and arrived safe at Rattan.

The *Charon* confirms the account of the loss of the *Leviathan* man of war; she sprung a leak at sea the 16th of February last, in a hard gale of wind, and by the continuation of bad weather she could not be preserved any longer than to the 27th, when she foundered. The crew, with some provisions, and a few stores, were with difficulty saved, and except those taken on board the *Charon*, her people were distributed amongst the different ships in the convoy.

PROMOTIONS.

RALPH Bigland, Esq. clarenceux king of arms, to be a principal king of English arms, and a principal officer of arms of the noble order of the Garter, and also that office which is commonly called Garter; and likewise the name Garter, with the file, liberties, pre-eminences, and emoluments, belonging and anciently accustomed to the said office, vacant by the death of Thomas Browne, Esq. late Garter.—The Reverend Doctor George Mason, confirmed Bishop of Sodor and Man, and consecrated a Bishop at Whitehall Chapel, by his Grace the Archbishop of York.—John Doddington, Esq. to the office of fourth port culis purveyor of arms, in the room of Peter Toms, gentleman, deceased.—Peter Dore, Esq. Richmond herald, to the office of norroy king of arms, and principal herald of the North parts of England.

Promotions in Ireland.

The Right Reverend Doctor James Hawkins, Bishop of Dromore, to the Bishoprick of Raphoe.—William Beresford, M. A. to the Bishoprick of Dromore.

MARRIAGES.

FEB. **R**ICHARD Aubrey, Esq. youngest son of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart. to Miss Digby, daughter of the late Honourable Wriothley Digby.—*March 1.* Thomas Grimstone, Esq. of Kilnwick, to Miss F. Legard, daughter of the late Sir Digby Legard, Bart.—*15.* The Reverend Mr. Griffiths, M. A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Miss Browning, of the same place.—*18.* Benjamin Keen, Esq. son of the Bishop of Ely, and Member of Parliament for the town of Cambridge, to Miss Ruck, daughter of the late G. Ruck, Esq. of Swincomb, in Oxfordshire.—*19.* Petergrine Courtenay, Esq. to Lady Augusta Glynn.—A few days since, at the Castle, Dublin, Almar Lowry Corroy, Esq. Knight of the Shire for the county of Tyrone, to

the Right Honourable Lady Harriet Hobart, eldest daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

DEATHS.

FEB. **SIR** Anthony Cowper, Knight.—**26.** Lady Tankard, lady of Sir Thomas Tankard, Bart.—*March 2.* Dr. Isaac Schomberg.—**5.** At Raphoe in Ireland, the Right Reverend Doctor John Oswald, Bishop of Raphoe.—**8.** Right Honourable Lady Mulgrave.—Lord Fortescue Aland.—**12.** Sir William Barlow, Knt.—**14.** Mrs. Gulton, Wife of Joseph Gulton, Esq. and sister of the present Sir S. Stepney, Bart.—**18.** Countess Dowager of Eglington.—**19.** Miss Letitia Beauchamp, daughter of the late Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. by his second wife.—Sir Benjamin Truman, brewer, of Spitalfields.—**20.** The Reverend Doctor Richard Brown, canon of Christ Church-College, Oxford, king's professor of Hebrew, and Lord Almoner's professor of Arabic in that University.—Sir Joseph Tomlinson, Knt.—**21.** Lady Sanderfon, relict of Sir William Sanderfon, Bart. and sister to the late Sir Henry Gough, Bart.—**24.** The Right Honourable Lady Anne Sophia Egerton, wife of the Bishop of Durham: her ladyship was the daughter of Henry, late Duke of Kent, by the Lady Sophia Bentinck, daughter of the Earl of Portland.—**25.** The Reverend Doctor Greene, Dean of Salisbury.

Henry Weedhall, of Drury-Lane, St. Martin in the Fields, apothecary.
Henry Foot, of the parish of Almonkton, in Wilts, woolcomber.
John Peerman Cranston, of Bridge-Street, St. Margaret, Westminster, mercer.
Joseph Bate, of Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, feltmonger.
John Brown, of the town of Kingston upon Hull, cabinet-maker.
Michael Jackson, late of Orrell, in Lancashire, dealer.
William Hall, late of Birmingham, dealer.
John Ivelon, late of Holgate, in York, dealer.
Michael Harris, of Potter's Fields, in St. John, Southwark, corn-factor.
George Peirce, of Basinghall-Street, London, Blackwell Hall Factor.
Samuel Freeth, of Birmingham, edge-tool-maker and mill-maker.
Robert Porter, of Wandsworth, in Surrey, merchant.
Robert Wynne, of Greenwich, in Kent, callico-printer.
James Fownall, of Basinghall Street, London, lace-merchant.
William Gates, now or late of St. Martin's Lane, St. Martin in the Fields, cabinet maker.
Charles Wright, of Chester, mercer.
John Chambers, now or late of Greenfield, in Flintshire, merchant.
Thomas Hughes the younger, of Holywell, in Flintshire, mercer, draper, and grocer.
Thomas Fiddkin, of Bewdley, in Worcestershire, hop merchant.
Samuel Watts, of Norwich, haberdasher.
Thomas Price, of Llywell, in Breconshire, dealer.
John Mulhall and John Ashley, of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, merchants.
John Kanda, late of Portsmouth, but now of the King's Bench Prison, stoffeller.
John Mawley, late of Margate, in Kent, linen-draper.
Joseph Kettle, of Birmingham, in Warwickshire, and John Kettle, of Barnbrooks End, in the parish of King's Norton, in Worcestershire, saddlers and partners.
Richard Townsend, of Haworth, in the Parish of Bradford, Yorkshire, woollen stuff maker.

BANKRUPTS.

ANTHONY Mainwaring, of Birmingham, money scrivener.
Thomas Round, of Reading, in Berkshire, money-scrivener.
William Tyrer Young and Phebe Johnson, widow, both of Liverpool, mill-makers and copartners.
William Ashburner, of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, mercer.
Walter Parker, of Stoke Prior, in Worcestershire, needle maker.
William Nash, of Bristol, carrier.
John Lee Breton, late of Newington Butts, in Surrey, merchant.
John Tidell, late of Weymouth-Street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bonne, builder.
William Edwards, of Fordham, in Cambridgeshire, miller.
Joseph Thomas and Benjamin Thomas, of All-Saints, in the city of Hereford, coachmakers and copartners.
Robert Tadd, of Road, in Somersetshire, grocer and linen draper.
John Knott and Sampson Knott, of Sandwich, in Kent, millers and copartners.
Joseph Longfellow, of Brecon, in the county of Brecon, grocer and linen draper.
Joseph Ingram, of Vine-Street, Coldhath-Fields, St. Andrew, Holborn, dealer.
James Pedge, late of Wramplingham, in Norfolk, miller.
James Trelogan, of St. Mary-le-Strand, silversmith.
William Sturman, of Bristol, victualler and vintner.
James Ballmer, late of the City Chambers, Bishopsgate Street, London, merchant.
David Cnury the younger, of Bristol, broker.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portsmouth, March 6.

ARRIVED Admiral Pigby with his fleet this morning, and all brought to at Spithead, with three Spanish men of war, and also the *Prothée*, a French 64 gun ship, and four transports, bound to the Mauritius. The money on board the *Prothée* was to pay the transports there. The *Ajax*, a French 64 gun ship, was in company with the above, but, by favour of the night, escaped. Sir John Roß, with the *Biensaisant*, and two Spanish men of war, we hear, are gone to Plymouth.

Bristol, March 11. From good authority we are informed, that such was the scarcity and dearth of provisions before Sir George Rodney's arrival at Gibraltar, that a Turkey sold for 3l. 15s. a goose 1l. 11s. 6d. a duck 1l. 1s. a fowl 10s. 6d. a pigeon 2s. 6d. goats from Barbary 3l. 3s. mutton and pork 4s. per lb. Irish butter 5s. 6d. per lb. eggs 6d. each, and an old sow sold for 15 guineas.

Leeds, March 24. On Wednesday the 1st instant, about midnight, a fire broke out in a blacksmith's shop at Yesterton, in Salfordshire, and communicated to the buildings of Mr. Smith, farmer, and Mr. Goodman,

Goodman, shopkeeper, which consumed both houses, with all their furniture and wearing-apparel, eight horses, 13 cows, and four calves. Mr. Smith's family consisted of 14 persons, not one of whom had a second shirt to put on. It was supposed to be wilfully set on fire.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, March 2.

ADVICE having been received here that the royal assent had been given in London to the bill for the further extent of the trade of Ireland, the House of Commons yesterday voted an address to his majesty, expressive of the grateful sense the House entertains of the liberal participation granted this kingdom of the trade of Great-Britain, and to assure his majesty of the unshaken loyalty of his faithful Commons.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, March 4, 1780.

CAPTAIN Robert Sutton, late commander of his majesty's ship the *Sphinx*, arrived on the 1st instant, from the Leeward Islands, with dispatches from Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are extracts and copies:

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker to Mr. Stephens, dated Princess Royal, Gros-Islet-Bay, St. Lucia, Dec. 9, 1779.

[Duplicate, of which the Original is not yet received.]

MY last to you of the 16th of October, acquainted you with my arrival at Barbadoes with the squadron of his Majesty's ships under my command.

On the 24th of October, the *Actæon* and *Proserpine* came into Carlisle-Bay, with the *Alcmene* Frigate of 28 guns, commanded by Captain de Bonneval; she was chased by several ships, but struck to the *Proserpine*. From the capture of this ship I first learned with certainty, that the Count D'Etaign was gone with all his fleet to America.

Enclosed I send a list of prizes taken since my last.

An Account of Prizes taken by his Majesty's Squadron under my Command, since my last.

1779. August 30. French Flute *Le Compas*, 20 guns, 140 men, laden with sugar.

Sept. 2. American schooner *Sally*, 60 tons, 6 guns, 6 men, with lumber. Sept. 16. American schooner *Nancy*, 40 tons, 5 guns, 5 men, with fish and lumber. 16. A French sloop, with rum, sugar, and cas-

see. Sept. 17. French sloop *St. Vincent's*, with rum, sugar, and coffee. 20. Spanish schooner *Seignora Socana*, with provisions. 21. Schooner *Maria Magdalena*, with fish. 29. American brig *Fair*, 120 tons, 15 men, with rice and tobacco.

Oct. 4. French sloop *Liberty*, with bottles. 5. French sloop *Alexander*, with rum, sugar, and coffee. 7. French sloop *La Superbe*, with bale goods, wine, and provisions. 29. French Ship *St. Jean*, with sugar, coffee, and cotton. 21. French frigate *Alcmene*, 28 guns, 200 men. 29. A French sloop with naval stores, &c. 29. A French sloop with sugar and coffee. 29. An American sloop with tobacco, &c.

Dec. 1. French ship *Conquereur*, with sundries, provisions, &c. 1. French Polacre *Lovely Maria*, with sundries, provisions, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker to Mr. Stephens, dated Princess Royal, Gros-Islet-Bay, St. Lucia, Dec. 23, 1779.

CAPTAIN Sutton not having yet left the squadron, gives me an opportunity to add a supplement to my letter of the 9th instant, and to desire you will inform their lordships, that on the 18th instant, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, the *Preston* being between Martinico and St. Lucia, to windward, made the signal for a fleet, which was no sooner observed on board the *Princess Royal*, than a signal was thrown out for the ships under my command to slip their cables, and chase to windward. The captains were then assembled at a court-martial; and as the ships were in a course of sitting, some lay on the beam, others had their sails unbent, and from all of them great numbers were employed on shore in wooding and watering. Under these circumstances the alertness and dispatch with which the ships put to sea was surprising even to me, who am no stranger to the activity and briskness of the English officers and seamen. As the squadron stood over for Port Royal, the enemy's ships were discovered to be a convoy. Before four in the afternoon nine or ten of them run themselves on shore on the Island Martinico, and were set on fire by our boats, either immediately or the next morning. About the same time I observed the *Boreas* engaged with a French frigate in Port-Royal Bay, a French rear-admiral with two other 74 gun ships, slipped their cables and bore down upon him, which obliged the *Boreas* to sheer off. This dextrous manœuvre saved their frigate, and some of their merchant ships. The French admiral hauled his wind in good time, and kept plying for the road. The ships a-head of the *Princess Royal* at this time were the *Conqueror*, *Albion*, *Elisabeth*, *Vigilant*.

Vigilant, and Centurion, but the Conqueror a-head and to windward of the rest. About five this ship got within distance of the French rear-admiral, who began the cannonade. The steadiness and coolness with which on every tack the Conqueror received the fire of these three ships, and returned his own, working his ship with as much exactness as if he had been turning into Spithead, and on every board gaining considerably on the enemy, gave me infinite pleasure: the rest of the ships showed no less eagerness to get into action. Towards sun-set the Albion had got well up to second the Conqueror, and the other ships were in action, but as they had worked, not only within the danger of the shoals of this Bay, but within the reach of the batteries from whence were fired both shells and shot, I called them off by the night signal at a quarter before seven. It was with inexpressible concern I then heard that Capt. Walter Griffith was killed by the last broadside. The service cannot lose a better man or a better officer. The Conqueror had three men killed and 11 wounded: the damage done to the ship is not very considerable, nor I believe to any of the other ships, as I have had no report from them. They are cruising under Commodore Collingwood off the Point of Saffines. We have taken nine sail of this convoy which came from Marseilles under the convoy of the Aurora about the middle of October; I judge that, including the frigate, they were 26 in number; four more had lost company, and are yet expected, rather at St. Lucia than Martinico. All of the French ships, except those who were engaged, were in the carnage, I believe in ill condition, and many of their crews in the hospital.

On the 20th, standing with seven ships over to St. Lucia, late in the evening, I received a letter from Sir Henry Calder, informing me three large ships were seen that afternoon from the Morne, steering to the northward, supposed to be part of M. la Mothe Piquet's squadron returning from Grenada. As I judged this intelligence very probable, Rear-Admiral Rowley was immediately detached in the Suffolk, with the Vengeance, Magnificent, and Stirling Castle, in pursuit of them.

P. S. I am well assured the Sphynx is retaken by the Proserpine, after a smart action; but, as I have had no letters since that time from Commodore Hotham, I cannot give your lordships the particulars.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker to Mr. Stephens, dated Prince's Royal, Gros-Isle-Bay, St. Lucia, Jan. 2, 1780.

S I R,

THE delay of the merchant ship, in which Capt. Sutton is embarked, furnishes

me with the opportunity, and Admiral Rowley's return with the occasion, of my writing you a third letter, that you may inform their lordships of the success of his cruise, which I do by transmitting a copy of his letter to me.

I am, Sir, your most obedient
humble servant,
H. PARKER.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Rowley to Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, dated Suffolk at Sea, off Mount Fortune, Jan. 2, 1780.

S I R,

I Beg leave to acquaint you, that in pursuance of your order of the 20th of December last, I proceeded with the ships named in the margin*, in pursuit of the three ships which you had intelligence of.

On Tuesday the 21st, at eight A. M. three strange sail being discovered from the Suffolk's mast-head in the north west, I ordered the signal to be made for a general chase, which being obeyed with the greatest alacrity, I had the satisfaction by noon to find we gained upon them very fast.

On Wednesday the 22d, at three P. M. they hoisted French colours, but soon after hauled them down again: at five, having come well up with the chase, which I could now plainly perceive were French frigates, I fired a shot at them, which was returned. At half an hour past six the Magnificent exchanged several shot with one of the frigates, which, after a chase of 14 hours, I had the pleasure to see strike to her. She proved to be La Blanche frigate, of 26 guns, and 212 men, commanded by Monsieur Gallissoniere.

At eleven La Fortune frigate of 42 guns, and 217 men, commanded by the Chevalier Marigny, struck to the Suffolk after a chase of 18 hours. The Vengeance on my lee quarter having come up with La Blanche, took charge of her, and exchanged the prisoners, &c. while the Stirling-Castle and Magnificent continued the chase to leeward after the third ship, which they came up with and took, after a chase of 36 hours, on Thursday the 23d ult. at three P. M. She proved to be La Ellis of 28 guns, and 68 men, commanded by Monsieur Fontengaux.

From the information of the officers belonging to the frigates before mentioned, I learn, that they left Savanna on the 1st of November last, arrived at Grenada the 6th of December, left that place the 9th, arrived at St. Vincent's the 15th, from whence they sailed the 19th, and were on their passage to Martinique.

On our passage, in lat. 16 deg. 36 min. I fell in with the French schooner from Martinique to America, which was taken by the Stirling-Castle. In lat. 12 deg. 36 min. I also fell in with the Young Frow

Frow Isabella, a sloop from Grenada, bound to St. Eustacia; but having only Americans on board, she was detained as prize by the Suffolk. On the 28th the Vengeance also took a small schooner, laden with fish from Margarita, bound to Martinique. The readiness and alertness with which the captains, officers, and seamen obeyed the signals on this occasion, were such as to merit every thing I can say in their favour.

Princess Royal, Jan. 2, 1780.

List of Prizes taken by the Squadron since my Account of the 9th ult.

1779. Dec. Frigate Sphinx retaken.

D.c. 18. French brig La Maria Jennette, laden with sundry kinds of merchandise. 18. French ship La Anonyme, 260 tons, with sundry kinds of merchandise. 18. French ship La Marianne, with sundry kinds of merchandise. 18. French brig Le Lazare. 18. French ship Le Concorde. 18. French ship Le Heureux Jean. 18. French ship L'Etoile La Mar. 18. French ship Le Jean Louis. 18. French ship L'Amitie, all with sundry kinds of merchandise. 22. French frigate La Fortune, 1100 tons, 42 guns, 247 men. 22. French frigate La Blanche, 36 guns, 222 men. 23. French frigate La Ellis, 28 guns, 68 men. 25. An American schooner, with melasses, gunpowder, rum, sugar, &c. 27. American sloop Young Frow Isabella, 20 tons, ten men, with rum, sugar, cotton, indigo, &c. 28. Margarita schooner Volante, 15 tons, six men, with fish.

Admiralty-Office, March 11, 1780.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships at Jamaica to Mr. Stephens, dated at Port-Royal, January, 1780.

THE 25th of November a considerable body of Spaniards invested St. Fernando de Omoa, and on the 28th, the garrison and the crew of the Porcupine were so reduced by a pestilential disorder, which reigned amongst them, that it became necessary to evacuate the fort, after having spiked the guns, and embarked the ammunition and stores.

The 8th instant the Salisbury, commanded by Captain Inglis, brought in here a Spanish private ship of war, of 50 guns, named the St. Carlos, commanded by Don Juan Antonio Zavelleta, from Cadiz, bound to Omoa, laden with brass-cannon, shot, musquets, and other military stores for the fort. Captain Inglis has shown good conduct and a becoming spirit as well before as during the action. Enclosed in his letter giving an account of the action.

The 27th of November last, the Penelope sent in a Spanish Guarda Costa, of 10 guns, and 75 men, named the Hemosa Mariana.

Captain Luttrell has taken possession of the island of Ratanah for his Majesty;

Salisbury, off Port Royal, Jan. 1780.

SIR,

ON the 12th of last month, at day-break, being then off Port de Sal, in the Bay of Honduras, we saw two sail to the eastward, the one a large ship, the other a sloop, to which we gave chase, it being then light breezes. After different manœuvres, and the strange ship making some private signals through the day, at six in the evening we got pretty near, when she hoisted Spanish ensign and pendant. At half past six we fired some shot, which were immediately returned; and continued closing, with a constant fire on both sides, till past eight o'clock, when her main-mast went overboard, and she surrendered. Her mizen-mast also went during the night.

She proved to be the St. Carlos, of 50 guns, 38 twelve pounders, 16 of which are brass, 12 six pounders, and 397 men, a private ship of war, commanded by Don Juan Antonio Zavelleta, from Cadiz, bound to Fort Omoa, having on board 12 twenty-four pounders brass cannon, a quantity of shot and shells, 5000 stand of arms, &c.

The sloop made off in the night.

In the action there were four men killed on board the Salisbury, and 14 wounded, five of whom died of their wounds; Mr. Miller, the master, was much wounded, but is in a fair way of recovery.

The Salisbury suffered much in her sails and rigging, which we immediately set about repairing; as also in putting the prize into as good a state of sailing and defence as circumstances would admit of, under the command of Lieutenant Haynes, first lieutenant of the Salisbury.

Since that time we have been beating up for Jamaica, which we have attained with some trouble; and have the pleasure to inform you, that throughout this service has been carried on with a proper and spirited exertion of both officers and ship's company. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES INGLIS.

Sir Peter Parker, Knt, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS;

A Letter from Berlin, dated February 26, says, the instructions remitted by his majesty, our august sovereign, to M. de Carmes, the new chancellor, for prescribing the manner in which justice shall in future be administered, is worthy to be regarded as a master-piece of enquiry and wisdom; they enjoin, among other regulations, that it is the duty of that supreme administrator of justice, to be particularly acquainted with the manners and character of all the officers of justice who are subordinate to him. That the inferior tribunals shall not be presided over by judges who may have relations exercising the

the same functions in the superior tribunals, nor the latter have any of their creatures employed as subaltern justices; that the Chancellor shall carefully observe, that no suspicious engagements pass between them; that their votes be frequently collected; and to pay great attention whether certain members always vote in the same manner; and whether there is the least reason to suspect any secret collusion, &c.

A letter from Peterbourg informs us, that the Metropolitan of Cassa and the Greeks settled in Crimea, having in 1778 presented a petition to the empress to receive them under her protection as her subjects, her majesty has granted their request by a patent, which is printed in the Russian and Greek languages, assigning them a district on the borders of the sea at Asoff, where two towns are to be built, named Ekaterinossaw and Marianople, where they will enjoy many privileges.

The same letter adds, that the empress, desirous of encouraging new discoveries, has ordered ten ships to be equipped annually at Kamichatska, three of which are to go to the new northern Archipelago, three towards America, as many to Ochotskoy, and one to the Kurile Islands.

Upwards of 200 persons employed in receiving the revenues of the Russian state, and who have been accused of unfaithfully per-

forming their duty in their different departments, have been imprisoned in the fortress of this capital, and a commission is appointed to try them.

A letter from Coblenz in Germany mentions the following particulars: in 24 hours time we have had four shocks of earthquakes. We have accounts from Boppard, a small town in this electorate, that at half past six yesterday evening they felt a violent shock of an earthquake, the direction of which was from South to North; and another was felt at the same place this morning between four and five o'clock, but what is most extraordinary, on the 25th, the day before the first earthquake, several of the best watches and clocks stopped suddenly, from one o'clock till half past four, and the springs of many of them were broken.

It is said that the Prince Bishop of Spire and some other prelates having agreed to diminish Lent in their dioceses, wrote to the court of Rome for the Pope's consent, who answered them that they might do as they liked in that respect, notwithstanding which these changes did not take place, as the elector of Mentz refused to agree to it.

The Bishop of Spire has also published an ordonnance, forbidding the Mendicant Monks from imposing on the minds of the lower sort of people, from whom they contrived to extort money on various pretences.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO

CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Poetical favours from W. S. are just received, and will appear in order. The Vernal Ode by our other friend H. L. is likewise come to hand.

The Editor acknowledges himself greatly indebted to PERIPLUS for his ingenious letter, as well as for all past favours. Every channel of enquiry shall be set on foot, to procure proper documents for executing the plan he recommends; we dare not say more, lest it should be taken up by others; as the utility and importance of it are strikingly obvious. His assistance will be highly esteemed.

It gives us great satisfaction, to have any part of our publication approved by F. R. S.

The Queries by the Rural Christian, except one, are as follow; and our ingenious correspondents are requested to exercise their talents upon them:

Why does the sun appear to move round the earth, instead of the earth (as it is in nature) moving round the sun?

Why do some stars twinkle, and others not?

Why does what is called the Harvest moon appear larger than the moon at any other time?

Which is the wisest man—the most religious, or the most learned?

Question by another correspondent. Of what materials, and in what manner are playing-marbles made?

An Old Customer is requested to take notice, that the very great expence of a General Index, and the experience of how very few were called for when the last was printed in 1758, render it impracticable to comply with his request.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For APRIL, 1780.

Account of Lord George Germaine	147
The Hypochondriack, No. XXXI.	149
Essay on Comets	151
Answers to Queries in former Magazines	152
On early rising	153
The Pleasures of a Country Life	ibid.
Lecture V. on Modern History	156
— Reign of Alfred concluded	157
— Of Edward the Elder	ibid.
— Of Athelstan	158
Affairs of France resumed	159
Depopulation the Consequence of Luxury	160
On Popish Ceremonies continued	161
— Benedictions	ibid.
— The Blessing of Eggs	162
— Of Houses, Ships, sick Animals,	ibid.
&c.	ibid.
— On Exorcisms of Insects, Moles, &c.	163
Dissertation on Anecdotes	164
— A Chinese Anecdote	165
STATE PAPERS	
Sir Joseph Yorke's last Memorial to the States General	167
Declaration of the Empress of Russia	168
POLITICAL SQUIBS.	
The Creed of a Patriot	169
— Of a Courtier	ibid.
PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.	
Debates in the House of Commons	170

Debates on Sir George Savile's Motion for a List of Pensions and Pensioners	ibid.
Debates in the House of Lords	171
— On the Earl of Effingham's Motion to release Parker the Printer	ibid.
— On the Marquis of Rockingham's about Jamaica	ibid.
Debates in the House of Commons	173
Adjourned Debate on Sir George Savile's Motion	ibid.
— On the Army Estimates	174
— On Mr. Coke's Motion about Honorary Freemen	ibid.
— On Lord Beauchamp's Bill	ibid.
— Vote of Thanks to Admiral Rodney	175
— The Budget opened	ibid.
— On the Commitment of Mr. Burke's Bill	ibid.
— The first enacting Clause in the Bill	177
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
— Of the Beauties of British Anti-quity	177
— Philosophical Enquiries, by Hugh Smith, M. D.	ibid.
The Valetudinarian's Bath Guide, &c.	178
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	180
POETICAL ESSAYS	183
MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	185

With the following Embellishments, viz.

A striking Likeness of LORD GEORGE GERMAINE,

AND

A Picturesque View of the New BRIDGE at MAIDENHEAD, with the HILLS of TAPLOW, &c. adjoining.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Paternoster-Row; Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in APRIL, 1780:

Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	Lon. A.	Short An. 1778.	India Stock	India Ann.	In. B. Prem.	South Sea Stock	Old S. S. Ann.	per C. B. 1751	Navy B. Disc.	Lottery Tick.	Scrip.	Omni. Ex. Bi. Prem.	Ex. Bi. Prem.	Wind. at Deal	Weather. London
29		60	16	21			15				10 1/2	12 12	75	7	I	S W	Wet.
30		60	16	12			15				11 1/2	13 10	75	7	I	S W	Rain
31		60	16				15				11 1/2	13 12	75	7		S W	
1		60	16	12							11 1/2	13 11	75	7		S W	
2							15				11	13 12	75	7	Par.	N W	
3		60	16	12			16				11	13 13	75	7		N W	Hail
4		60		12			17				11	13 14	75	7		S W	Snow
5		60		12			19				11	13 14	76	8		N	
6	60	61	16	12			18		59		11	13 13	67	8	I	E	Frost
7	60	61		12							11	13 13				N E	
8											11	13 13	76	8		N E	
9		60	16	12							11	13 13	75	8	I	S W	Rain
10	59	60	16	12			18				11	13 12	75	7	2	N E	
11	59	60	16	12	155					59	11	13 11	75	7		N	
12	59	60	16	12							11	13 10	75	7		S W	
13	59	60	16	12			20				11 1/4	13 9	75	7			Fair
14		60	16	12			20				11	13 11	75	7		N W	
15											11	13 11	75	7		S W	Rain
16	59	60	16	12			26				11	13 10	74	6		S	Fair
17	59	60	16	12			27				11	13 10	75	7		S E	Rain
18	59	60	16	12	156 1/2		29				11	13 10	75	7		S	
19		60	16	12			29				11	13 10	75	7		S W	
20		60	16	12			26		58 1/2		10 1/2	13 10	75	7		S W	Fair
21		60	16	12			23				10 1/2	13 10	75	7		S W	Fair
22		60	16	12					58 3/4		10 1/2	13 10	75	7		N W	Rain

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard Winchester Bushel.

[illegible]

London Mag. Apr.



LORD GEORGE GERMAINE .

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
FOR APRIL, 1780.

**SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD
GEORGE GERMAINE, &c. &c. &c.**

(With an engraved Portrait, after a Drawing from the Life.)



GEORGE SACKVILLE the youngest son of Lionel Cranfield Sackville, duke of Dorset, (grand-father to the present duke) was born in the month of January 1715-16, and by the courtesy of England bore the title of Lord George Sackville, till the death of Lady Betty Germaine, to whose estate he succeeded, as heir at law, being, we believe, her ladyship's nephew, according to whose will he applied for and obtained an act of parliament to enable him to take and use the surname of Germaine.

His lordship was bred a soldier, and made his first campaign in Flanders, under his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland in the war of 1744. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland in 1745, the British cavalry were suddenly sent for home, and Lord George Sackville, at that time a cornet of horse, went with his troop under the command of General Wade to the north. From that period to the year 1758, we have not been able to collect any memoirs of his lordship worthy of communication to the public; by the union of interest with merit we then find him enjoying the rank of lieutenant-general, and soon after the death of the late Duke of Marlborough, who was commander in chief of the British forces in Germany, his lordship was appointed to that important command. The duke was carried off by a flux at the head quarters of the army at Munster on the 20th of October, and Lord George Sackville's commission to succeed him was dated the 31st of October 1758. This commission expressly recited, that he was to act under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who was generalissimo of the confederate army assembled on the

Lower Rhine to act against the French. Instructions under the king's sign manual were likewise delivered to his lordship with his commission, directing him constantly to carry into execution such orders as he might receive from the said Prince Ferdinand, or such other person as might hereafter be commander in chief of his majesty's said army. His lordship with all convenient speed repaired to Germany, and put himself at the head of the British forces. Unfortunately, in a short space of time, a coolness was discovered between the prince and Lord George, which occasioned some open hints that they would never agree. Attention should have been paid to this circumstance as soon as it was made known to administration at home; instead of which he was continued in the command, and on the first day of August 1759 the famous battle of Minden was fought, when an incomplete victory was gained over the French army, and that it was not the most complete that ever was known, Prince Ferdinand ascribed to the misconduct of Lord George, in not obeying his orders to bring up the British cavalry to support the infantry when engaged with, and severely suffering by, the enemy.

On the strength of a private letter from Prince Ferdinand to his late majesty, his lordship was dismissed from all his military employments, and the clamours of the public running high against him, upon his return home, he published a short address, written in a masterly style, and clearly demonstrating that he possessed great literary talents. At the same time, that his lordship requested the public to suspend their judgement on his case, he was indefatigable in his applications for a court-martial; the sentence of that court-martial rendered him incapable

of serving his majesty in any military capacity whatever. The king greatly incensed against him, ordered it to be published in all quarters of the globe, where there were any British troops stationed, at the head of the respective corps, in order, as it was expressed, "That officers being convinced that neither high birth nor great employments can shelter offences of such a nature; and that seeing they are subject to censures, much worse than death to a man who has any sense of honour, they may avoid the fatal consequences of disobedience of orders." To complete his disgrace, his majesty in council called for the council book, and ordered his name to be struck out of the list of privy counsellors, and the same was done in Ireland.

Yet doubts remained in the minds of many officers and other gentlemen of great ability and candour respecting the evidence on which his lordship was convicted, and to this hour his innocence as well as the propriety of his conduct is contended for by not a few. The only part therefore we have to take respecting this delicate subject is, to refer our readers to the very ample account of the trial; and of his lordship's defence; and to the copy of Prince Ferdinand's letter to his late majesty, in vol. xxix. of our magazine for the year 1760. Thus circumstanced his lordship lived in retirement during the short remainder of the late king's reign. But soon after his present majesty's accession, he appeared again at court, which occasioned many public animadversions. But we do not find his lordship in any civil employment under government till the month of December 1765, when he was appointed vice treasurer of Ireland, in the room of Mr. Rigby, promoted to another office. In

the beginning of the session of 1775, his lordship in a warm speech, having declared his opinion on the side of administration in the favour of the coercive measures proposed to be carried on for reducing America to obedience, he was asked by the minister a few days after if he would support his opinion by his advice and take a leading part in administration. His lordship gave his assent, and was accordingly appointed Secretary of State for the colonies and First Lord Commissioner of the Board of Trade, in the room of the Earl of Dartmouth, who was made keeper of the privy seal upon the resignation of the Duke of Grafton. This appointment took place on the 10th of November 1775, and from that time his lordship has had the chief direction of the war in America. Our parliamentary history from 1775 to the present day, will supply the reader with a much better account of the plans, operations, and events of that war, than any comments we can make. We therefore beg leave to refer the reader to that history, and we shall close this account, by observing that it is the opinion of his lordship's friends that he possesses great talents for the line of civil life, and was always better calculated for the statesman, the man of letters, and the gentleman, than for an enterprising general.

His lordship married the daughter and coheir of John Sambroke, Esq; by whom he had three daughters, and a son born 1767, his lady died in 1778, and his lordship continues a widower. He represents in the present parliament the borough of East Grinstead in Sussex; in the former parliament, we believe, he was member for Hythe in Kent.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXI.

*Crebris & ingentibus poculis
Omne ingenium ingurgitabat.*

AULUS GELLIIUS.

"He quite drowned his faculties in frequent and excessive cups."

I Doubt not that several of my readers have smiled at the grave philosophical manner in which I treated Drinking in my last number. For Drinking is generally considered as a mere jovial recreation, quite unconnected with ra-

tiocination or reflexion; so that a man might as well write a serious meditation upon its concomitant Dancing, as the ancient saying is "*Nemo saltat sobrius*—No man dances when sober."

Dancing, however, itself has been made

made the subject of a very well composed book by the ingenious Signor Gallini. And the multifarious Dr. Priestley has in some of his elementary tracts annalised the principles and progress, the causes and effects of Drunkenness, with a precision of style, that if the passage were pronounced upon the stage with a proper ludicrous inflexibility of features, such as *Wesson* used to exhibit in *Dr. Laſt*, could not fail to set a play-house in a roar, as loud as ever wine and wit did a table.

But I certainly need not be afraid that my writing upon Drinking in a serious manner, as one of the great arts of living, when well conducted, should expose me to ridicule, when it is considered that the divine *Plato* himself has thought it a subject of importance enough to be very attentively examined and regulated in his books of *Laws*. In these books there are several particular ordinances applicable to his own system of government, such as that a magistrate should not taste wine during the year that he is in office. But the general result of that great man's thoughts upon Drinking is exceedingly well given by *Aulus Gellius* in the chapter from which my motto is taken. The original is so well expressed that I cannot omit it, and I shall endeavour to put it into English as well as I can, not knowing of any translation into our language of that author, though containing such a variety of instruction and entertainment.

“ *Ex insula Creta quispiam etatem Athenis agens Platonicum se esse philosophum dicebat & viderique gestibat: erat autem nibili homo & nugator atque in Greca facundia gloriæ jactabundus, & præterea vini libidine adusque ludibria ebrius. Is in convivii juvenum, quæ agitare Athenis hebdomadibus lunæ sollemne nobis fuit, simulatque modus epulis jactus; & utiles delectabilesque sermones cæperant, tum silentio ad audiendum petito loqui cæptabat: atque id genus vili & incondita verborum caterva hortabatur omnes ad bibendum, idque se facere ex decreto Platónico prædicabat; tamquam Plato in libris, quos de legibus composuit, laudes ebrietatis copiosissime scripsisset, utilemque esse eam bonis ac fortibus viris censuisset. Ac simul inter ejusmodi orationem crebris & ingentibus oculis omne ingenium ingurgitabat; somnium esse quendam dicens & incitabu-*

lum ingenii virtutisque, si mens & corpus hominis vino flagraret. Sed enim Plato, in primo & secundo de legibus, non, ut ille nebulo opinabatur, ebrietatem istam turpissimam, quæ labefacere & imminuere hominum mentes solet, laudavit; sed hanc largiorem paulo jucundiorēque vini invitationem, quæ fieret sub quibusdam quasi arbitris & magistris conviviorum sobriis, non improbat. Nam & modicis honestisque inter bibendum remissionibus refici integrarique animos ad instauranda sobrietatis officia existimavit, reddique eos sensim latiores atque ad intentiones rursus capiendas fieri habiliores: & simul, si qui penitus in iis affectionum cupiditatumque errores inessent quos aliquis pudor reverens conclaret, ea omnia sine gravi periculo, libertate per vinum data, detegi, & ad corrigendum medendumque fieri opportuniora. Atque hoc etiam Plato ibidem dicit, non desugiendas esse neque respuendas hujusmodi exercitationes adversum propulsandum vini violentiam; neque ullum umquam continentem prorsum ac temperantem satis fideliter visum esse, cujus vita virtusque non inter ipsa errorum pericula & in mediis voluptatum illecebris explorata sit. Nam cui Libertatis Gratiæque omnes conviviorum incognitæ sint, quique illatum omnino expertus sit; si eum forte ad participandas ejusmodi voluptates aut voluntas tulerit, aut casus induxerit, aut necessitas compulerit, deliniri plerumque & capi; neque mentem animumque ejus consiliere, sed vi quadam nova idem labescere. Congrediendum igitur censuit & tamquam in acie quadam cum voluptariis rebus, cumque ista vini licentia comminus decernendum: ut adversum eas non fuga simul tuti nec absentia; sed vigore animi & constanti præsentia moderatoque usu temperantiam continentiamque tueamur; & calefacto simul refotecto animo si quid in eo vel frigida tristitia vel torpentis verecundia fuerit delemus.”

“ There was a man from the Island of Crete who came to live at Athens, and in a vain-glorious manner assumed the character of a Platonick philosopher. He was, however, an insignificant, trifling fellow, a mere boaster of possessing the Grecian eloquence, and so much a drunkard as to be laughed at by every body. This man found his way into the feasts of the young men held at Athens every lunar week, and as soon as supper was over and useful

useful and agreeable conversation had begun, he would beg of the company to be silent that he might be heard; and in a coarse disorderly tumult of words would urge all of them to drink away; and this forsooth he pretended to do upon the strength of Plato's opinion, as if Plato in his books of laws had very fully written the praises of drunkenness, and declared it to be useful to good and gallant men. At the same time in the midst of this kind of discourse, he quite drowned his faculties in frequent and excessive cups, saying, that to have a man's mind and body inflamed with wine cherished and incited genius and virtue. But the truth is, that Plato in his first and second books of laws, does not, as that wretch supposed, commend that base drunkenness which enfeebles and diminishes the understanding; but does not disapprove of that free and joyous indulgence in wine which was practised under the superintendence of some sober masters and governors of convivial meetings. For he thought that by moderate and decent intervals of relaxation over wine, our minds are restored and renewed for the performance of serious duties, and that they are gradually cheered and rendered more fit for resuming their studies. As also that if they have any erroneous affections and desires which a kind of respectful diffidence conceals, all these may in the easy liberty of wine be discovered without great danger, and put in the way of being corrected and cured. And Plato in the same place also says, that we should not shun or refuse scenes of Drinking, because they will serve as exercises to secure us against the violence of wine. For he never reckoned any man to be of sufficiently approved continence and temperance

whose life had never been passed amidst dangers of error, or his virtue tried amidst the allurements of pleasure. For he to whom all the joys and graces of convivial festivity are unknown, and who has never experienced them, if ever inclination leads, chance carries, or necessity obliges him to taste these pleasures, is instantly entangled and taken, nor can his mind and soul remain firm, but fall under an unusual stroke. He thought therefore that we should engage with pleasures as if in a field of battle, and among the rest with the pleasure of Drinking, that we may be safe from them not by flight or absence, but by vigour and constant presence of mind, and a moderate use of what is agreeable, may maintain temperance and continence; and that our souls being once warmed and comforted, we may get rid of any latent, cold sadness, or torpid timidity."

This excellent passage proves that the divine Plato was sensible that drinking wine is a great pleasure, and that it requires being trained to resist excess in it. It also shows in the plainest manner the advantages which the wise may derive from Drinking. But I find that *Aulus Gellius* has left me no room for writing more in this paper. I do not fear censure on this account. For a periodical author, like one who is drawn for the militia, will be excused if he finds as good a man in his place. I take it for granted I shall rather be praised for the substitution, as Sir Roger de Coverley's chaplain was, for giving his congregation the sermons of Tillotson or Barrow, or other eminent divines, instead of his own. And surely none of my readers can be displeased with an *attick evening's entertainment*.

ERRATUM in the *Hypochondriack*, No. XXX, p. 101, col. 1, l. ult. read of an ancient.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT having been positively asserted, in most of the newspapers (which have lately come into my hands) that there will be a *Comet* visible, sometime next month, and for several succeeding months; which is said to be "the same phenomenon, which was observed in the year 1680, by that great luminary Sir Isaac Newton, and by him particu-

larly described to be the same, which appeared 43 years before the birth of our Saviour; and afterwards in the year in which Julius Cæsar was assassinated." I must observe, that it is impossible, this comet should make different periods, in the 43d year before Christ, and afterwards in the year in which Julius Cæsar was assassinated; for Sir Isaac

Newton

Newton proves the period of this comet to be 575 years; whereas the difference of these intervals, is only one year; for by Echard's Roman history 4th edit. page 374, we find that Julius Cæsar was assassinated, in the 42d year before Christ: indeed, it is possible a comet may be seen in two years together; for the last time, this comet was observed, was from the latter end of the year 1680, to the spring in 1681, but then this was one and the same period.—Now if we examine Pliny's Nat. Hist. Lib. 2 and 24, we shall find the comet which Sir Isaac Newton describes, (in the latter end of the 3d book of his Principia, and which was observed by him in the year 1680,) to have appeared 44 years before the birth of our Saviour, and from that time to the year in which Julius Cæsar was assassinated, is two years; which is a longer time than any comet was ever observed at one period to visit our system; so that it is scarce possible this could be either one and the same comet, or period.—That this comet appeared in the 44th year before Christ, we not only have the authority of Pliny, but the words of Augustus Cæsar himself; who particularly describes it (the same as that of Sir Isaac Newton) and says it appeared during the time of his games, which began on the 23d Sept. (being his birth day) and continued for seven days: now this being a public time made it more particularly noticed; for undoubtedly it might have been seen a longer time had it been noticed; (see Gruter, page 135 the new edition).—If we trace the periods of comets, we shall find this again particularly described by Malela, the author of the Antiochian Chronicle, to have appeared the next time, in the consulate of Lampadius and Orestes, in the year of Christ 531, when Justinian was emperor. The next description we have of this great body appearing was in the year 1106, when Henry I. waiking of England: it emerged out of the sun's rays on Friday Feb. 16th, in the evening, and was seen for a long time afterwards every evening. The last appearance of this wonderful phenomenon was observed (and particularly described) by the immortal Sir Isaac Newton himself, in the year 1680, November 3d. 16h. 47m. when it was $29^{\circ} 51'$ in Leo, and had $1^{\circ} 18'$

N. Lat. it moved through Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and was last seen $00^{\circ} 43' 4''$ in Gemini, having $110^{\circ} 45' 52''$ N. Lat. on March 9d. 8h. 38m. in the year 1681. Now, if we trace these years back, we shall find $1681 - 1106 = 1106 - 531 = 531 + 44 = 575$ the deduced period. Therefore in the year 2256 (and not before) this said phenomenon may be expected to be seen again; when Heaven avert the shock! if it should have continued a progressive approach, each period towards the path of our earth: for the last time it appeared, it came so near it, that had it come towards the sun 31 days later than it did; it had scarce left our globe one semidiameter of the sun towards the north; and what would be the consequence of two such bodies moving with such force, and meeting in contact (which is not impossible) our great Creator only knows. Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated this comet to be 2000 times hotter than red hot iron: and as we are told that this earth is once to be destroyed by fire (and the Almighty brings about effects by natural causes) it is not at all improbable, nor any way unreasonable to suppose that some such shock may cause the dissolution of the earth: (and may God grant its inhabitants at that awful moment may be prepared to meet their doom!) But this is all conjecture: I shall therefore take a further survey of the nature of comets.—It is not impossible but a comet may appear in the next month (though the one above described cannot) yet if one does, it must have been calculated by a more judicious astronomer than I pretend to be.—The comets (I should think) that any person can predict, with any sort of certainty, will appear in the following years, 1789, 1833, 1909, 1918, 1984, 2046, 2060, 2135, 2175, 2211, 2256, &c. yet there may be several comets in the interims (which may appear) for there have been 21 different comets observed besides these I have spoken of; and which doubtless will return back, but, at what times or periods, future ages must determine; for, at present, it seems to be a secret to any but that great God who is the author and director of all created beings.—I am sir, yours,

J. JACKSON,

Teacher of Mathematics, &c.

North-Allerton, April 17, 1780.

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Sometime since saw a query proposed by your correspondent W. S. the postulation of which was, What rank *imitation* might be said to bear in the *natural* order of things, and consequently how far distant from truth? It must be allowed, that all imitations proceed from some original; and when that imitation is equal in *mimickry* to the original in *reality*, it consequently is equal in rank; and has arrived at the truth. All *poetry*, though what we call original, is no more than the verbal imitation of natural acts, whether in describing the rural scene, the rustic swain, or the finished beau. All *painting* is no more than imitation of nature in the artful display of colours. All *music* is only an imitation of nature, whose original may be said to be the human voice, or the chanting of the feathered tribe. And even our *religion* ought to be the imitation in life of our great patron the blessed Saviour Christ. Now, let us endeavour to equiparate these few remarks: can the most excellent and finished poet equal in his muse the subject of the theme he explores; or can his description of a rural scene afford the pleasure of the scene itself? Can a *Raphael*, an *Apelles*, or a *Reynold*, equal the features of a *Rosamond* in their artful display of shades; or with their unparalleled colours in *imitation* equal those of the rainbow in *nature*? Can a *Giardini*, or the most skilful performer on a musical instrument, excel the feathered tribe in charming the ear with their enchanting notes; or equal with *imitation* on an instrument the *natural* voice of a *Miss Harrop*? Or can the pious Christian (in any respect) equal that great patron he imitates? If *those* can arrive at *these* pitches of perfection, then is imitation equal to nature; but whether they are, or not, is referred to the judgement of every candid reader, who, I think, will easily determine for himself. Indeed, in the *common* order of things, one person may imitate the *works*, *actions*, or *writings* of another; and may sometimes equal, if not excel, the *imitated*; but this is no more than *imitating* the works of an imitator, and must consequently be a long way distanced

from truth in the natural order of things.

A few other queries were proposed in your last by the *rural Christian*, the answers to which are briefly as below:

1. Whoever hath sailed under a gentle breeze of wind, on a smooth tide, in a vessel down any river, would suppose the base whereon he stood to be fixed (which to him indeed doth not sensibly move) but by looking on a fixed *object* on the shore he would imagine *it* to move. This naturally accounts for the sun, which is the fixed object, to appear to move round the earth, when it in reality (like the vessel passing a fixed object) is moving round the sun.

2. Some stars are at so great a distance, and consequently so very small to our sight, that the particles of dust (of which the air is full) frequently eclipse them, which causes the *twinkling*; whilst those of greater magnitude cannot have their light thus obstructed, and therefore shoot forth a steady lustre.

3. In Northern latitudes, the signs *Pisces* and *Aries* rise with the smallest angles; therefore, when the moon is in these signs she rises for several days together nearly at the same hour; but her rising in these signs on any part of the year (except autumn) is in the day, and therefore invisible; but in autumn she rises in these signs immediately after the sun is set, and affords a nocturnal light for the laborious farmer to reap the fruits of his labour by, and is therefore called the *harvest moon*; and which then appears larger than at other times; because in these signs she is nearly opposite the equator, and is consequently nearest to our earth.

4. As the most *learned* man endeavours to make his name immortal on this side the grave, so the most *religious* endeavours to gain a happy immortality hereafter. Now, as the praise of the former can but last to the end of *time*, whilst the happiness of the other is enduring to all *eternity*; it is very evident, that the *latter* must be the *wisest* man.

I am, Sir, yours,

J. J.

Northallerton, April 17, 1780.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
ON THE PLEASURES AND ADVANTAGES OF RISING EARLY,
AND A COUNTRY LIFE.

(IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.)

Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,
With charm of earliest birds; pleasant the sun
When first on the delightful land he spreads
His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit, or flower,
Glist'ring with dew:—

MILTON.

S I R,

OF all the pleasures that recommend a country life, that of rising early in a morning seems the most alluring, when the spirits are refreshed and vigorous, after a regular rest, and the senses, light and chearful, are sensible of the quickest impressions from every pleasing object. In these seasons, an unusual joy and serenity diffuse themselves through the heart and temper, and we feel a kind of renewal of the vigour and powers of youth. The beautiful appearance of the morning light, the gentle grateful warmth of the mild refreshing sun, the variety of calm prospects, the smell of healthful farms, woody fires, and the thousand native fragrances that exhale from every blooming hedge and dewy walk, accompanied with the chearful melody of birds, the chirpings and busy hummings of industrious insects, the intermingled voices of responsive flocks and kine, the tinkling of teams, and the careless simple mirth of labouring rusticks, relieve the melancholy of the solitary scene and hour, and inspire the dullest mind with imagination and thought. Milton's descriptive lines are apt at such a time to return upon us with peculiar entertainment.

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and sewers annoy the
air,

Forth issuing, on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives
delight:

The smell of grain, or tedded grass, or kine,
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound—

Under the influence of so many sweet
sensations as then possess us, we are
ready, with a mixture of anger and
pity, to call out upon the senseless
sleeping multitude, in some seasonable

LOND. MAG. 1780.

warm reproof, like what we find in
Mr. Thompson's beautiful poem of
Summer:

Falsly luxurious, will not man awake;
And springing from the bed of Sloth, enjoy
The cool, the fragrant, and the silent hour,
To meditation due and sacred song?
For is there ought in sleep can charm the
wife?

To lie in dead oblivion, losing half
The fleeting moments of too short a life?
Total extinction of th' enlighten'd soul!
Or else to fev'rish Vanity alive,
Wild'rd and tossing thro' distemper'd
dreams?

Who would in such a gloomy state remain
Longer than Nature craves, when ev'ry muse,
And ev'ry blooming pleasure wait without
To bless the wildly devious Morning walk?

In this sense, the generality of our idle
fashionable people are acting the part
of a foolish lover, doatingly enamoured
on the beauties of a mistress, who yet
chooses to stay till the bloom of all her
charms are worn off, before he fixes
his resolution of espousing her. My
readers may take part in the pleasure,
which a passage of Mr. Isaac Walton's
has afforded me, a writer of peculiar
character, and happy above all others
in alluring you by a negligent beauty,
in a purely natural stile, and an art-
less masterly simplicity.

"Under that broad beech (says he)
I sat down; and the birds in the ad-
joining grove seemed to have a friendly
contention with an echo, whose dead
voice seemed to live in a hollow cave
under the brow of that primrose hill,
where I sat viewing the silver streams
glide silently toward their center, the
tempestuous sea, yet sometimes opposed
by rugged roots and pebble stones,
which broke their waves, and turned
them into foam. And sometimes I
beguiled time by viewing the harmless
lamb

lamps; some sleeping in the cool shade, while others sported themselves in the cheerful sun, and saw others craving comfort from the swollen udders of their bleating dams.—While the owner of these pleasant meadows, that had a plentiful estate, and not a heart to think so, had at that time many law-suits depending, that both damped his mirth, and took up so much of his time and thoughts, that he himself had not leisure to take the sweet content that I (who pretend no title to them) took in his fields. For I could there sit quietly, and, looking on the water, see some fishes sport themselves in the silver stream; others leaping at flies of several shapes and colours: looking on the hills, could behold them spotted with woods and groves: looking down the meadows, could see here a boy gathering lillies and lady-smocks, and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all to make garlands suitable to this pleasant month of May. These and many other field-flowers did so perfume the air, that I thought that very meadow like the field in Sicily, of which Diodorus speaks, where the perfumes rising from the place makes the dogs that hunt in it fall off and lose their hottest scent. I say, as I thus sat joying in my own happy condition, and pitying this *poor-rich man*, that owned this and many other pleasant meadows about me, I did thankfully remember what my Saviour said, That the meek possess the earth, or rather they enjoy what the others possess and enjoy not."

In my beloved summer saffies, from the confinement of the unpleasant, to me the always disagreeable town, after the solitary pensive walk of an inviting Morning, it is no little part of my entertainment to seek out the diversion of some cottage ale-house (nigh an unfrequented road) ornamented, for a sign, with the homely remnants of a leathern Jack, or a moss-grown Billet, erected with rude and ancient walls from the parent clods on which it stands; its low thatched roof obscurely covered by a surrounding grove of high and shady trees, that reflect their deepened verdure on the dusky windows, and furnish the apartments with a constant and agreeable twilight. In this sylvan mansion, with the reflexions and temperance of an Epictetus, I take the

highest satisfaction to refresh myself with the innocent breakfast of my healthy forefathers, a crust from the plain brown loaf, and a slice of savoury cheese, cleanly made from the udders of the good family cow, and to take off the chilling damps of the early hour, by the cheerful blaze of a fragrant wood fire, over a cup of ale. After this, I indolently saunter up and down like one of the old peripatetic students, and observe the prudent economy of my industrious hostess, in her forecast for the occasions and business of the day, among her orderly domesticks, a plain neat daughter or two, or a home spun, clownish boy, and am witness to her concern for the cravings of her hungry swine, and her diligent attendance in mustering and feeding her poultry. Or seated in a nook of the spacious chimney, with the obscurity and state of an Indian monarch, I appear with all the dignity of a spectator, in silent gravity, surrounded by a circle of honest clowns, and attend to their ridiculous mirth and harmless raillery. In this kind of primitive situation, my fancy revives the idea of that envied innocence the poets have so happily given to their Golden Age; and I seem like one of those celebrated arbitrators appointed to decide the vocal contests that I read of in Theocritus or Virgil.

These are pleasures which a man of my unfashionable temper, and a lover of Nature in rural scenes, may agreeably enjoy. But there are a set of people, who, from a sort of mode, affect a country retirement, who are no ways qualified to relish its happiness. Mr. Tradelove has acquired a moderate fortune, and has retreated from business to a pleasant convenient seat, a few miles from London. But how does he employ his happy leisure? Why instead of being placed behind his counter, you shall find him vigilantly posted before his door the best part of the day; or, at a loss for better amusement, taking a dull turn or two by the road side, enquiring of every passenger he has the least acquaintance with, what intelligence he can gather about stocks, trade, or news. The man's mind is perpetually in his shop, or on the Exchange, and he has only passed a sentence of banishment on his exanimated person, merely from a whim of taste,

taste, and compliance with general custom. Charles Lack-wit will have it given out, he is *retired into the country*, only for the reputation of being thought a man of fashion, when all the while his retirement is to be incessantly hurried with the violence of a madman after a pack of yelping hounds; or brutally murdering whole months of delicious time in noisy laughter, wine, and ribaldry, with Sir Jolly Timber-scutt, 'Squire Humdrum, and the rest of the club of gentlemen sportsmen.

Sir Modish Whimsy, from attaining the honour of being a City-Knight, has commenced an adept in the present reigning fashions and elegancies of the *beau-monde*, and has been at the most elaborate pains and expence to spoil and disfigure one of the most pleasant seats in the county. The family hall, a venerable rural structure, overspread with verdant ivy, and open to the light with lofty projecting windows, is exchanged for a formal navel front of modern brick or stucco, and darkened with a score of Venetian blinds; the rooms stripped of their comely arras and plain substantial furniture, and embellished with all the unsuited ornaments of courtly state and luxury. And to banish nature and delight entirely from his dwelling, his spacious acres, adorned once with rows of graceful trees, are nothing now but a waste of gravel-walks and naked serpentine grass plots. Thus art is suffered to destroy nature, which should only show herself in a studied concealment, with the modest distance of a waiting hand-maid, to assist her in her simple decorations.

There are another unfortunate species of these country exoticks, that move in me a degree of pity. A citizen of easy circumstances cannot indulge himself in the pleasures of some little quiet retirement near town, but he presently draws upon himself a burthen some increase of charges, and the whole train of his acquaintance. It is enough that a man lives in the same street with you, as a neighbour, though little more than an absolute stranger to you in town, to induce him to pay you an intimate visit at your villa; and he would accuse himself of incivility, if at any time he passed within a mile of you, and did not show his respect, by imposing himself, and perhaps a friend

or two besides, upon you, for a dinner, or an evening. The pleasure a person, under these circumstances, proposes to himself in the indulgence of his private thoughts, or the retired enjoyment of his family, is subject to interruption and disappointment upon every occasion. I remember Sir John Vanbrugh, in a piece of dramatick satire on this very subject, makes one of his speakers give a very odd piece of advice to his friend, who was complaining under (such an embarrassment). "The best way (says he) is to do what is done when a town is on fire; blow up your house, that the mischief may run no farther; or turn it into an inn, by the name of Pasty-Hall, with an old rusty sword, hung up at the gate for a sign, with this inscription in charcoal, *At the Sword Royal, Entertainment for Man and Horse.*"

But among the whole tribe of fashionable *non-entities*, who have been seduced by custom into the wrong choice of country pleasures, the most miserable condition is that of a modern fine lady. About ten, perhaps, she is obliged to rise, and lose at least the enjoyment of two of her very best sleeping hours to receive her husband's visitors, and afford him the consolation of her company at the tea-table. From breakfast till dinner, she is a miserable creature, the forlornest of all her species, and is content to submit to the penance of a solitary walk in the garden, or to mortify herself with looking inattentively over half a page of some insipid author, unless she have the felicity of a few obliging friends near her, to assist in making a diverting party at cards, to kill odious time in this most insupportable season of it. From four till seven, she is wholly employed in dressing, and is hurried away in her coach to the assembly, or a visit, the only relief left among people of breeding and fashion, to alleviate that melancholy thing called solitude, and the intolerable company of *one's self*; that are the odious inconveniences of the country. Any time after two the next morning, she is disposed to take the refreshments of a temperate rest, and indulge the sweet hours of sleep till the approaching noon, to prepare for the fatigues of a new day.

To me how eligible a destination is a life of perfect retirement, and the enjoyment

enjoyment of uncorrupted Nature in her plainest, simplest charms. To partake of the healthy pleasures of moderate food, early rest, the sweet walk of a Morning, the entertainment of an instructive author, or agreeable conversation, in the sultry and less pleasing season of the day: to close the innocent happy hours of it with the diversion of a gentle ride in the evening, or the mild and harmless recreation of the contemplative angle, and to fill up the several intermediate spaces and opportunities of time and life, in conscientiously discharging all the active duties of the Christian, the husband, the parent, the neighbour, and the friend. With these considerations of the calm content, and undisturbed delights of a private and lowly condition, I do not

wonder that our good Queen Elizabeth wished herself a milk-maid in the month of May, because (as she observed) "they are not troubled with cares, but sing sweetly all day, and sleep securely all the night." A life of rural happiness brings man nearest to the state of his original paradise. "The sun, in our climate at least (says the polite Sir William Temple) has somewhat in it reviving: a fair day is a kind of sensual pleasure, and of all others most innocent." My fondness for every thing belonging to the country prevails on me to own I have the weakness to please myself in wishing (with the good but unfortunate Sir Thomas Overbury) "That I may be buried in the spring, and have store of flowers stuck round about my winding-sheet."

RUSTICUS.

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE V.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 104.)

BY the adoption of the system of policy noticed in the preceding Lecture, Alfred flattered himself that he should not only repair the waste of people which continual wars had occasioned in his kingdom, but that the naturalized Danes would not think it their interest to invite over any more of their countrymen. The motives for requiring re-inforcements were formerly to conquer and divide the plunder; but the object was now changed, and the conquered Danes quietly settled in England, wanted no sharers in the privileges accorded to them by their new sovereign.

Yet our prudent monarch took every necessary care to prevent fresh disturbances from those common disturbers of the repose of Europe the Danish nation. Observing that their successes had been owing to the want of ships to defend the coasts, he laboured incessantly to form a kind of navy, answerable to the little skill the English had at that time in the arts of ship-building and navigation. His fleets were soon ready, as they consisted of little better than gallies, which however drawing but little water, though they could not make a voyage, or undertake any offensive enterprise were admirably cal-

culated to defend the coasts, the Danes being obliged to quit their heavy ships, and to embark their forces for landing, in boats. His attention was next bestowed on repairing and fortifying all the neglected castles, and tenable places on the sea shore, so that he did not leave a single port open to the invaders except London, which by agreement had been put into the possession of his Danish subjects. Having repeated proofs of their disloyalty, and that no treaties could restrain them from a treasonable correspondence with their piratical countrymen, who were continually coming up the river, and committing depredations on the counties of Kent and Essex, he found himself under a necessity to seize the city of London by force of arms, which he effected in the year 886, and immediately fortified it against the Danes, and made his son-in-law Ethelred governor, with the title of Earl of Mercia.

It was about this time, that Alfred attained the meridian of his power and renown; having no enemy to contend with, he turned his thoughts to political objects worthy his elevated genius; he cultivated the milder arts of peace, and acquired as great reputation by his abilities as a legislator and statesman,

is by his military exploits. He appointed general assemblies of the states, of the nation, consisting of the nobility, clergy, and gentry, to be held at London, which thus became the metropolis of England, and afterwards the seat of government. He divided the kingdom into shires and counties; he administered justice in person frequently; he caused it to be administered impartially by others, when and where he could not be present; he instituted the trial by juries; he reformed and abridged the laws; he encouraged agriculture and trade by liberal rewards, and the force of example, his courtiers applying themselves to husbandry; he patronised learning, by founding the University of Oxford, and by sending to all parts of Europe not only for learned men, but for collections of valuable books; in a word, he invited artificers, manufacturers, and the professors of the finer arts to quit their native countries and settle in his dominions. Thus, neither arts, agriculture, nor commerce escaped his active zeal for the good of his country. Yet amidst all these cares he found time to encourage study by his own example, for he wrote a treatise on morality. But what principally exalts the character of this patriotick king above that of most of his predecessors and successors in England, or any other country, is, his inviolable attachment to public liberty. It was the desire of Alfred to secure the freedom of his subjects by enforcing the laws; to so eminent a degree, that fraud, robbery, and murder were little known in the peaceable part of his reign: he sowed all around him the seeds of virtue and happiness; unfortunately, too many obstacles prevented them from taking root, and they were almost entirely destroyed in the reigns of future princes. Alfred the good, and justly surnamed the Great, by foreign historians as well as our own, finished his mortal career of glory in the month of October, A. D. 900, in the fifty-third year of his age, and the thirtieth of his reign. He had two sons and three daughters; he was succeeded on the throne by Edward his eldest son; Ethelwald his other son, the youngest of all his children, was educated for the church. Ethelseda his eldest daughter, married Ethelred Earl of Mercia, Governor of London.

Ethelgiva his second daughter, became Abbess of the Convent of Nuns he founded in the Isle of Athelney, the place of his retreat; and his youngest daughter Elfrida or Ethelwith married Baldwin Earl of Flanders.

EDWARD, whom historians have stiled the Elder, to distinguish him from Edward the Confessor, though he was the lineal heir to the crown, did not obtain it but by the free election of the people assembled for that purpose at Kingston upon Thames, by Plegmond, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other nobles of his late father's council. Notwithstanding this free election, and the solemnity of his coronation in the presence of all the chief men of the realm; a party found means assisted secretly by the Danes, to set up Ethelwald a son of Ethelbert, Alfred's elder brother, as a pretender to the crown; and the suppression of the rebellion in his favour employed the first five years of Edward's reign; it terminated in the death of Ethelwald who was slain in a pitched battle against the king in the year 905. In military skill Edward was little inferior to Alfred, but he fell far short of him in political abilities; it must be mentioned however to his honour, that during the short interval of peace between the rebellion, and a fresh invasion of the Danes, he showed the same disposition for cultivating the arts of peace, by raising the school of Cambridge to an university.

In the year 917, the restless Danish subjects broke out into open rebellion, and suddenly attacked the king's forces in Oxfordshire and other parts of the kingdom; and the following year, a large body of their countrymen invaded the Welsh and English coasts, entering the mouth of the Severn, and committing horrid ravages. Edward repulsed them several times, but they returned year after year, and found means to seduce the Welsh princes, and the King of Scotland into alliances with them: thus was the reign of this monarch made a series of internal commotions which kept him almost continually in the field. His valour in the end was crowned with success; he reduced Constantine III. King of Scotland to the humiliating condition of becoming his vassal; and having taken Thamesford, a fort erected in Bedfordshire, by storm, he

he put the Danish king and his attendant nobles to the sword, which proved a fatal blow to the Danes for some time; but he did not long enjoy the fruits of his victories, for he died in the year 925, not quite two years after the reduction of Scotland.

Edward's family deserve our particular attention, for we shall find that by their means he became connected with the most respectable powers of Europe. By his first wife Edgwynta he had two sons, Alfred, who died before him, and Athelstan who succeeded him. By his second wife he had two sons, Ethelwold who died about the same time as his father, and Edwin who died in the next reign. He had also six daughters by this marriage, two of whom lived and died single; the other four were disposed of in marriage to the following princes. Charles the Simple, and Hugh Capet, Kings of France. Otho I. Emperor of Germany; and a duke whose territories lay near the Alps. By his third wife Elgiva, he had Edmund and Edred who ascended the throne, and two daughters, the eldest of whom retired to a convent, and the other was married to Lewis Prince of Guicene.

ATHELSTAN was elected by the people in the same manner as his father, and the crown was set upon his head at the same place, which ceremony was scarcely over, when some of the discontented nobility, calling his legitimacy in question (his mother being only a poor shepherdess, to whom it was said his father was not married) formed a secret conspiracy to dethrone him and put out his eyes. Alfred, the chief conspirator, was seized by means of intelligence of the plot conveyed to the king, and being sent to Rome to purge himself of his guilt before the Pope, died there suddenly. The next disturbance at the beginning of this reign proceeded from the turbulent Danish subjects who took up arms and surprised the city of York. Athelstan warded off this blow, by a treaty of alliance with Sithric the Danish King of Northumberland to whom he gave his sister Edgitha in marriage. Upon his death, Athelstan favoured the pretensions of Earnulph his brother to the exclusion of Guthric his son, upon which the latter took up arms against him in conjunction with the King of

Scotland. Athelstan equal to his father in the field, generally proved victorious, he subdued Constantine who sued for peace in the most submissive manner, but no treaties could bind him, and he soon after entered into a grand confederacy against the English monarch. The powers engaged in this confederacy were Constantine, Owen King of the Cumbrian Britons, and Anlaff brother to Guthric, who by force of arms had acquired a settlement in Ireland and the title of King, as to Guthric he had turned pirate, and lived entirely at sea.

Some historians mention another rival set up against Athelstan, in the person of Edwin his half brother, and they add, that the king, jealous of the virtues of this amiable prince, and conscious of his own illegitimacy, got him accused by suborned witnesses of being concerned in Alfred's conspiracy, upon which he was sentenced to be put on board a leaky vessel and to be thus exposed, with only two attendants, to the dangers of the sea, into which he threw himself to avoid a lingering death by hunger. The uncertainty that rests upon the life of this prince after Athelstan came to the throne, seems to justify the story of his death, discredited by other writers.

In 938, Anlaff the chief, being the most powerful of the confederacy, landed a considerable force from Ireland in Scotland, and being joined by the King of Scotland, they failed for the Humber, where Owen the petty prince of Cumberland united his forces with theirs. The combined army on receiving intelligence that the king was advancing towards them, resolved to march directly to meet him. One of the most bloody battles that had ever been fought in Britain in those times ensued, in which the King gained the day, but with so great a loss that it could hardly be called a victory. However the confederates were obliged to retire in great confusion to their ships, and never made any further attempt to disturb his reign.

Athelstan then turned his arms against the Welsh whom he punished for the assistance they had given to the confederates. He also embarked on board his fleet, which had proved successful against that of the confederates and expelled the Cornish Britons from their

their disloyalty from Exeter and the neighbouring countries, obliging them to retire to Cornwall where he shut them up within very narrow boundaries. On his return from this expedition he took the isles of Scilly from the Danes.

Before we close this reign, it will be necessary to resume the history of France, connected with it by domestic alliances.

In Lecture IV. we left France in the hands of Eudes Count of Paris, who acted as guardian for Charles the Simple, and we noticed the fresh partitions of that kingdom, which occasioned the subversion of the French empire in the West. A party at length resolving that Charles should no longer remain in a state of dependance on Eudes, the Count was obliged to acknowledge his lawful sovereign and to share with him the government of a dismembered kingdom: we call it so, because at this time Count Raoul or Rodolph erected Burgundy *Transjurana* into an independent monarchy including Bugei, Savoy, Geneva and part of Switzerland; and the son of Duke Boson ruled over another petty kingdom called Arles, in his father's reign, but under him, distinguished by the title of the kingdom of Burgundy *Cisjurana*, from its situation with respect to Mount Jura. Eudes died in 898, and Charles unable to govern alone, soon increased the troubles of the state. The nobles all aiming at independance, formed powerful factions in opposition to each other and to their weak sovereign. Rollo the famous Norman chief, taking advantage of these intestine commotions landed with a considerable force at Rouen, took it by surprise, and at length became so formidable that Charles the Simple, in imitation of Alfred, invited the Normans to settle in France, and offered his daughter to Rollo in marriage, if he would be a convert to Christianity. But here lay the difference, when Alfred granted a settlement to the Danes, he was almost adored by all his subjects, while Charles the Simple was universally detested and despised by his ambitious nobles, so that he only added to the number of his enemies by admitting the Normans. Rollo and his soldiers, to whom all religions were

equally indifferent, followed the line of interest, and obtained the cession of Bretagne, till the provinces allowed by the marriage treaty could be cultivated. In short, Rollo, worthy to be the founder of a state, blended the soft manners of the French with the ferocity of the Normans, and encouraged his subjects to apply themselves to agriculture instead of piracy; by this policy he gave them a relish for social life, and Normandy was civilized through the medium of his conquests and establishment in France.

As for Charles he was totally governed by Haganon, an odious minister, and being equally despised by his own subjects and by the Normans, Robert the brother of the late Count Eudes formed a conspiracy against him, which broke out into an open rebellion in 922, when Charles to appease the people dismissed his minister, but the Archbishop of Rheims a few months after set the crown upon the head of Robert, who did not long survive his usurpation, for he was slain in battle, and his son Hugh the Great or the Abbot, who might have seized the throne (for Charles was a prisoner to Count Hubert de Veronandes, who had decoyed him under the pretence of assisting him) chose to bestow it on Raoul King of Burgundy *Transjurana*, who in 929 gained over the principal nobility by large bribes, and among the rest Count Hubert, to whom he gave the county of Laon as a reward for his treachery to the unfortunate Charles. The wretched king died the same year in prison.

Raoul died in 936, and Hugh the Abbot dreading the odium of usurpation, sent to England to recall the Louis D'Outremer the Son of Charles the Simple, whom he placed upon the throne, but allowed him only the pomp of royalty, and the moment he attempted to exercise authority he put him under confinement. Two years after, this powerful Abbot sent a solemn embassy to Athelstan to demand his sister Ethelda in marriage for his son Hugh Capet, a prince of an aspiring genius, whom we shall see ascending the throne upon the ruins of the house of Charlemagne, and founding the third dynasty of the French monarchy.

(To be continued in our next.)

DEPOPULATION

DEPOPULATION THE CONSEQUENCE OF LUXURY.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Lately passed some time in a little village distant about sixty miles from London, consisting of near one hundred houses. It is entirely out of the line of trade, and was inhabited by a race of men who followed the primeval profession of husbandry for many generations. Though strangers to opulence, they were unacquainted with distress; few of them were ever known either to acquire a fortune, or to die in indigence. By long intercourse and frequent marriages they were all become in a manner one family; and when the work of the day was done, passed the evenings innocently and agreeably in visits to each other. The poor traveller and the stranger always found the arms of hospitality extended to embrace them. The stated days of festivity throughout the year were duly observed, and various rural pastimes added to their happiness at those seasons.

Upon my first arrival, I enjoyed a secret pleasure in observing the felicity of this little community. The cheerfulness of the aged, and the blooming beauty of the young, was no disagreeable change to a man whose whole life had been spent in cities. But my satisfaction was soon destroyed, when I understood that they were shortly to leave this abode of felicity of which they and their ancestors had been in possession time immemorial, and that they had received orders to seek for a new habitation. I was informed that a merchant of immense fortune called a Nabob, in London, who had lately purchased the estate on which they lived, intended to lay the whole out in a feat of pleasure for himself; and to turn the best lands into a park. I stayed till the day on which they were compelled to move, and I own I never felt so sincere a concern before.

I was grieved to see a generous, virtuous race of men, who should be considered as the strength and the ornament of their country, torn from their little habitations, and driven out to meet poverty and hardships among strangers. No longer to earn and en-

joy the fruits of their labours, they were now going to toil as hirelings under some rigid master, to flatter the opulent for a precarious meal, and to leave their children the inheritance of want and slavery. The modest matron followed her husband in tears and often looked back on the little mansion, where she had passed her life in innocence, and to which she was never more to return; while the beautiful daughter parted for ever from her lover, who was now become too poor to support her as his wife. All connexions of kindred were now irreparably broken, their neat gardens, and well cultivated fields were left in desolation. *Strata jacent passim hominumque boumque labores.*

Such was their misery, and I could wish that this was the only instance of such migrations of late. But I am informed that nothing is at present more common than such revolutions. In almost every part of the kingdom the laborious husbandman has been reduced, and the lands are now occupied by some general undertaker, or turned into inclosures destined for the purpose of pleasure, of amusement, or luxury. Wherever the traveller turns, while he sees one part of the inhabitants becoming immensely rich, he sees the other growing miserably poor, and the happy equality of condition now entirely removed.

Let others felicitate their country upon foreign commerce, and the extension of our Indian territories; for my part, this introduction of wealth gives me but little satisfaction. Foreign commerce, as it can be managed only by a few, tends proportionably to enrich only a few; neither moderate fortunes nor moderate abilities can carry it on; thus it tends rather to the accumulation of immense wealth in the hands of some, than to a diffusion of it among all; it is calculated rather to make individuals rich, than to make the aggregate happy.

Wherever we turn our eyes, we shall find those governments that have pursued foreign commerce with too much assiduity,

affiduity, at length becoming aristocratical, and the immense property thus necessarily acquired by some, has swallowed up the liberties of all. Venice, Genoa, and Holland, are little better at present than retreats for tyrants and prisons for slaves. The great indeed boast of their liberties there, and they have liberty. The poor boast of liberty but groan under the most rigorous oppression.

A country thus parcelled out among the rich is of all others the most miserable. The great, in themselves, perhaps, are not so bad as they are generally represented, but I have almost constantly found the dependents and favourites of the great, strangers to every sentiment of honour and generosity. Wretches, who by giving up their own dignity to those above them, insolently exact the same tribute from those below. A country, therefore, where the inhabitants are thus divided into very rich and very poor, is indeed of all others the most helpless; without courage and without strength; not enjoying peace within itself, after a time, it will be unable to resist foreign invasion.

I shall conclude this letter with a picture of Italy, just before its conquest by Theodoric the Ostrogoth. "The whole country was at that time one garden of pleasure; the seats of the great men of Rome covered the face of the whole kingdom; and even their villas were supplied with provisions not of their own growth, but produced in distant countries, where they were more industrious. But in proportion as Italy was then beautiful, and its possessors rich, it was also weak and defenceless. The rough peasant and hardy husbandman had been long obliged to seek for liberty and subsistence in Britain or Gaul; and, by leaving their country, brought with them all the strength of the nation. There were none now to resist an invading army, but the slaves of the nobility or the effeminate citizens of Rome, the one without motive, the other without strength to make any opposition. They were easily, therefore, overcome, by a people more savage indeed, but far more brave than they."

Your's,

TIMON.

ON POPISH CEREMONIES.

(Continued from our January Magazine, p. 28.)

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

FINDING you have done the Protestant cause that service I wished, by inserting my first letter, on the Popish Ceremony of baptising bells, I send you a second on BLESSINGS and EXORCISMS, and I hereby give you and your readers notice of two more, one, ON RELICKS, the other, ON CONFESSIONS, which will close my correspondence. If it be asked, why I have chosen the most ridiculous parts of Popery? My answer is because our common people are the most liable to be perverted to the Romish religion, and therefore simple, plain narratives of gross absurdities are the best calculated to keep them steadfast to the religion of their country; and because the friends of the Protestant cause in their several capacities of masters and mistresses of servants will find the relation of such facts, exposing the weakness
LOND. MAG. April 1780.

and worldly selfishness of the priests of the Romish church, answer their end better than sound argument, against which the vulgar will be fortified by the sophistry of those priests.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

Cambridge, THEOPHILUS.
April 2, 1780.

ON BLESSINGS.

IT is a matter of inexpressible satisfaction that the Protestants of England, owing to the constitutional statutes against the Papists (lately most impolitically repealed) had so far forgotten the superstitious practices of the church of Rome, that at present the relation of them is a matter of novelty and astonishment to them. But on the other hand it is become more necessary now as the Popish emissaries are let loose
amongst

X

amongst us, and will impudently deny the existence of such ceremonies as expose their profession to ridicule, to lay before the publick, the most glaring as they are practised at this day in Popish countries, and to authenticate them from the Roman RITUAL. That is to say, from the service book of the church of Rome, now in use by authority of the Pope, in all cathedrals, parish churches, chapels, and convents. I shall in the first place give you the form of blessing of eggs at Easter.

“Subveniat, quasumus Domine, tua benedictionis gratia, huic ovorum creatura, ut cibis salubris fiat fidelibus tuis, in tuarum gratiarum actione sumentibus, ob resurrectionem Domini nostri Jesu Christi, qui tecum vivit & regnat, &c. Et aspergat aqua benedicta.”

TRANSLATION.

“Let, we beseech thee, O Lord! the grace of thy blessing descend upon this creature EGGS, that it may become wholesome food to thy faithful, receiving them with giving thanks to thee, for the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, who liveth and reigneth with thee, &c.—Let him (the priest) besprinkle them with holy water.”

That we may not be deluded by the artifice of saying that this is no more than a common grace before meals, my correspondent on his travels, informs me, that being present at a convent where this ceremony was to be performed at Easter 1779, he desired the priest, with whom he was intimate, to leave out the sprinkling with holy water, declaring in that case, that it would remove his scruples with respect to the rest of the benediction; but though the prospect of converting (as they call it) a man of letters to their religion was in view, he replied, he durst not, for the people would inform against him, and he should be suspended as well as otherwise punished by his superiors. But to put the matter out of doubt, with respect to the extreme superstition of those ceremonies, and the selfish views of the popes, cardinals, and other orders of the Romish priesthood in suffering them to subsist, I shall subjoin a few others, which as well as the exorcisms to follow, are all paid for by merchants, traders, soldiers, sailors, farmers, and all other classes of people concerned in their supposed effects.

In the same ritual there are Blessings for houses, for ships, for swords, for the new fruits of the earth, for the nuptial bed, for horses, for asses, and in a word for all sorts of beasts that are sick. The form of words used at these benedictions, is thus set down, in the Appendix to the Roman ritual.

“Primo Anamalia aspergantur aqua benedicta; postea sacerdos dicat;

“Misericordiam tuam Domine, supplices exoramus, ut hec animalia, quæ gravi infirmitate vexantur, tuâ benedictione sanentur, &c.—Aspergant itorum aqua benedicta.”

TRANSLATION.

“First, The beasts must be sprinkled with holy water; and then let the priest say,

“We humbly implore thy mercy, O Lord, that these living creatures, which are troubled with great infirmity, may by thy blessing be healed, &c. Let them again be sprinkled with holy water.”

It is remarkable, that in their other benedictions they make but one asperision of holy water, but in this they use two, the one at the beginning the other at the end of the ceremony.

There is another rite of the church of Rome, which is still more ridiculous than the Blessings; this is their exorcising of rats, caterpillars, flies, and other insects between the feasts of Easter and the Ascension. A priest who renounced the errors of the Church of Rome, and became a good protestant gives the following account of this superstitious, but profitable ceremony:

“I have assisted very often, both in France and Italy at the performing of this ceremony, and herein I can say, that I have been among the number of fools: true it is, that it was for our advantage; for we were well paid for our pains. We go from one farm to another, from one country-house to another, and almost upon every piece of ground we repeat our exorcisms. We bespeak these little insects, no otherwise than if they were reasonable creatures and make use of the name of God to adjure them.

“Adjuro vos per Deum Sanctum, per Deum Vivum, per Deum Omnipotentem,” &c. &c.

TRANSLATION.

“I adjure you by the Holy God, by the Living God, by the Almighty God,

God, to depart these grounds, and to get you gone to the desert and waste places, where you may not be in a condition to hurt any one, nor the fruits of the earth."

(If this be not to take the name of God in vain, I do not know what is.) Besides, all this was nothing but mere labour in vain, because there was not so much as one poor worm or caterpillar, that offered to budge from its place for all this farce. When we were quite tired with *exorcising*, we went to refresh ourselves at the first farm that was next to us, where the good country people did not fail to fet before us the best of what they had. We found some amongst them, however, that were no fools; they told us, if they did not take the pains themselves to rid the trees of the caterpillars our exorcisms would stand them in poor stead. We reproved them for their want of faith which rendered the pains we took unprofitable to them. The greatest part of the peasants by way of acknowledgement, for these *exorcisms*, send all their first fruits to the priests that have officiated, so that we always had the first fruits of every season.

I was once invited by a noble Venetian to pass the time of the vintage with him in the country at his house of pleasure, two miles from *Rovigo*, in the *Polesine*. When we arrived there, there were a kind of flies, which (as they said) were fallen from the sky, and did much mischief; they sucked and devoured all the grapes that were not yet ripe. The noble Venetian desired me to accompany the curate of the parish, in order to *exorcise* them. Accordingly we went with five or six more priests. The heat was so excessive that we were forced to go for shelter into every hovel we met with in the fields. Now it happened by mischance that he who carried the holy water (whether by his having drank much, or otherways) fell asleep in a cave where he had retired to cool himself. We did not observe his not following us, till we had walked almost a mile to a certain field, where we were to *exorcise*. Here we began to call for our holy water, without which nothing was to be done; but the man was not to be found, and we were obliged to send somebody to seek for him with all

speed. We stayed there near an hour expecting him, during which time the flies stung us so terribly that our faces and hands were all over blood; they plainly showed by this, their rudeness, and that they did not care a rush for our exorcisms; accordingly in our own defence, we dispatched them as quick as possible, and with all expedition returned home. These insects we found discharged their fury during the heat of the day, for towards evening one might safely walk abroad, without being molested by them, and then it was, that we went and recommenced our *exorcisms*, though without the least success, for the flies still persisted to make the same havock as before, until a continual rain of four or five days killed and swept them all away better than all the holy water in the world.

I went at another time, during my residence at *Bononia*, to exorcise the insects in that country, accompanied by a curate, who was a droll fellow, and laughed at the credulity of the people while he pocketed their money. He did not tie himself down to the ritual or form prescribed by the church, but made his own comments upon every thing; sometimes he spoke to the *ants*; sometimes to the *grasshoppers*; at others, to the *rats*, *lizards*, and *worms*. He banished them all, one after another, to the several countries he designed should be the places of their exile. The *moles* he ordered to travel to the *Antarctic* pole. He had scarcely pronounced this sentence when a *mole* came forth from under its little hillock, whereupon our comical curate cried out—"Courage, my friends! look, there's one of them ready to begin his march." But the mole, it seems, had no mind for so long a journey, and therefore ran into another hole not far distant. One of the peasants followed it, and kneeling down peeped into the hole, and turning to the curate, said, very innocently—"Pray, Sir, is this the *Antarctic* pole?" We could not forbear laughing; but as this was diametrically opposite to that gravity which it is necessary to assume upon these occasions, we begged of him to desist from his drollery, however it was all in vain, being so natural to him that he could not resist it. I have been present at many other exorcisms and benedictions of this kind. The priests

are very willing and ready to officiate or assist at them, as it is an employment equally pleasant and profitable. For by these means, they take the freedom to enter into all the country-houses of the nobility and gentry, and into their gardens, where they never fail of being well entertained. At the time of vintage they go and bless the wine in the vats; and on the festival of

St. Martin they bless it in the cellar, to prevent its turning sour."

I might proceed to relate to you, a great number of other benedictions and exorcisms, to show you the abuse that is made of them by the priests of the church of Rome; but because I fear dwelling too long upon one subject, I shall here leave you in expectation of my next on RELICKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT has been often observed, and which is more to the purpose, it is uncontestedly true, that there is and indeed always has been a kind of fashion in reading. In one age, large Histories have been admired, and even the lives of particular persons have been swelled into folios. In another, abridgements have been in vogue, and every thing was to be compressed like Homer's *Iliad* into a nutshell. Then Romances came into play; and especially such as had a mixture of true and false history. But these received their death's wound from the pen of the incomparable Boileau. Memoirs and Novels appeared next upon the stage; and, to say the truth, have not yet made their exit. But, after all, the favourite reading of our times is Anecdotes. But if some supercilious critic should take it in his head to ask what are anecdotes? I doubt many a modern reader, though very well versed in the study, would be at a loss for an answer; and, to speak candidly, it is not very easy to be given. The simple and plain reply to the question is, an Anecdote is a fact, or remark, or an observation, not hitherto published. The *Memoirs* of Philip de Comines were, in their day, a treasure of Anecdotes; so is Burnet's *History of his own Times*, and the Earl of Clarendon's *History of his own Life*. For though all these books contain a great deal of publick history that was known before, yet they likewise contain abundance of passages that were unknown before their publication.

But, though novelty in truth is the very essence of Anecdotes; yet there are some other circumstances requisite to make it agreeable. It must not only be new, but it must be likewise of some importance. Thomas Hearne, of la-

borious memory, has produced to the view of the learned, many things that had long slept; and if not disturbed by him, would have slept for ever in the dark bosom of oblivion; and yet Thomas was never thought a writer of Anecdotes. Sometimes, however, importance may be dispensed with, provided they are curious and well told. In respect to Anecdotes, the manner is as much to be considered as the matter; nay, sometimes more, for an old story prettily told, and handsomely embellished, shall pass with the shrewdest wit for an anecdote, just as calf's head, properly seasoned and elegantly dished up, shall please even critical palates, and be allowed the name of turtle.

There is indeed, a certain ingredient, which is generally thought to give the grand zest to Anecdotes, and that is Satire. Whether it be owing to the natural malignity of mankind, to self-love, to a certain species of pride, or to whatever other cause; so it is, that a story which lessens the character of a great man, exposes the reputation of a heroine, or discovers the weakness of one who has been universally celebrated for wisdom, is too commonly well received. But though in some cases this may give a high relish, and an extreme poignancy to an Anecdote, it is by no means essential. On the contrary, to a delicate taste, the rescuing an injured and illustrious name from calumny, the detecting false history; or even setting a fact of a dubious nature in a full and clear light, will be allowed to have yet more merit; for upon the whole, in defiance of all half critics and false connoisseurs, I venture to assert, that the true test and touchstone of an Anecdote is truth.

An

An author must be allowed to deal very honourably with his readers, who in his prefatory address furnishes them with rules for criticising his own writings; though, perhaps, his real motive may be to point out the merit of his performances. There are few things that may not be considered in very different lights, and, which is not so commonly observed, are seen in very different forms, according to the construction of their eyes; I mean the mental eyes of those who consider them. The principal aim, after all, of these introductory remarks, is to convey to the reader's knowledge, the many difficulties that occur in making a valuable collection of anecdotes. It requires, I will not pretend to enumerate how many and how great powers of the mind; but this I may surely have leave to say, that if the marvellous may be easily mistaken for the important, the whimsical for the curious, and obloquy for satire; it is no slight task, more especially in so enlightened an age as the present, to offer a miscellany of anecdotes to the publick view. This, however, is what I undertake with a sincere and earnest desire to please every candid and sensible peruser; and at the same time, I faithfully promise, for my own sake as well as theirs, to make my bow and retire, whenever I find my endeavours vain, and that I can please no longer.

TOUCHSTONE.

Queen-Square, April 9.

A CHINESE ANECDOTE.

(Applicable to England at this time.)

AS in every thing else, with which they have at any time meddled, so in reference to the affairs of China, the *Jesuits* in effect engrossed the whole detail to themselves; in so much, that we scarce know there are any other writers, at least of eminence, upon that subject. Yet in reality, the Spanish dominions have given admirable accounts of this justly celebrated empire, which are so much the more valuable, as they are written with great impartiality and perspicuity, without either magnifying the Chinese learning extravagantly, or treating that nation as barbarians, to whom they have taught civility as well as the Christian faith. The following history extracted by one of these fathers, from a Chinese author,

will afford the judicious reader an opportunity of examining, how far this sentiment is well founded.

The emperor *Te Tsong* came to the throne with great talents and a most admirable disposition. He found an old minister, *Ko Tjou Y*, who had been at the head of affairs during three reigns, and to him he confided the care of the empire, as long as he lived. When death had removed this good man, the emperor presided in his own council, and for some time was extremely happy, in a full persuasion that every thing went well, and that his subjects through the whole extent of his ample dominions, enjoyed uninterrupted felicity; which opinion he entertained, in consequence of a multitude of plausible reports to this purpose, which were presented to him from time to time, by his ministers. He was awaked from this golden dream, by a *memorial* dropped in his closet, which informed him that discontent prevailed through most of the provinces, and that like many of his predecessors, his exaltation had, unfortunately for his people, raised him above the reach of truth. He took the best measures he could to be informed as to the reality of the fact, and the result was, the confirmation of his fears, which filled him with unexpressible affliction. A faithful domestick observed it, and prevailed on him to ask the advice of *Li mie*, who after having passed with universal esteem through various high stations, had, in search of real satisfaction, embraced a voluntary retreat.

The emperor visited him with great secrecy, and having expatiated very pathetically on the circumstances of his chagrin, desired that he would deal freely with him, and point out first the true source of his misfortune, and then indicate the remedy. My prince, said the statesman, while *Ko Tjou Y*, your old minister, lived, he kept all the colleges within due bounds, and in perfect order. After his demise the *Calos* (these are the highest order of the Chinese mandarines) began, without any other merit than that, to promote their *friends* and *relations*, and they, when thus promoted, following this pernicious example, the multitude of officers is at last grown so great, that the empire is become the patrimony of the mandarines; your people in *feeding* them, are

arise; and all ranks and conditions, who draw subsistence from labour or industry, are oppressed by that government, which was instituted to sustain and protect them. The cure of this malady, must begin in yourself; reform your own household; retrench your expences; apply yourself steadily to your duty; bestow your confidence only on those who conform to your example; allow the people to represent their grievances freely; and oblige the *Caloes* to examine strictly, and see those grievances redressed. The emperor thanked him for his advice, and endeavoured to follow it. But, alas! he soon found that reformation was no easy task. His *Caloes* by new inventions continued to deceive him; the clamours of the people grew higher; and the emperor at length finding all his good intentions frustrated, resolved to call *Li mie* from his retreat; and having thus obliged him to return to court, made him *Chou Sang* or president of the council; which at first was so far from producing the salutary effects he expected, that on the contrary the storm rose higher, and several insurrections broke out in the remotest provinces, so that every thing grew worse and worse, and the whole seemed evidently and inevitably tending unto general confusion. *Te Tsong*, equally sensible of the calamity, and persuaded of the uprightness of his new minister, said to him one day, with a look of despondency, "These mischiefs, *Li mie*, proceed from the irresistible decrees of fate, and agree with those predictions, which the astrologers made, soon after I was seated on the throne." "My prince, replied the minister, leave such notions as these to the shallow credulity of the uneducated vulgar. The happiness of your subjects depends not on the blind decrees of fate, but on your conduct and mine. Without a certain fermentation there can be no refinement. Penetration, prudence, and perseverance, will gradually bring back all things into order. The day for a short space may be overcast, but the sun persisting in his course, dissipates in due time all vapours, and a little foul weather is necessary to render his brightness, when they are dispelled, the more respectable." *Li mie*, to fulfil his own preface, prosecuted his plan with indefatigable diligence, removed

some of the haughty, extravagant *Caloes*: lessened in every class the number of mandarins, revived public frugality, gave ease in many respects to the common people; banished the court pensioners; broke the connexions they had formed; suppressed the cabals they had raised; and by thus eradicating corruption, restored the empire to prosperity and peace.

The emperor himself wondered most at the amazing change, and listened willingly to the explanation the president made of his whole conduct in full council, which was now composed of *Caloes*, who unanimously seconded the wise and beneficial views of their president, and sought their own happiness in pursuing and promoting the public good. At this juncture it was, that the astrologers desired an audience of his Imperial majesty, in which they gave him a pompous detail of the auspicious omens which they had observed, and from whence they promised him a long series of fortunate years. When they were withdrawn, the *Chou Sang* rose from his seat, with an air of satisfaction, and pointing with his finger to each of the *Caloes*, "These, my prince, said he, these are the auspicious omens! the monarch who is surrounded by able, disinterested, and loyal counsellors; who knows their value, and steadily pursues their advice, need never consult the stars. Heaven will ever protect that government, which resembles its own." *Te Tsong* lived to sixty-four, survived his minister a single year, to whose memory he erected a stately monument, and left the empire of China in perfect peace, to his son *Chun Tsong*, and which was still a greater legacy, the example of his father's reign.

The true characteristics of the Chinese genius are *simplicity* and *solidity*. This is visible in their husbandry, in their arts, and in their manufactures, but more especially in their studies and in their writings. They look upon *morals*, as the most essential science; and as they prefer agriculture to all other professions, so the cultivation of the mind is, in their opinion, the great end of man. They have an idea of *virtue*, but they do not much esteem it. They have never proceeded any great length in *abstract* studies, because they value no sort of knowledge, farther than

than as it can be applied to immediate use. Upon this principle, we find them in all their compositions, attentive to *sense* rather than *style*, and instead of long discourses, they are for conveying practical wisdom, in short, detached sentences, the *truth* of which strikes the *mind*, and the *weight* of that truth, impresses it on the *memory*. I conclude with a saying of one of their sages, "He who would pursue

perfection must propose to himself one object. The parent regards only his family: the tradesman his business: the seaman his vessel: the doctor his patients: the king should bestow his whole attention on the welfare of his kingdom. Whatever divides the attention, lessens the effort, and diminishes the force, so that the end is never fully attained."

STATE PAPERS.

Hague, March 23.

SIR Joseph Yorke presented a very strong Memorial to the States General on the 21st of this month: in which, after setting forth the high estimation in which the King of Great Britain his master always held the friendship of, and alliance with the republick, which he thinks founded on the wisest and most advantageous principles for both nations, he enumerates the various points in which the States have violated the treaties subsisting between them and Great Britain, by granting convoys to naval stores going to France, &c. He then mentions the absolute silence the States have kept as to the formal demand of the stipulated succours from the republick, and concludes with declaring, "That notwithstanding all this, the king his master cannot think that the States General mean to abandon a system which has been supported with such success and glory for upwards of a century, and therefore authorises him, as his ambassador, to confer with the States, in order to regulate every thing in an amicable manner; but that if their High Mightinesses were determined to break the alliance with Great Britain, things would bear another face, and the king his master would with regret be obliged to take other measures than he had hitherto done, and look upon the republick in no other light than as any other neutral power. In consequence of which he had orders to declare, in the most friendly, but yet in the most serious manner, that if the States General did not, in the course of three weeks from the day of the presentation of this Memorial, give a satisfactory answer relative to the succours which have been demanded up-

wards of eight months, his majesty would look upon such conduct as breaking off the alliance on the part of their High Mightinesses, and in consequence should only consider the United Provinces as a neutral power, not privileged by any particular treaties, and should suspend till further orders all the stipulations of the treaties made in favour of the subjects of the republick, particularly those of the treaty of 1674, and should only keep to the right of nations, by which all neutral and unprivileged nations govern themselves."

Hague, March 30.

THE States General have by their agent, Mr. Vanden Burgh Van Spiersing Hock, given the following provisional answer to the English ambassador's Memorial: "That their High Mightinesses are very desirous to coincide with the wishes of his British Majesty, by giving a positive answer to the Memorial delivered by his ambassador, but that their High Mightinesses foresee, that from the nature of the government of the republick, it is impossible to return an answer in three weeks time, as the Memorial must be deliberated upon by the different provinces, and their resolutions waited for. That their High Mightinesses are assured his Majesty would not with rigorously to keep to the before-mentioned time, that their High Mightinesses might be able to, conclude upon an answer in a manner conformable to the constitution of the republick, in which they had no right to make any alteration, and they promise to accelerate the deliberations upon that head as much as possible." It is further said, that the English ambassador having read this answer, excused himself from accepting

accepting of it on account of the king his master's orders, but said he did not doubt but that the representations which Count Welderen had orders to make to his court, would entirely fulfil the intentions of their High Mightinesses. It is also said, that Sir Joseph Yorke communicated this his answer to the States General on the 28th of this month in a conference.

The following is a Declaration from the Empress of Russia to the Courts of London, Versailles, and Madrid.

“THE Empress of all the Russias has so fully manifested her sentiments of equity and moderation, and has given such evident proofs during the course of the war that she supported against the Ottoman Porte, of the regard she has for the rights of neutrality and the liberty of universal commerce, as all Europe can witness. This conduct, as well as the principles of impartiality that she has displayed during the present war, justly inspires her with the fullest confidence, that her subjects would peaceably enjoy the fruits of their industry, and the advantages belonging to a neutral nation. Experience has nevertheless proved the contrary. Neither the above-mentioned considerations, nor the regard to the rights of nations, have prevented the subjects of her Imperial Majesty from being often molested in their navigation, and stopped in their operations by those of the belligerent powers.

These hindrances to the liberty of trade in general, and to that of Russia in particular, are of a nature to excite the attention of all neutral nations. The Empress finds herself obliged therefore to free it by all the means compatible with her dignity and the well-being of her subjects; but before she puts this into execution, and with a sincere intention to prevent any future infringements, she thought it but just to publish to all Europe the principles she means to follow, which are the properest to prevent any misunderstanding, or any occurrences that may occasion it. Her Imperial Majesty does it with the more confidence, as she finds these principles coincident with the primitive right of nations, which every people may reclaim, and which

the belligerent powers cannot invalidate without violating the laws of neutrality, and without disavowing the maxims they have adopted in the different treaties and publick engagements.

They are reducible to the following points:

First, That all neutral ships may freely navigate from port to port, and on the coasts of nations at war.

Secondly, That the effects belonging to the subjects of the said warring powers shall be free in all neutral vessels, except contraband merchandize.

Thirdly, That the Empress, as to the specification of the above mentioned merchandize, holds to what it mentioned in the 10th and 11th articles of her treaty of commerce with Great Britain, extending her obligations to all the powers at war.

Fourthly, That to determine what is meant by a blocked-up port, this is only to be understood of one which is so well kept in by the ships of the power that attacks it, and which keep their places, that it is dangerous to enter into it.

Fifthly, That these principles serve as a rule for proceedings and judgements upon the legality of prizes.

Her Imperial Majesty, in making these points publick, does not hesitate to declare, that to maintain them, and to protect the honour of her flag, the security of the trade and navigation of her subjects, she has prepared the greatest part of her marine forces. This measure will not however influence the strict neutrality she does observe, and will observe, so long as she is not provoked and forced to break the bounds of moderation and perfect impartiality. It will be only in this extremity that her fleet will have orders to go wherever honour, interest, and need may require.

In giving this solemn assurance with the usual openness of her character, the Empress cannot do other than promise herself that the belligerent powers, convinced of the sentiments of justice and equity which animate her, will contribute towards the accomplishments of these salutary purposes, which manifestly tend to the good of all nations,

nations, and to the advantage even of those at war. In consequence of which, her Imperial Majesty will furnish her commanding officers with instructions

conformable to the above-mentioned principles, founded upon the primitive laws of people, and so often adopted in their conventions."

POLITICAL SQUIBS.

THE CREED OF A PATRIOT.

March 18th, 1780.

I BELIEVE that all ministers of state for the time being are rogues; that the devil resides in the bag of each Secretary of State, in the pocket of the First Lord of the Treasury, and in the purse of a Chancellor; and that from each of these places he suggests all the measures pursued by each of those persons respectively.

1. I BELIEVE that all ministers of state for the time being are fools; that as the First Commissioner of the Treasury has the labour and the odium of raising the supplies, he is naturally the most profuse of publick money; that as the Secretaries of State have the greatest interest, and the best opportunities to obtain intelligence, they are the least informed; that all these four persons are the only four persons in England who are incapable of executing those offices with honour to themselves, and advantage to the publick; and that as their reputation as ministers, and happiness as Englishmen, must arise from the merit and success of their measures, they always choose the very worst possible.

3. That all ministers of state should be deprived of all lucrative sinecures, whether they possess them or not, and of those exorbitant emoluments of office, which are not more than sufficient to the support of it; that they should not be at liberty to receive any advantage from that government which they laboriously and faithfully serve; but that having passed through all the regular stages of publick office *without dismissal*, they should be finally dismissed without any provision, and left to furnish materials for a picture of Belisarius in civil life.

4. I BELIEVE that upon the *dismissal* of all ministers of state they become intelligent, informed, honest patriots, and intitled to crown grants upon the Post-office, coals, or any other levy more oppressive on the peo-

LOND. MAG. April 1780.

ple, if any such can be invented and obtained; that having been found in office wanting in temper, understanding, and oeconomy, they are the most proper persons to be forced again into the highest posts of government; and that the necessity of this intrusion is exactly in proportion to the incapacity or profligacy of the objects, and to the resistance of the crown.

5. I BELIEVE that persons who by their declarations, or by their intelligence, fomented the American rebellion; who have ridiculed, exposed or falsified the strength of England; who by their opposition to all vigorous measures encouraged the House of Bourbon to a declaration of war; who have impeded our supplies, impeached our credit, divided our counties, insulted our parliament, and violated our constitution, are the properest persons to support our reputation, conquer our enemies, relieve our grievances, and govern our country.

(Signed)

JOHN BULL, &c. &c.

THE COURTIER'S CREED.

I BELIEVE that the ministers of state, for the time being, are honest and virtuous. That the evil spirit of lucre or ambition, never inspires either Secretary of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, or the Chancellor; and that each of these persons pursues respectively the wisest and best measures to secure and extend the dignity, honour, and commerce of this nation:

I BELIEVE that the ministers of state for the time being, are inspired with superior wisdom; that as the First Commissioner of the Treasury has the labour and the odium of raising the supplies, he always manages the publick money with frugality, and never gives extravagant contracts to members of parliament, or their connexions. That as the Secretaries of State have the greatest interest and the best opportunities

Y

tunities

tunities of obtaining intelligence, they are always well informed of the measures which will be pursued by foreign nations, and the motives of them; and that they were certainly assured France and Spain would never interfere in our disputes with America, as those kingdoms could have no interest to wish to lessen our commerce, or the power created by our colonies. That all these four persons are the only four persons in England who are capable of executing those offices with advantage to themselves, and honour to the publick; and that as their reputation as ministers, and happiness as Englishmen, should arise from the merit and success of their measures, they have always chosen the wisest ends and the fittest means to obtain them.

That the ministers of state, besides the exorbitant emoluments of office, and the influence attending it, which are fully sufficient for the support of it, should provide sinecure places for their wives, their sons, and their brothers: that they should be at liberty to make all advantages from government, whether they serve it faithfully and laboriously, or not; but that having passed through thick and thin, for the purpose of corrupting parliament, and affronting all who disapprove of their conduct, they should, at last, be dismissed without losing their heads, to demonstrate to all the world that mi-

nisters are no longer responsible for measures they advise.

I BELIEVE that the ministers of state who quitted administration, and gave up all the honours and advantages of their employments, because they would not continue to countenance oppressive and destructive measures, and the utmost want of oeconomy, are the most improper persons to manage the affairs of the nation, and to promote the interests of the crown in this time of publick distress arising from the measures they had reprobated.

I BELIEVE that the persons who by their equivocal declarations of their negligence have done all in their power to create a rebellion in America; who in order to extend corruption and the influence of the crown, imposed impolitic and ineffectual taxes on that country, alarmed the minds of the colonists by bullying and threatening them, or excited their contempt by endeavouring to cajole and cheat them; who rejected their dutiful petitions, and mocked at their complaint, are the properest persons to conciliate the confidence of those distant people: that the ministers, who have disgraced and disgusted all those generals and admirals, who had confessedly the greatest abilities, are the fittest persons to support the reputation of our country, and to conquer the House of Bourbon.

AMEN.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th Day of November, 1779. Being the SIXTH Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 128.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

A Motion was made by Sir George Savile that an account of all the places held by patent from the crown, with the amount of the salaries annexed to them, and a list of the names of the persons at present holding them, be laid before the House, which after a very short debate was ordered accordingly.

He then moved, that a list of all the pensions granted by the crown and paid out of the privy purse, or the civil list, whether for life, for a term of years, or during pleasure, together with the respective names of the persons enjoying them, and the sums annually paid to them be laid before the House.

Lord Nugent and Mr. Cornwall strongly objected to this motion on the principles of delicacy, as it would expose to publick view the names and circumstances of many ladies of quality who were mostly dependent on the royal bounty, and would lose the respect paid to them by their neighbours if it was once known that they subsisted chiefly upon pensions.

Mr. Townshend considered it as a very just motion, and said if it was not complied with, there would be room to suspect that some members of parliament enjoying pensions wished to screen them from the knowledge of the House, and as for the ladies, he thought publishing

publishing to the world that they had good pensions would be the means of making their fortunes by marriage.

Lord North was replying and objecting to the motion on this principle, that the House was not competent to take notice of the expenditure of the civil list revenue, when the Speaker was taken extremely ill, upon which the House broke up, and adjourned the next day to Monday the 21st.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The Earl of Effingham moved an address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order William Parker, the printer, to be released from his imprisonment in Newgate, and to pardon him his offence. His lordship defended his motion on the principles of humanity and justice, and stated from Parker's petition, which the clerk was ordered to read, the very great severity of the punishment, totally disproportionate to the offence; comparing it at the same time with other judgements of the Court of King's Bench, particularly that against the members of the Council at Madras who deposed Lord Pigot, and were only fined 1000*l.* each, without imprisonment.

The Earl of Abingdon seconded the motion, alleging that it became the dignity and humanity of that House to redress the grievances suffered by the subjects from severe sentences in the inferior courts, when complained of by respectful petitions.

Earl Mansfield rose to oppose the motion, not as being willing to maintain any superiority of privilege or jurisdiction belonging to the Court of King's Bench, but because it was impossible for their lordships to assent to the motion without sapping the foundations of justice, and subverting the constitutional principles on which the criminal law is founded. With respect to the process by information, it had been called in question, and by the ablest men in the kingdom, it had long since been decided, that it is perfectly constitutional.

But, said his lordship, I am sorry to find the noble earl's humanity has been imposed upon; the case of Parker has been grossly misrepresented, and so I told his lordship before he opened the business. Parker was not proceeded against by information; he had notoriously printed and dispersed several thousand hand-bills, calculated to promote sedition, and to excite tumultuous and armed mobs; so that if his designs had taken effect, felony, and perhaps high treason, would have been the consequence. The majority of the country saw the heinousness of his offence, and he was indicted for it by the Grand Jury at Hicks's-Hall; and the prison of Newgate is within the jurisdiction

of that court. But how did the matter come into the Court of King's Bench? Parker himself brought it there, thinking his punishment would be milder by the sentence of the Court of King's Bench than that of Hicks's-Hall. He was tried by a special jury, convicted, and sentenced. Now what does he do? He does not bring a writ of error, complaining of the conviction, which would have brought the parties to the bar, and the whole proceedings of the court, but he sends a petition to your lordships for mercy; an original application for mercy lies directly to the crown, as one of its unalienable, inherent prerogatives; and it is the brightest jewel of the crown. Would your lordships then interfere with this prerogative, and destroy the usual mode of application to this House by writ of error?

But the facts alleged in the petition, his lordship said, were likewise false, and put him in mind of a story very well told by Tacitus: A Roman soldier told a dismal tale of his only brother being assassinated in the night by the guards of the general, and excited his companions to mutiny; they had already resolved to set fire to the general's tent, and to murder him; but one, more considerate than the others, desired proof of the matter, when on full enquiry, no man had been murdered, neither had the soldier any brother. So it was with Parker's petition; he set forth that the walls of his room were damp, and his life in danger for want of air and exercise.

Hearing the petition read before Christmas, his lordship said he had sent a messenger to Newgate to enquire into the truth of the matter, who returned with an answer from the keeper, that Parker is lodged in one of the best rooms in the prison, which has been inhabited three years; that it is ten yards long and seven wide; that he has a place of forty yards square to walk in, and is in perfect health. The rooms in the King's Bench are but twelve feet square on an average, and that prison, at the time of Parker's commitment, was so full, that two and three persons were in one room. From all these considerations he was induced, after quoting the case of Titus Oates, to think that Parker had not been severely punished, and should vote against the motion.

Lord Marchmont referred to a case on the Journals, when such a petition was rejected, Lord Effingham replied, and then the question being put, the motion was negatived, and the petition dismissed.

Monday, Feb. 21.

The Marquis of Rockingham, who had ordered the House to be summoned, gave his reasons; which were, that he might present to the House a petition of the planters, merchants, and traders concerned in the island of Jamaica.

His lordship, in a short speech, expatiated on the very great importance of Jamaica to Great Britain, affirmed that its defence had been shamefully neglected both by sea and land, notwithstanding repeated applications to government; and that its preservation last year was entirely owing to accident; Count D'Estaing having abandoned his design of attacking it only on account of a sickness amongst his troops. His lordship then asked whether a colony of such consequence ought to have been left to hazard, and remarked that he had much rather Count D'Estaing had taken both our armies at New York and in Georgia, than this valuable island; the loss of which would stagnate credit, and make it impossible to carry on any considerable trade to the West Indies.

The Marquis gave an account of the land force stationed at Jamaica in a time of profound peace about the year 1764, and declared, that it exceeded the force on the island after the present rupture with France. The ships of war stationed to protect the island, he likewise affirmed, fell far short of the naval strength that should be employed; and thus reciting in a few words the principal contents of the petition, he moved that it should be read, and then lie on the table, giving notice that he should move some future day for it to be taken into consideration, and expressing a wish that it might then be well attended, and fairly discussed: As to the protest against it, he only hinted that it had been obtained in an extraordinary manner, like similar protests against other petitions; but he hoped, when the number, and weight of property, together with the respectable characters of the persons who had signed the petition, was considered, it would not be rendered abortive by any manœuvres of administration.

The petition was then read; it stated several facts, such as the importance of the island, the applications made to government by the merchants and planters for re-inforcements of troops and ships, as well as naval and military stores, the neglect of these applications, the expence the merchants and planters had incurred, by which their purses were almost exhausted; and implores that relief from the House which they could not obtain from government.

Lord Onslow declared he did not intend to oppose the motion made by the noble marquis either for the petition to lie on the table, or to be debated on a future day: he should only remark on one part of his lordship's speech, which reflected on those who had signed the letter to the committee against the petition.

His lordship said he was one who subscribed that letter for several obvious reasons, besides that of thinking it for the interest of the island to be well with govern-

ment; and as the noble marquis had read only the latter part of the letter, he should take the liberty to read the whole. This he did accordingly. It stated that the subscribers did not think it right that the petition should be called the petition of the merchants, planters, and traders, when a great number had not assented to it, neither could they approve of it, because it was drawn up in a select committee, without proper notice and advertisement to call all the proprietors of the island and merchants trading to it together, and that the principal facts in the petition were not true; and it concluded with an opinion that it was most for the interest of the island to be well with government.

His lordship took notice that fifty persons had signed this letter, whose property in the island, and respectability of character, was nearly equal to that of the seventy-five who had signed the petition; but he thought this no rule to judge of the merits of either side, only as it had been mentioned by the noble marquis. He likewise acknowledged that many of the petitioners are men of the most respectable characters, and of great property.

Lord Sandwich paid the same compliment to many of the gentlemen who had signed the petition, but he observed, that besides the gentlemen who had subscribed the letter against it, there were a great number of capital persons who had declined signing either, and was rather surpris'd that the marquis had not taken any notice of them, since it certainly showed that it was highly improper to stile the petition a petition of the merchants, &c. as if it meant the whole body. Passing this over, his lordship informed the House that he wished to have the contents of the petition fully discussed, and should be ready to enter upon it whenever the marquis thought proper to fix a day; the sooner the better.

He would not enter deeply into it till then, but just inform the House, that he denied every fact stated in the petition, except one, viz. the importance of the island, and should come prepared to prove their falsity. As to the importance of the island, it was, in his opinion, the right-hand of Britain; and any of his Majesty's servants, who should by wilful neglect or mismanagement endanger the loss of it, would be criminals: but he would demonstrate that this had not been the case; that it had been properly protected; that the military and naval force had been equal to what it was in the last war; the proof of the first he should leave to an abler person (Lord Amherst) to produce; the naval department he would answer for; it had not been preserved by accident, but by proper attention and protection.

The Marquis of Rockingham in reply, read part of a letter from General Dalling, dated August

August 13, 1779, to Sir Henry Clinton, declaring that the military force under his command was totally inadequate to the defence of the place, and that he had not the least hope of preserving it, if a speedy and large re-inforcement was not sent to him.

Lord Sandwich was astonished that the Marquis should stop there, and not inform the House what was done upon that application. Lord Cornwallis embarked with 5000 troops for the relief of the island, on board the *Warwick*, and five more ships of the line were detached and ready to sail with him, when news was received at New York that the danger was over, for M. D'Estaing was in the American seas. Would the Marquis then have had the fleet sent to leeward, to be locked up at Jamaica, incapable of any other service, when D'Estaing was coming to North America? If he would, and he should be the minister who should appoint a first lord of the Admiralty so to act, he would oppose him more violently than the noble Marquis now opposed him.

The Marquis in reply said, the time of Lord Cornwallis's embarking was not till after the 16th of September, and the attack meditated by Count D'Estaing was to have taken place in the beginning of September, so that he still maintained his assertion, that Jamaica was saved by accident; as to not keeping a fleet to leeward, he knew who was his lordship's adviser in that; but it would notwithstanding have been a proper measure, and he was supported in that opinion by his respectable friend Admiral Keppel.

Lord Sandwich said, he would not deny that Sir Hugh Palliser had given him advice to keep the fleet to windward; but he had not relied on him, though he believed him to be as capable of advising in naval matters as any man whatever; but he should be ashamed, in his station, to pin his faith on any one man's advice; it was his duty to seek for information from all able persons; he had done so, and had, in concurrence with their judgement, formed his own opinion not to lock up great part of the fleet at Jamaica, which would have left America unprotected; for if we were to have provided a fleet equal to D'Estaing, supposing him to have been expected at both places, it would have required fifty sail of the line.

The Duke of Bolton said a few words to show that the passage from leeward to windward, though not quite so certain and speedy, was frequently performed; and though Sir Hugh Palliser, and all the Sir Hughs in the world should advise the contrary, he would maintain his opinion that a considerable fleet should have been sent in August to the leeward station; and therefore, with the noble Marquis, whom he thanked for the motion and seconded it, he should be for taking the petition into consideration on a future day;

for Jamaica had been neglected, and preserved to England by accident.

The Marquis desired Lord Sandwich not to change his note concerning the importance of the island, if it should be taken within these two months; nor to disavow the criminality, if every thing in the power of government is not done to protect it.

The petition was then ordered to lie on table, but the Marquis did not name any day for discussing it.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Monday, February 21.

The order of the day being read for continuing the adjourned debate on Sir George Savile's motion: *Lord North* resumed the subject, by observing, that it was unusual to call for the names of pensioners who received their pensions out of the civil list, over which parliament had given the crown an absolute jurisdiction. To admit the motion in its present extent would be attended with disagreeable circumstances; to reject it, would furnish gentlemen with a pretext to say, that administration stood in the way of every enquiry that tended to the public good. To lay before the House such lists as had been called for, in this and the last two reigns, when the civil list was augmented, was what he had no objection to; and he thought the House ought not to call for more. The pensions were of two sorts, those paid at the Exchequer, and those paid by Lord Gage. He would state both to the House in the gross, that they might see how very little the nation would save by a reduction.

In the Exchequer, the petitions were set down at 35000*l.* but then this was in Exchequer language, where *pension* was translated petition; but in these pensions were included salaries. First, 5000*l.* to the Lord Chancellor, which, though a salary, was called a pension; 3000*l.* additional salary to the Lord Chamberlain; 1500*l.* to the Lord Steward; near 5000*l.* for the support of the police; and several sums for professors in both universities, making in all upwards of 17000*l.* The amount of the pensions on Lord Gage's list was 58000*l.* in which were included numbers of small pensions. To the French Protestants 8000*l.*; to ministers, schoolmasters, professors, &c. several large sums. All these pensions were subject to a land-tax of 4*s.* in the pound, and to an exchequer-tax of 1*s.* 6*d.*; so that blending both lists, and deducting a tax of 5*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, there remained of pensions properly so called, only 48000*l.* a sum from which the nation could make but small savings. If the people knew that the pension list was so low, he was sure they never would have made it an object of complaint. The honourable member

her who had laid down a plan of reformation, said, he would be satisfied if the list should be reduced to 6000*l*. At present it is considerably under that sum; therefore he would appeal from the petitioners uninformed, to the people when they should be informed. There were, indeed, pensions still paid to the surviving servants of Queen Caroline, and about 13000*l*. a year to the servants and pensioners of the Princess Dowager of Wales; but these pensions were daily falling off.

Lord Gage's list was public: at his office the pensioners were paid quarterly; there was, therefore, publicity enough to show whether improper sums were granted. But there was not publicity enough to get at names for the purpose of inserting them in magazines and newspapers, and exposing them to the malicious, designing, envious comments of those, who are themselves wanting pensions.

His lordship concluded with moving an amendment to Sir George Savile's motion, which restricted it to pensions, and the names of pensioners, *paid at the Exchequer*, and the value of *all other pensions*, but without giving names.

At half past one the House divided;

Ayes	—	—	188
Noes	—	—	186

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Mr. Burke brought in his bill for establishment of public economy by a reformation in the expenditure of the civil list, the abolition of sundry offices, &c. which was read the first time.

The order of the day being then read for referring the estimates of the ordinaries and extraordinary of the navy to the committee of supply. An opposition was made by *Mr. David Hartley*, who declared he would not vote one shilling more of the public money, till the petitions of the counties had been taken into consideration, nor while the ministry persisted in carrying on the destructive American war; this brought on a very uninteresting debate, with great deviations to other subjects that had been talked over many times in the session. At length the committee sat, and resolved that the sum of 585,381*l*. be granted for the ordinary expences of the navy, and 693,580*l*. for the extraordinary for the year 1780.

THURSDAY, 24.

Mr. Cole moved, "That the committee appointed upon the bill to explain and amend an act for the securing, explaining, and rendering more effectual the laws for preserving the freedom of election, be instructed to receive a clause, laying a stamp-duty of 20*l*. upon the admission of all honorary freemen into boroughs and corporations returning members to parliament, and that the said instructions be referred to the committee of ways and means."

The motion was supported by *Mr. Mansfield*, *Mr. Whitbread*, and *Lord Westcote*, and opposed by *Sir G. Yonge*, *Sir Cecil Wray*, *Mr. Fox*, *Gen. Conway*, *Mr. Byng*, and several others, who contended that instead of preserving, it was calculated to injure the freedom of election; that if it were not for the creation of honorary freemen, the number of electors in many corporations would become so very inconsiderable as to be a much easier prey to corruption than they were under the present regulations; that the measure, instead of making elections more popular, tended strongly to create an aristocracy, and in short, that it was dangerous to attempt partial reforms in the constitution, which, if meddled with at all, should receive a thorough repair.

The question was rejected on a division, when the numbers were, for it, 23; against it, 121. Majority 98.

The House then resolved itself into a committee, and took into consideration a petition from the merchants trading to America, praying leave to export provisions and merchandise to those parts of that continent with which they cannot at present trade, by law.

Mr. Alderman Hayley on this subject moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal part of a law passed at the beginning of the American troubles, and to allow the liberty of trading to those parts which now are, or hereafter may be, in the possession of his majesty's forces.

This motion was seconded by *Sir George Yonge*, and after a short conversation passed unanimously.

MONDAY, 28.

Upon the second reading of *Lord Beauchamp's* bill for the further relief of insolvent debtors, counsel were heard at the bar upon the petitions of a great number of tradesmen, shopkeepers, and other inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, and of the city and liberties of Westminster against it.

Mr. Lee, *Mr. Sylvester* and *Mr. Erskine* pleaded against the principles of the bill, contending that it would introduce an innovation into the established laws of the kingdom of a very dangerous consequence to commercial credit, since the dread of confining the person of an insolvent debtor in prison is the strongest career, against infamous persons contracting debts without the least intention to discharge them. That it would inevitably occasion a great number of bankruptcies among capital tradesmen, whose debtors would by this act be empowered to surrender their effects on oath into the hands of one creditor in preference to all the rest, in order to obtain the liberation of their persons: that it would vest a power in the judges, instead of the courts of law to decide on the abilities of the debtor, and to determine whether he has or has not faithfully delivered up all his effects; finally, that the

first

first creditor who sues, will be obliged to support the whole weight of maintaining the debtor till he is released upon the surrender of all his effects.

The counsel being ordered to withdraw, the commitment of the bill was opposed by Mr. Barrow, Lord Ongley, and Lord George Gordon; the latter opposed it only on the principle that the House were not competent judges of the matter, the greatest part of the members being themselves in debt for almost every necessary and convenience of life; Lord Ongley thought the laws already too indulgent, and that the frequent insolvent acts had done a great deal of harm.

Lord Beauchamp defended his bill from the example of the legislation of Holland, the country where commercial interests are best understood; he said, he had consulted the ablest lawyers in the kingdom about it, who had approved the plan of it, and he had given notice of his intention at the close of the last session, so that there had been sufficient time for every county in England to consider of it; yet still it was not his intention to hurry it through the House. He would only observe, that by the latest accounts from Holland, it appeared that there are only seventeen persons confined in prison for debt in that great commercial republic, and those had been condemned as fraudulent debtors. In Amsterdam only three, the reason is, that when debtors fairly deliver up their all, they are released after forty days imprisonment; and in France and other parts of Europe where the creditor can confine the debtor for a longer term, he is obliged to make a considerable allowance for his support.

Mr. Burke and *Mr. Fox* spoke ably in support of the bill, the former strongly in favour of perpetual insolvent bills.

Mr. Wallace the Solicitor General, related to the House a great number of hardships that prisoners for debt labour under at present, in the course of the process against them, and in the prisons, and said, he hoped no judge would be found hardy enough to oppose the bill.

Mr. Popham hoped all debtors to the Crown would be included in it, and then the question was put for committing it, which was agreed to; but a great many petitions having been since presented to the House from all parts of England, a special committee was appointed to take them into consideration, and in this state the bill still remains.

TUESDAY, 29.

Lord North moved the thanks of the House to Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, for his late important services to his country, which after a smart conversation, was carried unanimously. Mr. Townshend and several other members of the minority in the conversation, mentioned the verfatility of administration; one day they would vote

thanks to naval commanders, and the very next suffer their hireling scribblers to abuse them in print; this had been the case of Admiral Keppel, they therefore hoped Admiral Rodney would receive more substantial marks of royal favour, and they thought the House ought to address his majesty for that purpose. The friends of administration on the contrary said, it was the prerogative of the crown to reward merit, and the House could not, nor ought not to interfere.

The same vote of thanks was moved the next day in the House of Lords by the Earl of Sandwich, and a similar conversation took place, which it is needless to repeat.

The bill for enabling members of the House of Commons to be candidates to represent other places, was then read the second time, and after a short debate on the question for committing it, a division took place, when it was rejected by 66 votes against 23. The chief argument against the bill was urged by Sir Grey Cooper, who from a number of precedents, proved that every member is a representative virtually for the whole realm, though individually only for the place he represents, on this principle a man being once a representative, cannot be a candidate to represent any vacant seat. It was also said, that it would increase the number of contested elections, and create confusion all over the kingdom.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

Lord North gave notice, that he should move for leave to bring in a bill to appoint a committee of accounts.

Mr. Pennant informed the House, that he was under great apprehensions for the safety of Jamaica, from the insufficiency of our naval force there, and in order to show that it is not equal to what it was in former wars, he moved that a list of the ships of war on the Jamaica station from the year 1755 to the year 1779 be laid before the House, which was ordered accordingly.

Mr. Burke's bill for reformation and economy was read the second time, and committed for Wednesday the 8th.

MONDAY, 6.

The House went into a committee of supply, when Lord North opened the first part of the budget, that is to say, after stating the ordinary revenues of the nation, and the expences to be incurred for the service of the ensuing year, in consequence of the supplies granted to his majesty by Parliament; he informed the committee that the sum of twelve millions extraordinary would be wanted which he proposed to borrow by a loan, to which a great number of persons had readily agreed to subscribe, and if he had wanted twenty millions, he could have obtained it. His lordship mentioned a negotiation with the East India Company for the renewal of their charter, which had failed because the Company

company had not agreed to those terms which he thought the public entitled to. Another year perhaps they would consider better, in the mean time as this was the case, the money lenders had obliged him to agree to conditions he would have wished to have altered, for it was his desire to have borrowed the twelve millions at five per cent. but borrowers must not be choosers, and therefore he had consented to the following conditions:

For every 100l. subscribed, the subscriber to be entitled to 100l. Bank Annuities, for 10 years, valued at 75l.

An annuity, called a long annuity, for the term of 75 years, of 1l. 16s. 3d. per annum, valued at } 25 0 0

A proportionable share of four lottery tickets to every thousand pounds subscribed, valued at } 4 0 0

104 0 0

The premium was therefore calculated at 4l. per cent. and it has since risen to 7, in the alley. The oeconomy of this bargain considering the circumstances of the times was strongly contended for by his lordship.

Mr. Fox as strenuously maintained the contrary, and desired it might be compared with the loan for the last year, and as the aspect of public affairs is more favourable now than it was last year, he thought a better bargain might have been made. However the resolutions of the committee met with no further opposition till the report was brought up the next day, and then a variety of objections were thrown out in conversation, but without effect, for the report was agreed to, and bills for the loan ordered in.

Sir George Savile said, he could not possibly vote away the public money in such large sums, without better accounts were kept and produced to Parliament of the expenditure. Those already on the table he complained were amazingly defective.

Mr. Johnstone, Major Hartley and Mr. David Hartley declared they would not agree to the report, nor vote any more money till the prayers of the people in their petitions were heard, and public oeconomy established on the plan of Mr. Burke's bill: Mr. David Hartley likewise called for an explanation of the words in the votes of supply for carrying on the war, because he never would vote a shilling for carrying on the American war, though he would strain every nerve for supplies to carry on the war against the House of Bourbon.

The other business of this day consisted in bringing in, and reading in their first stage, bills which will be hereafter mentioned in the stages in which they were debated,

WEDNESDAY, 8,

On moving the order of the day for going into a committee on Mr. Burke's bill,

Mr. Rigby got up and mentioned to the House a doubt that had arisen in his mind as to the propriety of the proceedings of the House in respect to one part of the bill now proposed to be committed. It appeared to him, that the House of Commons could not take away, by any resolution or vote of theirs, any part of the sum granted to his Majesty for his Civil List establishment for life. This doubt he wished to have cleared up, and he should therefore take the sense of the House, whether he was precluded, by the order of the day, from bringing it on immediately as a motion; and if not, whether they chose to enter upon it, or to postpone it to another day.

A very warm conversation ensued upon this occasion, in which Mr. Fox, General Conway, Lord North, the Attorney General, and Mr. Dunning were the principal speakers.

Mr. Fox and his friends insisted that Mr. Rigby ought to put his motion directly, and that the House should debate it fully, before they proceeded to the order of the day, as it militated against the principle of the bill; and it would be in vain to commit it; for if the proposition should be admitted, that the House had not a power to refuse any part of the Civil List establishment, there was an end to the matter at once; but he declared that if this was carried, he never would open his lips again within those walls in favour of the liberties of his country, however he might struggle for them, and take all lawful means to support them without doors. Neither should he any longer consider himself as living in a land of freedom.

Mr. Rigby, apprehending he was reflected upon, warmly asserted, that he was as strenuous a friend to the liberties of his country as any man in the House, but he was not to be terrified out of his motion, neither was he to be coaxed out of it by any minister; the doubt was honest, it was founded, in his opinion, on justice and the usage of parliament, and he wished to have the matter cleared up.

General Conway expressed his surprise at the doubt, after his majesty had authorized the noble lord in the blue ribbon to signify his consent that the House should proceed upon this bill, which appeared to him to convey an acknowledgement of the principle of the bill, and that it was not meant to oppose it.

Lord North denied that any such idea was conveyed by the assent he was authorized to give: he said it did not bind him any more than it did his majesty; it was only an assent as to the form of bringing bills into Parliament that affected the king's property, and he held himself as free to oppose the bill in any stage the moment after he had signified such assent as before: neither was he bound, in any

any respect as a minister, from acting as he should think fit as a member of parliament; but he wished to waive the discussion of the motion, and to commit the bill; he therefore should certainly move the order of the day.

The Attorney General spoke to the illegality of taking from a man any part of his property conferred upon him by the law of the land, unless he has committed some offence by which he has forfeited his right; and he could not see how it was possible to resume any part of the civil list establishment without first repealing the acts by which it was granted to his majesty.

The question for the Speaker's leaving the chair for the House to go into a committee on the bill being put, a division followed, when it was carried by 205 against 199; total 404. At past eight o'clock the committee proceeded to the first enacting clause in the bill, *Mr. Elwes*, knight of the shire for Berkshire, in the chair. The clause enacts, that from and after—day the office of third secretary of state for the colonies, the same not being necessary, shall be abolished, together with the under secretaries, clerks, &c.

Mr. Pownall very justly remarked that the description of the office was wrong in this clause, and he appealed to the patent by which Lord George Germain holds his office, alledging that there are no such words as secretary of state for the colonies; he therefore proposed an amendment, by leaving out the words "for the colonies," which was agreed to.

Lord George Germain then informed the House, that he did not consider himself as first, second, or third secretary of state, but as one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, by which description alone he had the honour to hold the seals.

Mr. Burke readily admitting an amendment, the clause was amended in this manner, "that one of the offices of secretary of state shall be taken away and abolished, and the duties of the said office shall be done or performed by one or both of the two remaining secretaries of state."

After a debate which lasted till half an hour after two in the morning, the clause was rejected on a division by 208 votes against 201.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XVIII.

THE Beauties of British Antiquity, selected from the Writings of esteemed Antiquaries; with Notes and Observations. By John Collinson. 8vo. 6s. Longman.

THE modest editor of this ingenious and entertaining travelling companion, has generously acknowledged the authorities from which he has collected his beauties; he has indeed been an industrious bee, and his readers will find the essence culled from every literary flower in the garden of antiquity. The most admired writers on the subject of British Antiquities, have favoured us with large volumes calculated for the study; but *Mr. Collinson* judiciously considering that those who possess views, either drawings, engravings, or paintings by our eminent artists, of ruined structures, and other scenes of antiquity; or who occasionally visit them in journeys through different parts of the kingdom would be glad of a concise yet accurate description of them in a portable size, has executed that task in a manner which must give satisfaction to every lover of antiquities. The notes and observations do honour to our compiler's judgement, and the first paragraph in his preface gives us so high an idea of the antiquities of Britain, that it deserves the notice of the curious; to whom

LOND. MAG. April 1780,

no better recommendation of the work can be given.—The antiquities of Great Britain, according to *Mr. Collinson*, are beyond dispute, far more numerous, and more curious than those of any other nation in the habitable world, not even excepting Italy itself, whose ruins are so much glorified by the legendary traveller. But, upon examination it will be found, that Italy is famous only for the remains of its own ancient people, the descendants of Romulus; while England on the contrary can boast not only of the works of its Aborigines, but of those of its conquerors and invaders; of distant people, varying in manners from each other, as much as the invader from the invaded; and we join to the massive rudeness of the Briton, the elegance of the Roman, and the clumsy ornament of the Saxon. We have only to add, that every castle, abbey, or other edifice, the ruins of which have been celebrated by other antiquarians, is properly classed and described in the present publication.

XIX. Philosophical Enquiries into the Laws of animal Life, in six Chapters. By Hugh Smith, M. D. 4to. 1s. L. Davis.

THE design of this treatise is to demonstrate the probability that *air* is the first cause of animal life; to point out the mechanical causes that concur in producing the circulation

Z

latio

lation of the blood, and to explain the laws of respiration. The principles upon which these enquiries are founded were laid down in a course of lectures delivered by Dr. Smith in the beginning of the year 1778—On the philosophy of physick, the leading aphorism therein maintained was, that “in all living animals, life, heat, and motion are inseparable;” by regular progression the doctor advanced to his last principle, that “Vital air, heat, and motion appear to be inseparable in animal life;” and the ultimate deduction is, that *air* is the first material cause of every motion proper to life.

The hypothesis is equally new and ingenious; it has been supported by experiments, and if it should be universally admitted the application of the principles will be extensive and useful to the medical profession, which will be greatly improved by this illustration of the animal œconomy. Objections are stated against the theories of two of the most eminent medical and anatomical writers of modern times, Harvey and Boerhaave, concerning the circulation of the blood. The bare mention of such a contest, is sufficient to excite the learned of the faculty, and every student in natural philosophy to examine these enquiries with candour and the utmost attention. The six chapters are to be published separately, and it is proper to remark that the pamphlet before us, contains only the first chapter, concluding with several experiments in proof of his new hypothesis.

XX. *The Valetudinarian's Bath Guide, or the Means of obtaining Long Life and Health, dedicated to the Earl of Shelburne. By Philip Thicknesse, 8vo. 3s. 6d. Doddsley.*

This is a very useful and at the same time a very entertaining performance, for the author's lively imagination has suggested to him that kind of consolation which ought to be administered as part of the prescription by every man who undertakes to give advice to Valetudinarians. Mirth and good humour are admirably calculated to promote successful effects from medicines. Mr. Thicknesse, sensible of the force of this truth, has intermixed sprightly anecdotes and amusing observations, with the most humane and sensible advice.

The fashion of going to Bath to drink the waters, and to bathe in them, carries numbers of persons to that delightful spot, who have no occasion to use the waters in either way; others are sent there with disorders which those waters will not cure, through the ignorance or something worse of physicians. Mr. Thicknesse therefore could not have formed a more benevolent design than that of pointing out from the best medical authorities, the nature of the Bath waters, the disorders for which they have proved effectual, and those wherein they have failed. The next object was to lay down certain rules

by way of caution against the improper use of them, either by drinking them unprepared, or in too large quantities, by eating too soon and too hastily after taking them, or by bathing in them without first consulting the state of the habit.

The Bath waters, says Mr. Thicknesse, sometimes kill, are often of infinite service, and frequently restore to the patients perfect health. To avoid the fatal effects this publication should be carefully read and attended to; for valetudinarians are therein requested to consult those physicians who are acquainted with their constitutions, to mark the mode of living they have been accustomed to, and not to change from turtle and venison, from claret and port, to balm tea, water gruel, and other fops.

We have a chapter on apothecaries, which every family should read, that they may take care to employ only such conscientious and diligent men of that profession, who will superintend the preparations made up in their shops; and the dreadful mistakes that have been made by young apprentices, where the masters are too proud and too rich to do their duty in a matter in which the lives of their patients are at stake, our author has exposed as proper warnings against future fatal accidents.

In the chapter on long life and health, we have a curious and pleasant dissertation on the advantages of inhaling the breath of young persons; enforced by his own example, “I am myself turned of sixty, and in general, though I have lived in various climates, and suffered severely both in body and mind, yet, having always partaken of the breath of young women whenever they lay in my way, I feel none of those infirmities which so often strike my eyes and ears in this great city.” A Frenchman never gives up the society of young women, nor young company till he is unable to keep any.

On the subject of bilious disorders, our author is very explicit, having himself laboured under the excruciating torture of concretions in the gall bladder, upwards of twenty years, and yet outlived that painful disorder. The Bath waters are peculiarly serviceable in these cases. Laudanum and opium are likewise strongly recommended from his own experience; of which he gives the following instance: “I have more than once caused the stone to pass or return into the bladder, by lying upon my belly on a table, and a heavy person sitting on my back; but much oftener, and that too thirty years ago, being suddenly attacked with it on the day I was engaged to dance at the ball here, rather than lose my partner or my diversion, I have run over the parade, bent double with pain to the apothecary's, and taken forty drops of laudanum, and afterwards enjoyed my evening entertainment without

without any inconvenience from the disorder or the medicine which removed it.

Remarks on Dr. Oliver's essay on the use and abuse of warm bathing in gouty cases. An account of the antiquity and ancient baths of the city. Strictures on wine and drinking to excess. On Dr. Charliu's analysis of bath waters. On the promiscuous bathing of the sexes. On musick. On the cure of the dropsy; and on the different degrees of heat in the baths, are the chief remaining contents of this valuable pocket companion for the valetudinarian. In a future edition we recommend a minute description of the whole process for drinking and bathing from the first arrival of the patient at Bath, to his final dismissal. It will have its use and be highly entertaining to those who have not the opportunity to visit Bath. Proper plates to illustrate the subjects should also be given.

XXI. *Love and Madness, a Story too true, in a Series of Letters between Parties whose Names would perhaps be mentioned, were they less known or less lamented*, 8vo. Kearsley, 3s. 6d.

THE rise, progress, and final catastrophe of the fatal affection subsisting between the late Miss Reay and Mr. Hackman, make the principal subject of these letters, said to be written by the parties to each other. But they are enriched with a great many other incidents, some of them nearly of the same kind, furnishing examples of the tragical effects of rash inconsiderate love, which is certainly a species of madness. It is shown that it is not confined to any country. The following pathetic ejaculations give a striking picture of love and madness, they follow the narrative of a mad lover having shot his mistress, not Hackman but one Empson a footman.

"Oh love, love! canst thou not be content to make fools of thy slaves, to make them miserable, to make them what thou pleasest! must thou also goad them on to crimes, must thou convert them into devils, hell hounds!"

We hope this compilation as it is intended, will check the ardour of this predominant passion, whenever it is directed to improper objects, or liable to form connexions destructive of the peace of mind of the parties. In this view the editor deserves our warmest applause.

But there is another part of his performance which does honour to his humanity and generous sentiments; in the course of the correspondence, Miss Reay wishes to receive all the information she can concerning the life and character of young Chatterton. This task Mr. Hackman is supposed to have set about with great assiduity, or rather the editor of this correspondence, and he assures us that every syllable he writes on that subject is authentic. It takes up a third part of the volume, and in every page presents the reader

with some curious incidents of the short life of that great, neglected, unfortunate young genius. Many assertions were thrown out by respectable authors affecting the moral conduct of Chatterton; the editor has taken great pains, and has succeeded in showing that independent of the foibles of youth, and his literary deception concerning Rowley's Poems, his disposition was amiable, his views liberal; and his concern for his mother and sister, manifested in his letters to them, must make every reader lament his untimely end.

There are little pieces of poetry likewise in this account, written by Chatterton when he was not twelve years of age, and never before published; one of which we have inserted in our poetical essays. The following extracts from one of his letters to his sister, we hope will likewise prove entertaining to our readers:

Tom's Coffee-House, London, May 30, 1770.

Dear Sister,

There is such a noise of business and politics, in the room, that my inaccuracy in writing here, is highly excusable. My present profession obliges me to frequent places of the best resort. To begin with, what every female conversation begins with, dress. I employ my money now in fitting myself fashionably; and getting into good company; this last article always brings me in interest. But I have engaged to live with a gentleman, the brother of a lord (a Scotch one indeed) who is going to advance pretty deeply into the bookselling branches: I shall have lodging and boarding, genteel and elegant, gratis: this article in the quarter of the town he lives in, with worse accommodations, would be 50l. per annum. I shall have, likewise, no inconsiderable premium: and assure yourself, every month, shall end to your advantage: I will send you two fiks this summer: and expect, in answer to this, what colours you prefer. My mother shall not be forgotten. My employment will be writing a voluminous history of London, to appear in numbers the beginning of next winter: as this will not, like writing political essays, oblige me to go to the coffee-house; I shall be able to serve you the more by it. But it will necessitate me to go to Oxford, Cambridge, Lincoln, Coventry, and every collegiate church near; not at all disagreeable journeys, and not to me expensive. The manuscript Glossary, I mentioned in my last, must not be omitted. If money flowed as fast upon me as honours, I would give you a portion of gold. You have, doubtless, heard of the Lord Mayor's remonstrating and addressing the king: but it will be a piece of news, to inform you that I have been with the Lord Mayor on the occasion. Having addressed an essay to his lordship, it was very well received; perhaps better than it deserved; and I waited on his lordship, to have his

approbation, to address a second letter to him, on the subject of the remonstrance, and its reception. His lordship received me as politely as a citizen could: and warmly invited me to call on him again. The rest is a secret—but the devil of the matter is, there is no money to be got on this side the question. Interest is of the other side. But he is a poor author, who cannot write on both sides. I believe I may be introduced (and, if I am not, I will introduce myself) to a ruling power in the court party. I might have a recommendation to Sir George Colebrooke, an East India director, as qualified for an office no ways despicable; but I shall not take a step to the sea, whilst I can continue on land. I went yesterday to Woolwich, to see Mr. Wentley; he is paid to day. The artillery is no unpleasing sight; if we bar reflection; and do not consider how much mischief it may do. Greenwich Hospital, and St. Paul's Cathedral, are the only structures which could reconcile me to any thing out of the gothic.

Essay writing has this advantage, you are sure of constant pay; and when you have once wrote a piece, which makes the author enquired after, you may bring the booksellers to your own terms. Essays on the patriotic side, fetch no more than what the copy is sold for. As the patriots themselves are searching for a place, they have no gratuities to spare. So says one of the beggars, in a temporary alteration of mine, in the Jovial Crew.

A patriot was my occupation,
It got me a name, but no pelf:
Till, starv'd for the good of the nation,
I begg'd for the good of myself.

Fal, lal, &c.

I told them, if 'twas not for me,
Their freedoms would all go to pot.
I promis'd to set them all free,
But never a farthing I got.

Fal, lal, &c.

On the other hand, unpopular essays will not even be accepted: and you must pay to have them printed, but then you seldom lose by it—Courtiers are so sensible of their deficiency in merit, that they generally reward all who know how to daub them with an appearance of it. To return to private affairs, Friend Slude may depend upon my endeavouring to find the publications you mention. They publish the Gospel Magazine here. For a whim I write in it: I believe there are not any sent to Bristol; they are hardly worth the carriage: Methodistical, and unmeaning. With the usual ceremonies to my mother, and grandmother: and sincerely, without ceremony, wishing them both happy; when it is in my power to make them so, they shall be so; and with my kind remembrance to Miss Webb, and Miss Thorne, I remain as I ever was,

Your's, &c., to the end of the chapter,
Thomas Chatterton.

P. S. I am this minute pierced through the heart, by the black eye of a young lady, driving along in a hackney-coach.—I am quite in love: if my love lasts till that time, you shall hear of it in my next.

XXII. *Elegiac Epistles on the Calamities of Love and War, including a genuine Description of the tragical Engagement between his Majesty's Ships the Scarpis and Countess of Scarborough, and the Enemy's Ships commanded by Paul Jones, on the 23d of September, 1779. Addressed to the Queen.* 2s. Pridden.

WITH whom gentle reader do you imagine our bard is in love, strange to tell in these modish times, with his wife, and it appears she repays him with equal fondness, yet these turtles have been paired for many years, and have a numerous progeny. By profession he is a surgeon, and served in that capacity on board the Scarborough, during the engagement. His leisure hours before that event, and after it, were employed in penning an imaginary poetical correspondence between Eloisa his affectionate wife, and himself under the character of Abelard. His description of the action is truly affecting, and his poetry is equal to the subject. The following lines we give in support of our opinion:

From War's malignant reign what evils flow!
(Parent of ruin and tremendous woe!)
How many fathers grieve for children slain,
How many sons lament their fires in vain!
How many widows fruitlessly deplore
The husbands fated to behold no more!
Commerce and Arts the hostile æra mourn,
And towns and cities undistinguish'd burn:
Hence ancient lore from eastern empires fled,
And dreadful ruin o'er each region spread;
Regions no more with envied bulwarks
crown'd,
Nor o'er the world triumphantly renown'd.

Speaking of Paul Jones, he thus exclaims—

Heavens! that a man forgetting nature's laws
Should take up arms against his country's
cause!

Join with the common enemy, and dare
To his native walls, to bring the war!

LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS in the
Months of MARCH and APRIL, besides
those that have been reviewed.

HISTORY.

THE History of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. By William Lothian, D. D. 4to. 16s. Boards. Dodds-y.

The History of the Establishment of the Reformation of Religion in Scotland. By G. Stuart, LL. D. 4to. 10s. 6d. Murray.

POLITICALS.

TWO Letters from D. Hartley, Esq. M. P. addressed to the Committee of the County of York. 8vo. 6d. Almon.

A Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Carrysfort

rsport to the Huntingdonshire Committee. 8vo. 6d. Almon.

A Memorial, most humbly addressed to the Sovereigns of Europe on the present State of Publick Affairs between the Old and New World. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Boards. Almon.

A Letter to Edmund Burke, Esq. 1s. Bew.

A Letter to Lord North, with free Thoughts on Pensions and Places. 6d. Bladon.

Authentick Minutes of the Debates in the Irish House of Commons. 1s. 6d. Nicholls.

A Dedication to the Collective Body of the People of England. By the Earl of Abingdon. 2s. 6d. Almon.

Thoughts on a Fund for the Improvement of Credit in Great Britain. 1s. Murray.

A Letter to Lord North, on his Propositions in favour of Ireland. By F. Dobbs, Esq. 6d. Bladon.

An Account of some particulars relative to the York Meeting. 1s. Beckett.

The Speech of Leonard Smelt, Esq. at York, with Notes. 2s. Faulder.

Observations on Mr. Burke's Bill. 1s. Beckett.

Observations on an Address to the Freeholders of Middlesex. 6d. Bowen.

The Exposition of the Motives of the Conduct of the King of France towards England. 4to. 3s. 6d. L. Davis.

A R T S.

ORIGINAL Designs in Architecture. By James Lewis. 1l. 1s. sheets. Owen.

Edmondson's complete Body of Heraldry, 2 vols. folio. 1l. 5s. sewed, Doddsley.

Practical Husbandry; or, the Art of Farming, with a Certainty of Gain, as practised by judicious Farmers in the Country. By Dr. John Trusler, of Cobham, Surrey. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Baldwin.

Principles of Electricity. By Charles Viscount Mahon, F. R. S. 4to. 10s. 6d. Elmsley.

Musick made easy to every Capacity. In Three Parts. 15s. Randall.

A Treatise on the Military Science. By T. Simes, Esq. 4to. 13s. boards. Almon.

Experiments distinguishing Pus from Mucus. By Ch. Darwin. 2s. 6d. Cadell.

A Hint to the Dyers and Cloth-Makers, and well worth the Notice of the Merchant. By James Haigh, Silk and Muslin-Dyer, Leeds. 6d. Baldwin.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

MEMOIRS of the Town and County of Leicester. 6 vols. small 8vo. 12s. Lowndes.

Panegyrick: an Essay on some of the worthiest Characters in the Kingdom. 1s. 6d. Fielding.

Remarks on Dr. Samuel Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides. By the Reverend Donald M'Nicoll, A. M. 8vo. 5s. Cadell.

A Series of Adventures in the Course of a Voyage up the Red Sea, in the Year 1777.

In Letters to a Lady. By Eyles Irwin, Esq. 4to. 16s. Doddsley.

Letters on Iceland. 8vo. 5d. boards. Robson.

A letter to the People of Laurence Thirk. 1s. 6d. Longman.

A View of Northumberland, vol. 1. By W. Hutchinson. 4to. 1l. 2s. boards. M'Gowan.

Travels from Egypt towards the Land of Canaan. By J. C. Schnebellic. 8vo. 2s. Crowder.

An Essay on intellectual Liberty. By M. Dawes, Esq. 2s. Cadell.

Letters of the late Lord Lyttelton. 3s. Bew.

Minutes of the Proceedings on the Court Martial held to enquire into the Loss of the Ship Ardent. 4to. 2s. 6d. Cadell.

Strictures upon Agriculture Societies. 1s. 6d. Evans.

Remarks on Johnson's Life of Milton. 2s. 6d. Dilly.

Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils. 3s. Robinsion.

A Letter to the Right Honourable L——d Th——w. 1s. Kearsley.

A Diary kept in an Excursion to Little Hampton. 2 vols. 4s. sewed, Bew.

Observations on the Military Establishment of the King of Prussia. 2s. Fielding and Walker.

Remarks on General Burgoyne's Expedition from Canada. 1s. Wilkie.

Biographical Memoirs of extraordinary Painters. 3s. sewed, Robson.

An Address to Dr. Priestly, upon his Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity illustrated. 2s. Cadell.

State of the Trade of Great Britain in its Imports and Exports, progressively from the Year 1697 to 1773. By Sir Charles Whitworth, Bart. folio. 12s. boards, Robinsion.

A solemn Appeal to the Public. By Captain Baillie, late Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich. folio. 10s. 6d. Almon.

Twenty-nine Essays, or Discourses, from the Works of Feyjoo, and translated from the Spanish. By John Brett, Esq. 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards. T. Evans.

An Argument on the Nature of Party and Faction. 1s. Dilly.

The Phenomenon; or, Northern Comet. 8vo. 2s. Bew.

L A W.

THE Constable's sure Guide; or, Every Constable his own Lawyer. By Charles Hallifax, Esq. 1s. 6d. Bladon.

A comparative View of the English and Irish Law. By M. T. Ayres, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Brooke.

Considerations on the intended Modification of Poyning's Law. By a Member of the Irish Parliament. 8vo. 1s. Almon.

MEDICAL.

M E D I C A L.

OBSERVATIONS on Fevers. By John Clark, M. D. 8vo. 6s. Cadell.

Medical Commentaries; Part first for the Year 1780. By Andrew Duncan, M. D. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Dilly.

Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great Britain, from the Revival of Literature to the Time of Harvey. By J. Aikin. 4s. J. Johnson.

Cases in the Gout and Rheumatism. By T. Dawson, M. D. 3s. 6d. Johnson.

Observations and Remarks respecting the more effectual Means of Preservation of wounded Seamen and Marines. By J. Rymer, S. R. N. 1s. Donaldson.

Remarks on the Ophthalmia, Pterophthalmia, and purulent Eye. By T. Ware, Surgeon. 2s. 6d. Dilly.

Medical Tracts. By the late John Wall, M. D. of Worcester. 5s. Cadell.

P O E T R Y.

THE Maid of Arragon, a Tale. By Mrs. Cowley. 2s. 6d. Dodsley.

An Epistle to a Friend on the Death of John Thornton, Esq. 1s. Dodsley.

Rebellion and Opposition; a Poem. 2s. 6d. Bladon.

The Death of Eumenio; a Poem. By J. Fawcett. 6d. Vallance.

The Fast-Day; a Lambeth Eclogue. 1s. 6d. Bew.

Four Elegiac Tales. 2s. 6d. Flexney.

Unanimity; a Poem. By J. Macaulay. 2s. 6d. Cadell.

Eugenie, or the Man of Sorrow. 2s. Wilkie.

Hobby Horses; read at Bath-Easton. 4to. 1s. Dodsley.

Elegiac Epistles on the Calamities of Love and War. 8vo. 2s. Pridgen.

The Senatorial Dispensary; a Poem. 1s. Portal.

Paradise regained; or the Battle of Adam and the Fox. 4to. 2s. Bew.

An Epistle from Joseph Surface, Esq. to Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. of Great Queen-Street, Chairman of the Sub Committee for Westminster. 1s. 6d. Kearsley.

Private Thoughts on public Affairs; with some Apology for the Conduct of our late Commanders in chief by Sea and Land; a poetical Essay. By a Stand-by. 1s. T. Payne.

The Artifice; a comic Opera, in two Acts. By William Augustus Miles. 1s. Cadell.

Two poetical Epistles, with a Postscript. 4to. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

Sir Ebrus; a Tale for Bachelors. 1s. 6d. T. Payne.

The Britoniad; a Poem. 1s. 6d. Kearsley.

Elegy on Captain Cook, to which is added an Ode to the Sun. By Miss Seward. 4to. 1s. 6d. Dodsley.

The American Times, a Satire; in three

Parts. By Camillo Querno, Poet Laureat to the Congress. 2s. Bew.

The Putrid Soul; a poetical Epistle. By A. Bicknell. 1s. 6d. Bowen.

Heroick Epistle from Serjeant Bradshaw in the Shades, to John Dunning, Esq. 2s. Wilkie.

N O V E L.

ALWYN; or, the Gentleman Comedian, 2 vols. 12mo. 3s. sewed, Fielding and Walker.

R E L I G I O U S.

A Letter from the Reverend Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart. A. B. to a Reverend Clergyman. 6d. Buckland.

The Scripture Doctrine of Grace explained. By the Reverend G. De Costeagon, A. M. 6d. Dodsley.

Remarks on Mr. Hume's Dialogues concerning Natural Religion. By T. Hayter, A. M. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

Sermons. By Alexander Gizard, D. D. 8vo. 3s. boards, Dilly.

The Character of a true Patriot briefly delineated. By the Reverend J. Welding. 1s. Johnson.

The Messiah. By T. Barker, Esq. 2s. 6d. White.

A Sermon preached on the Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's Release from the Tower. By J. Montgomery. 6d. Walker.

The Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem. By Emanuel Swedenborg. 2s. Phillips.

The Association vindicated, and the Protestors answered. 1s. Johnson.

Christian Catholicism defended. 1s. Buckland.

Liberty; moral and religious. A Sermon preached at Cambridge. By William Cooke, M. A. 1s. Cadell.

A Letter to the Reverend Dr. Watson. 6d. Cadell.

A Scriptural Illustration of the Book of Revelation. By John Johnson, 8vo. 5s. sewed, Law.

Protestant Armour. 8vo. 2s. 6d. sewed, Trapp.

A Sermon preached at Hackney, Feb. 13, 1780. By Benjamin Choyce Snowden. 1s. Cadell.

Scriptural Meditations for the Seasons of Sickness and Melancholy. By a Clergyman, 12mo. 3s. Buckland.

A Harmony of the Evangelists in, English. By J. Priestly, LL.D. F. R. S. 4to. 12s. boards, J. Johnson.

Sermons. Vol. II. By Hugh Blair, D. D. 8vo. 5s. boards, Cadell.

A Discourse preached January 30th, 1780. By R. Robinson. 6d. Buckland.

A Sermon Preached before the House of Lords, January 30th, 1780. By the Bishop of Lincoln. 1s. Owen.

A Sermon preached at York on the 29th of March, 1780, for the Benefit of the Lunatick



April 1780.



natic Asylum. By James Scott, D. D. 4to.
1s. Baldwin.

A Remonstrance, addressed to the Protestant Association. By William Jesse, Vicar of Hatton Cranwick, Yorkshire. 1s. Rivington.

SERMONS on the late PUBLIC FAST, February 4, 1780.

BY the Bishop of St. David's. 1s.
L. Davis.

— George Horne, D. D. 1s. Robinson.

✂ The ingenious artist, who furnished us with the views of Richmond Bridge, in order to complete our plan of giving views of all the beautiful bridges, over the Thames has now finished his design by an elegant engraving of the new bridge at Maidenhead. In the account of the environs of Windsor in our Magazine for February, the reader will find a description of Cliefden and the country adjacent to this bridge, to which they are referred.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

A VERNAL ODE.

SOFT breathing o'er the velvet lawns,
Is felt the heart reviving gale;
Gay spring unfolds the blooming scene,
The budding grove and scented vale.
The orchard's sweets, the garden's pride,
The brook that bubbles thro' the plain,
The daisied fields, and op'ning flowers,
The wild notes of the feather'd train——
The gilded groves with verdure clad,
Reflect bright Phœbus' golden beams,
While his celestial glories flame,
Down the translucent purling stream.
Ye Dryads fair, whose temples round,
Wave wreaths of odoriferous flow'rs;
Lead me your sylvan scenes amidst
Where bloom your rosy fringed bow'rs,
Nymphs of the wave, sweet Naiads hear,
As your smooth waters bank along,
With careless steps, I pleasing stray,
And warble forth my youthful song.
Now the gay rays of orient light,
Bedeck the saffron mantled morn,
And from Aurora's balmy wing,
Imparables with dew the prickly thorn,
From off each daisy-painted field,
And from the lilly paved vales,
Zephyr collects a rich perfume,
And scents his soft cosmetic gales:
Whose honied pinions round disperse,
Hygeas heav'n descended store,
Chasing each noxious breath away,
And sweetning ev'ry fragrant shore.
Bright o'er the hills the solar ray,
Its purple radiance wanton spreads,
Pleas'd on the glassy fount to play,
And gild the velvet spangled meads.
How sweet this hour to rove the fields
Whilst nature sheds her charms profuse;
Or hide one in th' embow'ring shade,
To court the thought inspiring muse!
Still as Aurora onward moves,
His fleecy flocks the shepherd swain

Drives from their folds in jovial glee,
And whitens all the verdant plain.
The deer with nimble footed speed,
Fleet as the winged passing gale,
Bound o'er the mountain's flow'ry side,
Or sweep the low descending vale.
In yonder gay enamell'd mead
The Lark is seen to plume his wings,
Then tow'ring up the Azure height,
He mounts sublime, and soaring sings,
The yellow Finch, and Linnet blue,
In mattins wild salute the day,
While their sweet songs by echo caught,
In double sounding notes decay.
A limpid fountain gurgling flows,
From midst yon Ivy twisted cave,
Where see! the lovely Chloe cools
Her limbs in its resplendent wave,
Deep in yon old sequester'd grove,
Where the down-dashing torrents roll,
Ascends on fancy's roving wing,
The rapture breathing poet's soul!
Lo! foaming o'er the rough cascade,
The lab'ring billows force their way,
Then mingling with the snow white floods
In curling eddies onward stray:
While down the smooth meand'ring stream,
The shining fishes sportive glide;
The Perch, with silver glitt'ring scales,
And Trout with gold besprinkled side.
These are your blessings sylvan maids——
The sunny hills, and shady woods,
Delightful vallies, pleasant plains,
Clear skies, sweet air, and chrystal floods,
Here could I ever, ever rove,
And quit the world's contentious scenes,
With joy, with innocence, and truth,
To wrap me in your charming greens;
But fate and fortune adverse call,
And snatch me to the busy throng!
Adieu then rural scenes adieu,
And cease thou dear deluding song.

H. L.
BEAUTY

BEAUTY and FASHION.

A REPARTEE.

Mille babet ornatus, mille decenter babet. Tis.

SAYS Beauty to Fashion, as they sat at the toilette, [it;

"If I give a charm, you surely will spoil
When you take it in hand, there's such mur-
th'ring and mangling, [fangling,

"Tis so metamorphos'd by your fiddling and
That I scarce know my own, when I meet
it again, [and men.

Such changelings you make, both of women
To confirm what I say, look at Phryné,
or Phillis,

I'm sure that I gave them good roses and lilies:
Now what have you done?—Let the world
be the judge; [and rouge,

Why you daub 'em all over with cold cream
That, like Thibbé in Ovid, one cannot come
at 'em, [matum.

Unless through a mud-wall of paint and po-
And as to your dress, one would think
you quite mad,

From the head to the heel 'tis all masquerade;
With your flounces and furbelows, sacks,
trollopes, [your knees,

Now sweeping the ground, and now up to
Your pinking, and crimping, and che-
vaux de frize, }

And all the fantastical cuts of the mode,
You look like a Bedlamite, ragged and proud!

Then of late you're so fickle, that few
people mind you; [you;

For my part, I never can tell where to find
Now dress'd in a cap, now naked in none,
Now loose in a mob, now close in a Joan;
Without handkerchief now, and now bury'd
in ruff;

Now plain as a Quaker, now all of a puff;
Now a shape in neat stays, now a slattern in
jumps; [pumps;

Now high in French heels, now low in your
Now monstrous in hoop, now trapish, and
walking [like a maulkin;

With your petticoats clung to your heels,
Like the cock on the tower, that shows you
the weather, [ther."

You are hardly the same for two days toge-
Thus Beauty began, and Miss Fashion re-
ply'd, [be try'd,

"Who does most for the sex?—Let it fairly
And they that look round 'em will present-
ly see, [to me:

They're much less beholden to you than
I grant it, indeed, mighty favours you boast,
But how scanty your favours, how scarce is a
toast? [then,

A shape, a complexion, you confer now and
But to one that you give, you refuse it to ten;
In one you succeed, in another you fail;
Here your rose is too red, there your lilly's
too pale;

Or some feature or other is always amiss;
And, pray, let me know when you finish'd
a piece,

But what I was obliged to correct or touch
over, [lover?

Or you never would have either husband or
For I hope, my fair Lady, you do not forget,
Though you find the thread, that 'tis I make
the net;

And, say what you please, it must be allow'd,
That a woman is nothing, unless à-la-mode;
Neglected she lives, and no beauty avails,
For what is a ship without rigging or sails:
Like the diamonds when rough are the
charms you bestow,

But mine is the setting, and polishing too.
Your nymphs, with their shapes, their com-
plexions, and features, [creatures?

What are they without me, but poor awkward
The Route, the Assembly, the Playhouse
will tell,

"Tis I form the Beau, and I finish the Belle;
'Tis by me that these beauties must all be
supply'd; [have deny'd;

Which time has withdrawn, or which you
Impartial to all, did not I lend my aid,
Both Venus and Cupid might throw up
their trade,

And even your Ladyship die an old maid." }

THE WOODEN WALLS OF ENGLAND:

AN ODE.

Written by HENRY GREEN, and set to
Music by Dr. ARNE.

WHEN Britain on her Sea-girt Shore,
Her white-rob'd Druids erst address'd;
What Aid (the cry'd) shall I implore,
What best Defence by Numbers press'd?

"Tho' hostile nations round thee rise,
(The mystic Oracles reply'd)

"And view thine Isle with envious Eyes,
"Their threats defy, their rage deride,
"Nor fear invasion from your adverse Gales,
"Britain's best Bulwarks are her Wooden
"Walls.

"Thine Oaks descending to the Main,
"With floating Forts shall stem the Tides,
"Asserting Britain's liquid Reign

"Where'er her thundering Navy rides:
"Nor less to peaceful Arts inclin'd,

"Where Commerce opens all her Stores,
"In social Bands shall league Mankind,

"And join the Sea-divided Shores:
"Spread then thy Sails where Navy Glory
"calls: ["Walls.

"Britain's best Bulwarks are her Wooden
"Hail, happy Isle! what tho' thy Vales

"No Vine-impurpled Tribute yield,
"Nor fann'd with odour breathing Gales,

"Nor Crops spontaneous glad the Field;
"Yet Liberty rewards the Toil

"Of Industry, to Labour prone,
"Who jocund ploughs the grateful Soil,

"And reaps the Harvest she has sown:
"While other Realms tyrannic Sway
"inthralls. ["Walls."

"Britain's best Bulwarks are her Wooden
Thus

Thus spake the bearded Seers of Yore,
 In Visions wrapt of Britain's Fame,
 Ere yet Iberia felt her power,
 Or *Gallia* trembled at her Name;
 Ere yet *Columbus* dar'd t'explore
 New Regions rising from the Main;
 From Sea to Sea, from Shore to Shore,
 Bear then, ye Winds, the solemn Strain!
 This sacred Truth an awe-struck World ap-
 pals.
 " Britain's best Bulwarks are her Wooden
 " Walls."

An EPITAPH in Imitation of SHENSTONE.
 —*Quibus ipsa procul discordibus pennis,*
Fundit humo facilem vicum justissima tellus.
 VIRG.

MUTE here a merry Poet lies,
 He only made Pretence
 To simple, limping, laughing Lines,
 Which never gave Offence.
 And he was peaceful like his Muse;
 The worst that we can say,
 Is, that he sold his Apples dear,
 And—on the Sabbath-day.
 More happy than superior Wits
 In Life's first Rank who mov'd;
 But—who nor liv'd, nor died like him—
 Respected and below'd.
 No Patron flatter'd and betray'd,
 No Bookseller oppress'd;
 His Meal was light, his Sleep was sound,
 His Verses were his Jest.
 Nor (treading on the old Man's Turf)
 Can he who writes forbear
 To pay departed *Innocence*
 An honest, Heart-shed Tear.
 Critic, forgive the first Essay
 Of one whose thoughts are plain—
 Whose heart is full—who never means
 To steal your time again.
Cassledykes, near Dumfries

THE RESIGNATION.

By the late T. CHATTERTON.

O God whose thunder shakes the sky:
 Whose eye this atom globe surveys;
 To thee, my only rock, I fly,
 Thy mercy in thy justice praise.
 The mystic mazes of thy will,
 The shadows of celestial light,
 Are past the pow'r of human skill,—
 But what th' Eternal acts is right.
 O teach me in the trying hour,
 When anguish swells the dewy tear,
 To still my sorrows, own thy pow'r,
 Thy goodness love, thy justice fear.
 If in this bosom ought but thee
 acroaching sought a boundless sway;
 LOND. MAG. April 1780.

Omniscience could the danger see,
 And mercy look the cause away.
 Then why, my soul, dost thou complain,
 Why drooping seek the dark recess?
 Shake off the melancholy chain,
 For God created all to bless.

But ah! my breast is human still,
 The rising sigh, the falling tear,
 My languid vitals' feeble rill,
 The sickness of my soul declare.
 But yet, with fortitude resign'd,
 I'll thank th' inflictor of the blow;
 Forbid the sigh, compose my mind,
 Nor let the gulf of mis'ry flow,
 The gloomy mantle of the night,
 Which on my sinking spirit steals,
 Will vanish at the morning light,
 Which God, my East, my Sun reveals.

On a Young Lady's FAN.

SURVEY me well, and think you see
 An Emblem of your Sex in me:
 So like, so very much the same,
 We seem to differ but in name.

To polished Sticks of equal Size
 Which from a Center gently rise,
 And, spreading, form at Top a Bow,
 The Niceness of my Frame I owe.

Thus, *Florimel*, misled by Pride,
 Nature's Deformities to hide,
 By artful Stays, of Steel compact,
 Elaborates a Shape exact.

See! now my Leaves well colour'd shine,
 What Figures grace the gay Design!
 Yet these (small cause for me to boast!)
 But speak the Artist's Skill at most.

In *Sylvia* thus now well unite
 The Mixture of false Red and White:
 Whilst here the Lily, there the Rose,
 A variegated Bloom compose:
 Yet all these Graces only tell
 That Paint can mimic Nature well.

Now close my Leaves together twine,
 And in themselves themselves confine:
 And now their full Extent display,
 Like Flow'rs fair opening to the Day.

Thus Women oft in Silence sit,
 And piqu'd, indulge the Pouting Fit:
 Anon th' eternal Larum's rung,
 And Volleys break from ev'ry Tongue;
 For few observe the middle State
 'Twixt moping Spleen, and ceaseless Prate.
 When Summer Suns with sultry Heat
 Around the Head intensely beat,
 My Leaves, with gentle Motion play'd,
 Afford a kind refreshing Shade.

So when *Cornuto* raves and frets
 About Arrears of Rents and Debts,
 When now his Passions higher rise,
 And Fury sparkles in his Eyes,
 How soon his Wife's composing Care
 (Waving a Cudgel high in air)

A

Breathes,

Breathes Calmness o'er this troubled Sea,
And cools him—like a dish of Tea!

Chloris to me for Refuge flies
Whenever conscious Blushes rise;
O'er widow'd *Delia's* Face I'm spread,
"To hide the Tears she can—not shed."
Yet my transparent Leaves reveal
What they're intended to conceal,

So should you to the Fair relate
A Secret of the utmost Weight,
As soon they'll blab what they receive
As Water passes through a Sieve.

Thus far we both agree so well,
We almost form a Parallel:

Yet in one Circumstance alone.
I cannot make your Case my own:
For should or Time or Malice spoil
My Textures, or my Colours foil,
The Artist's Hand new Bloom can give,
And bid each transient Grace revive.

But, Madam, should your Charms decay,
And fade insensibly away,
(As fade they must, or soon or late)
Such is the fix'd Decree of Fate;
This Truth each man of Rhymes will sing,
"Beauty ne'er knows a second Spring."
If then some worthy Mate should offer,
Be timely wise, not scorn the Proffer.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at St. James's, the 17th of April, 1780, Present, the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY in Council.

HEREAS since the commencement of the war in which Great-Britain is engaged by the unprovoked aggression of France and Spain, repeated memorials have been presented by his majesty's ambassador to the States-General of the United Provinces, demanding the succours stipulated by treaty; to which requisition, though strongly called upon in the last memorial of the 21st of March, their High Mightinesses have given no answer, nor signified any intention of complying therewith: and whereas by the non-performance of the clearest engagements, they desert the alliance that has so long subsisted between the crown of Great-Britain and the republick, and place themselves in the condition of a neutral power, bound to this kingdom by no treaty, every principle of wisdom and justice requires that his majesty should consider them henceforward as standing only in that distant relation in which they have placed themselves: his majesty therefore having taken this matter into his royal consideration, doth, by and with the advice of his privy council, judge it expedient to carry into immediate execution those intentions which were formally notified in the memorial presented by his ambassador on the 21st of March last, and previously signified in an official verbal declaration, made by Lord Viscount Stormont, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to Count Wellerode, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the republick, nearly two months before the delivery of the aforesaid memorial: for these causes, his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, doth declare, that the subjects of the United Provinces are henceforward to be considered upon the

same footing with those of other neutral states not privileged by treaty; and his majesty doth hereby suspend, provisionally, and till further order, all the particular stipulations respecting the freedom of navigation and commerce, in time of war, of the subjects of the States General, contained in the several treaties now subsisting between his majesty and the republick, and more particularly those contained in the marine treaty between Great-Britain and the United Provinces, concluded at London, December 1-11th, 1674.

From a humane regard to the interests of individuals, and a desire to prevent their suffering by any surprize, his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, doth declare, that the effect of this his majesty's order shall take place at the following terms, viz.

In the Channel and the North Seas, 12 days after the date hereof.

From the Channel, the British Seas, and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, either in the Ocean or Mediterranean, the term shall be six weeks from the aforesaid date.

Three months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator.

And lastly, six months beyond the said Line or Equator, and in all other parts of the World, without any exception or other more particular description of time and place.

STEP. COTTREL.

THURSDAY, March 30, 1780.

On Friday last at the assizes at Kingston, in Surrey, the trials on the crown side came on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gould and a special jury, when Mr. Donovan (who voluntarily surrendered) was tried for having killed in a duel, in November last, Capt. James Hanson. It appeared by a number of respectable witnesses, that the deceased was entirely in fault, and had forced Mr. Donovan to meet him in a field near the Dog and Duck; it also appeared, that the

only ground of quarrel between the prisoner and the deceased was, that Mr. Donovan interfered between Capt. Hanson and another person, and prevented their fighting, on which Hanson gave him very abusive language, and insisted "that he would make him smell powder." The deceased was wounded by a pistol bullet in the belly, and lived about 24 hours after. He declared to two eminent surgeons who attended him, and to several other persons, that Mr. Donovan behaved during the action, and after it, with the greatest honour, tenderness, and concern; and he particularly desired that no prosecution should be carried on against him, as he himself was solely in fault, by an unprovoked rashness of temper and heat of passion. The learned Judge gave an excellent charge to the jury, and said, "though he allowed that all the circumstances were as favourable to the prisoner as in such a case could be, yet as the idea of honour was so often mentioned, he must say and inform the jury, and the auditors, that it was false honour in men to break the laws of God and of their country; that going out to fight a duel was in both parties a deliberate resolution to commit murder, and there could be no honour in so savage a custom, which, however disguised in words, is contrary to the principles and happiness of society, and ought to be reprobated in every well-regulated community." The jury, without going out of court, acquitted Mr. Donovan of the murder, and found him guilty of manslaughter on the Coroner's Inquest. The Judge fined him 10*l.* to the King, which being paid in court, he was immediately discharged.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

At the general quarter session of the peace holden at Guildhall yesterday, there was the greatest confusion imaginable, owing to a new regulation adopted with respect to the publicans and tavern-keepers of this city, who, to the number of about 800, made a formal complaint of injustice, by being called upon to give their personal attendance at the renewal of their licences: for a long time the clamour put a stop to business. Mr. Jones of Cripplegate, and others said, they thought themselves oppressed to be considered by the court as offenders, for not attending at the last session, when for 30 years it has been the uniform custom for the several bea-
des to answer for them. The Recorder in a very audible speech, during which the disturbance subsided, entered into a full justification of the court. He said, that he thought it highly necessary, as well for the satisfaction of the gentlemen present, and who thought they were aggrieved, as to throw off that odium and weight of reflection which they had so freely bestowed upon the bench, without the least colour or foundation, to say a few words. The several acts

of Parliament for licensing victuallers had prescribed the manner in which that step was to be pursued, and if the court knowingly deviated from the rule of law, they would be criminal. The law required a recognizance to be taken by the magistrates, and entered into by the parties for the proper conduct and good order of their houses. No other persons but the victuallers could give that security for themselves. However, it had been discovered that those only who could legally answer were persecuted by the bea-
des. The last session was the first time of this irregularity appearing to the bench, if it had not then been prevented, the court would have been reprehensible: the magistrates had been hitherto deceived; it was evident they were ignorant of the imposition, by reason of having all the names called over; and if any person thought proper to assume upon themselves another character, by answering to names not their own, how were the justices fit objects of censure? Those who answered for the absentees were culpable. To the much talked of objection of expence, he desired all to take notice that the whole demand for a licence allowed by law was 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and whoever took more was guilty of extortion. As to the charges made in consequence of this novel mode, it was not in the power of the court to intermeddle with, or abridge; they were the fees of office upon all petitions presented to the court, and he wished the gentlemen would drop the idea of being brought as offenders, which was not the case; they were applicants in the common way, and until their petitions were read the court was not supposed to be acquainted with the contents. Having made many other observations to turn the current of abuse against the court, he said, that however generally it might be considered right, it was certainly wrong to grant licences as for many years was the practice, namely, to proxies. Mr. Alderman Alfop rose to explain the cause at the last session, and to defend himself for moving the alteration to take place. Mr. Jones complained of the fees of 8*s.* 6*d.* on the petition, and for the order of court; he insisted that it was a punishment for no crime. The clerk of the arraigns called upon the court to protect his character from reproaches thrown upon it, hinting a corrupt motive for his own interest to be the sole reason of the licences issuing in a different way. The Recorder said, there was no truth in the assertion, and it being agreed to give up 5*s.* of the 8*s.* 6*d.*, the business went through satisfactorily to all parties. Previous to the able explanation of this interesting affair by the Recorder, flaming hand-bills were dispersed, inveighing bitterly against the court and officers, and promoting a resistance to the authority of the magistrates, which had nearly been of serious consequence.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

The following note was sent to the Town Clerk of this city by Lord Shelburne, in answer to the letter of the committee of common-council, making an enquiry concerning his health after his late duel.

"SIR, *Berkely-Square, March 28.*

"I am truly sensible of the obliging and affecting terms in which the committee of common-council directed you to make so early an enquiry after my health. I can only answer their goodness by assuring them, that my life always has been, and always shall be, devoted to the publick, and my best and warmest services ever at the command of the city of London. I have the honour to be, with great regard, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, &c."

FRIDAY, 7.

By the new works lately erected at Plymouth Portsmouth, and Sheerness, the Dock-Yards are now rendered perfectly secure from any sudden attacks of the enemy.

Two large floating batteries are now getting ready in the river, one of which is to lie off Margate, for the better protection of that part of the Kentish coast.

TUESDAY, 11.

Yesterday the question to enquire into the Right of the Corporation to become Governours of the four Royal Hospitals, St. Bartholomew's, Christ's, Bridewell and Pethlem, and St. Thomas's, came on at Lincoln's Inn Hall before the Lord Chancellor, as Visitor of all the Royal Foundations. The Counsel for the City of London were, the Attorney-General, the Recorder, Mr. Maddox, and Mr. Rose; for the Petitioners (the President and Governors by Donation) were, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Kenyon, and Mr. Erskine. The former, in a speech of an Hour and a half, stated the objects of the Petition and the Prayer, and a modern Bye-Law of the Corporation for sealing Hospital Leases in the Court of Common-Council; that in consequence of the new resolution Leases brought to the Court of Aldermen, agreeable to former usage, were refused the Seal: this made it necessary for the Petitioners to appeal to his Lordship in his visitatorial capacity: Mr. Mansfield entered upon the merits of his case by adverting to the original grants of King Henry VIII. and Edward VI. which are made to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, in conformity to previous Indentures of covenant entered into between the Royal Donors and the Citizens: the learned Counsel contended, that there was no new creation of a corporate Body by the grant of King Henry, but the latter Sovereign, he acknowledged, had bestowed a new corporation by a particular title, vesting a power of making Bye-Laws, and appointed Governours, Ministers, and Officers. Soon after their institution Governours were ap-

pointed by the Court of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen and Commoners; presently afterwards the Governors made choice of Successors: that in the 15th Century orders were made for the annual regulation of Governors in future: that about the Year 1700, the election of Governors ceased to be annual; and also, that there was no limitation of Number. He then went fully into the manner of keeping the seal of the Governors. In the reign of Philip and Mary a new signature was appointed, and so there was before that time, viz. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. After explaining the method of granting Leases, he observed, that the Aldermen being Governors *ex officio*, and acting in conjunction with the Petitioners, the corporation had a great share of control, and if the City of London succeeded in establishing the title they contended for, the counsel seemed to be in some apprehension lest the corporation would go a step further, and oust them of the Governorship entirely: having tenderly trod on this ground, he said that the length of time might in Law be sufficient to presume, that the donative Governors were fixed beyond a Possibility of *Ouster*; and besides, there being no statutes given by the Founders, it might also be legally presumed, that a regulation had been duly made for such appointment, and that the Visitor had stamped it with his authority and approbation; length of time might even presume a new charter: he animadverted upon the beneficence of the charities by the Governors, and enumerated the principal contributions. He drew a few inferences from the pointed parts of this copious opening, and the original grants were about to be read, when the Lord Chancellor intimated that a matter of this importance required a deal of time, and proposed a further Day convenient to the Court and Counsel for a complete investigation. Saturday Fortnight was fixed on when the Attorney-General is expected to take up considerable time in answering the arguments of Mr. Mansfield.

MONDAY, 17.

Saturday on a trial at bar in the Court of King's Bench the Will of the late Duke of Kingston, in favour of the present Countess Dowager of Bristol, was established.

A few days ago the town Clerk of Scarborough, by order of the corporation, presented the freedom of that Borough to Capt. Pearson, late of the *Serapis*, and Capt. Percy, late of the Countess of Scarborough, in boxes of Heart of Oak, for their gallant Behaviour in an engagement off that Port with a Squadron off Ships under the command of Paul Jones, whereby the Baltick Fleet under their convoy was preserved, and a stop put to further depredations on the Coast.

Qq

WEDNESDAY, 19.

On Saturday Mr. Serjeant Dary moved the court of Common Pleas for a rule to shew cause why a defendant should not be discharged upon a common appearance to a writ issued in that court for a pretended debt of 70l. and upwards. After observing that the case he was instructed to open was extraordinary in its nature and circumstances, he said that the court would, no doubt, be astonished to hear, that the plaintiff and defendant are husband and wife. In the year 1760 they were married in the Spanish ambassador's chapel, according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of Rome, both being of that communion; they were then servants, and lived together, subsequent to the marriage, with all the affection of a loving couple for 11 years. She went into Northumberland with three surviving children of seven (the issue of this marriage) and the husband allowed her 20l. a year during her continuance in the country, for the maintenance of herself and children. He wrote several letters to her in the warmest terms of affection, and she returned to town and lived with her husband, known and acknowledged by all their friends and acquaintances as his wife. The man fell in love with another woman, who was possessed of some property. His wife heard of his private courtship in the character of a single man, and prevented the crime of bigamy, by informing the sister of the lady intended as a sacrifice, that the man was deceiving her. This step, to preserve the reputation of a wife, and to defend her children from the imputation of bastardy, drew upon her the resentment of her husband, who was not to be shook from his purpose of marrying the other woman. He arrested his wife in her maiden name, upon an affidavit that she was justly and truly indebted to him in seventy pounds and upwards, for so much money lent and advanced. When in the spunging-house an attorney offered her a sum of money to sign an instrument, renouncing all claim to her husband, which she absolutely refused; whereupon she was, by order of the attorney, taken to Newgate. During her confinement the offer was made a second time, and refused; the attorney endeavoured to persuade her to a compliance, by telling her, that a particular friend advised her to settle the difference by a general renunciation of the title of a wife. But even this subterfuge had not the effect; she was in Newgate 12 days, and the singular cruelty of the affair being represented to a captain with whom the husband lived, he generously directed an attorney to bail the action, and apply to the court for redress. Serjeant Dary having commented upon this transaction, said he should superadd a clause to the rule, for the purpose of punishing the attorney for prostituting the

process of the court to so shameful a design, evidently calculated to impose upon an innocent family, and therefore he moved also, that the parties should answer.—The court seemed struck at the relation, and said, that whether it was in point of law criminal or not, the attorney had acted very unconscientiously, and it would be right to call upon him, and, if possible, to punish him; they therefore granted the rule as prayed for.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, April 1.

THE late acts passed in England for a free trade to this kingdom will be productive of the greatest benefits. It has already set industry to work. Many have begun to engage in new branches of manufacture; but the advanced wages they give to the workmen has drawn so many from our great staple manufacture, the linen, which, though not so profitable, was more sure, that those engaged in that branch have been under the necessity of advancing their workmen's wages one half, in order to retain them, which will very soon set their workmen and families above want in this very cheap country.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE**Whitehall, April 1, 1780.*

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Campbell to Lord George Germain, dated Penfance, Dec. 15, 1779.

WHAT a grievous mortification must it be to me to have to relate to your lordship, for my sovereign's information, the conquest of the western part of this province, by the arms of Spain, in consequence of their early intelligence of the commencement of hostilities.

I cannot help observing that facts have demonstrated, that Spain had predetermined on a rupture with Great Britain long before the declaration made on the 16th day of June last by their ambassador at the court of London; had laid their plans, and prepared all their governors abroad for such an event; and it would appear had even fixed on the day, or at least nearly the time, on which it was to take place; for we are here informed that war was declared at Porto-Rico in a few days after the 16th of June. English vessels are known to have been carried into the Havannah as prizes in the beginning of August last. And from New Orleans I have the governor's own acknowledgement of his being apprized of the commencement of hostilities on the 9th day of August last: but how much earlier his intelligence of that event really was is uncertain. However that be, it is now uncontroversibly known that he has long ago been

been secretly preparing for war. That having previously collected the whole force of the province of Louisiana, the Independence of America was publicly recognized by beat of drum at New Orleans on the 19th day of August, and every thing being in readiness for that purpose, he immediately marched against our forces on the Mississippi; and he so effectually succeeded by the capture, by stratagem, of a king's sloop in lake Pontchartrain, by the seizure of a schooner in the river Mississippi on her way with rum and provisions for Manchack, and of six other small vessels on the lakes and in the river Amir. One of these last with troops of the regiment of Waldeck, and another with provisions, and by preventive precautions in stopping any communication of intelligence of his movements, being sent to this place; that he had nearly effected the reduction of the western part of this province before we at Pensacola were apprised, or had the smallest communication of his having commenced hostilities; the information of that event having only reached me on the 14th of September, as intimated to your lordship in my letter of that date; and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, it appears, was forced to capitulate on the 21st day of that same month.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson to Major-General Campbell, dated New Orleans, October 20, 1779.

SIR,

I send by Lieut. Wilson, for your information, a copy of a journal which I kept ever since the commencement of hostilities with the Spaniards. The dangerous and disagreeable situation I have been in ever since that period will be fully related to you by him, and I hope will in every particular justify me, by convincing you that I have used my utmost efforts, even to the last minute, against a great superiority of forces, with every other advantage an enemy could desire. I sent by Lieut. Wilson the capitulation in English, as proposed by me to his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, and the original one in the French language, as finally concluded on between us. The terms are honourable to the troops and favourable to the inhabitants, and I hope will meet with your full approbation. Engineer Graham, who has obtained leave from his excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez to go to Pensacola on private business, was very useful to me in drawing up the terms of capitulation, and since our arrival here, on many occasions, from his perfect knowledge of the French language.

It is with pleasure I assure you that all the officers and men under my command behaved exceedingly well, and did every duty they were ordered with great cheerfulness and exactness. Lieut. Wilson

and the detachment of the royal artillery, as well as the additional gunners, distinguished themselves particularly the day the enemy offered their batteries against the redoubt.

I must, in justice to his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, say, that the officers and soldiers, who are prisoners of war at this place, are treated with the greatest generosity and attention, not only by the officers, but even the Spanish soldiers seem to take pleasure in being civil and kind to the prisoners in general. I am, &c.

ALEX. DICKSON, Lieut. Col.
16th regiment of foot.

The following are the most material Articles of Capitulation agreed upon and granted between his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, his Catholic Majesty's governor and Commander in Chief of the Province and Fortes of Louisiana, and Alexander Dickson, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th Regiment of Infantry, and Commander of the Troops of his Britannick Majesty upon the Mississippi, &c. for the Garrison and District of Baton Rouge in West Florida.

Article I.

THE garrison shall not be made prisoners of war, nor obliged to engage not to bear arms for a certain time.

Article II. But they shall go out with all the military honours, arms, baggage horses, drums beating, matches lighted at both ends, colours flying, two pieces of field artillery, with their ammunition for 30 rounds, and 36 rounds for the infantry.

Art. III. The garrison shall be conveyed as soon as possible, under a good escort and convoy, to Pensacola, in Spanish vessels, either by the Balise or the Lakes, as it may be thought proper; and the troops shall be furnished with good and wholesome provisions for the passage, at least for three weeks, the vessels and provisions being first examined and searched by commissaries appointed for that purpose by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson; and the charges and expenses shall be repaid on the Debarkation of the troops at Pensacola.

Art. IV. His Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez shall provide the troops with a vessel of 100 tons burthen, or with two large boats, which shall not be searched; and, in case of a want, with as many more as shall be found necessary for conveying the wounded and sick, who shall be able to undergo the fatigues of the voyage: and the other sick and wounded that cannot be conveyed immediately, shall be permitted, as soon as they are able, to join their regiments; and, in the mean time, his Catholic Majesty shall furnish them with every assistance of which they may stand in need.

Answer. The superiority of the troops under my command, as well as of arms, ammunition, and provisions, together with the knowledge I have of the bad situation

in

in which the troops and the fort of Baton Rouge must be, from which all communication is cut off, having taken every vessel coming from Pensacola with troops and provisions, as well as the armed vessel *West Florida*, which was their only protection, and from which vessels there are already in town more than 150 prisoners of war: all this will not permit me to accede to the proposition of not making prisoners of war the British troops which are in the fort of Baton Rouge. I therefore positively require their surrendering themselves prisoners of war; but considering the honourable defence made by Lieut. Col. Dickson, his officers, and troops, they shall go out with drums beating, pieces charged, and colours flying, 500 paces from the fort, where they shall deliver the arms and colours to the troops under my command, and surrender themselves prisoners of war, to be exchanged at the pleasure of the King my master; engaging, at the same time, that they shall be treated with respect, and all possible Humanity. The field officers shall be permitted to wear their swords. The fort at the Natches, as depending on this, shall be evacuated and delivered up to me; and the garrison shall have the liberty to retire to Pensacola, Jamaica, or such other place under the government of his Britannick majesty, as they shall judge proper.

What is contained in the above is to be considered as my answer to the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th articles.

Art. V. All the baggage and other effects, belonging to the officers, soldiers, and other persons of the garrison, shall remain their property, and be sent with them.—Granted.

Art. IX. The inhabitants of this district shall be under the same laws, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities of religion and judicature, and shall have the same magistrates as they had under the English government, at least till the peace shall be re-established.—Granted in every point that shall not be contrary to our laws, until the decision of the King my master is known.

Art. X. The inhabitants shall, in like manner, be kept in full and entire possession of all their effects and slaves, and in short of every thing that belongs to them.—Granted.

Art. XII. All the inhabitants who shall prefer quitting the country or district, in order to establish themselves in some part of the dominions of his Britannick majesty, shall be provided with a passport for their persons, families, and effects, and they shall be permitted to remain without being disturbed or obliged to take the oath of fidelity to his Catholick majesty.—Granted, in respect to the liberty of retiring; but they shall be obliged to take the oath of fidelity during their residence in the jurisdiction of his Catholick majesty.

Art. XVI. Under the above-mentioned conditions and stipulations, Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson will deliver up to his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, the redoubt of Baton Rouge, with all the cannon now mounted upon the parapets of the redoubt, and those that may be found belonging to it, which shall, with all the remaining ammunition, &c. except what has been expressed in the 2d article, be put into the possession of such officer as his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez shall send for that purpose, by the officer commanding the royal artillery of his Britannick majesty in that post.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson will, in like manner, deliver up to his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, or to the commissaries he shall please to send for that purpose, all the provisions and other effects belonging to his Britannick majesty, which are in the garrison.

At the time of the final stipulation of the convention, the barrier or post of the garrison shall be delivered up to the besiegers, and their sentinels shall relieve the sentinels of the garrison with all the military honours.

N. B. In respect to the 9th article, the inhabitants of this district, in taking the oath of fidelity to his Catholick majesty, during the present war, that is to say for the time that is granted them to quit the country, shall be exempt from bearing arms, at least against their natural and primitive sovereign his Britannick majesty. And in respect to the 12th article, his Excellency the Governor of Louisiana shall permit the inhabitants of the town of New Orleans and province of Louisiana, and the merchant vessels which are in the ports, to convey the English inhabitants, with their effects, to the destination they shall prefer.

I accept the propositions granted by his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, which are stipulated in the French language, having no interpreter of the Spanish language in the fort. Baton Rouge, the 21st of September, 1779.

(Signed) ALEX. DICKSON, Lieutenant-Colonel 16th Reg. Foot, commanding his Britannick majesty's troops on the Mississippi, &c. in West-Florida.

(Signed) B. de GALVEZ.

N. B. The inhabitants of the district of the Natches shall in like manner enjoy the same right and privileges granted to those of this district by the capitulation: and moreover the permission to wear their swords is granted to all the officers without exception.

(Signed)

B. de GALVEZ.

(Signed) ALEX. DICKSON, Lieutenant-Colonel 16th Reg. Foot, commanding his Britannick majesty's troops on the Mississippi, &c. in West-Florida.

Copy

Copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson's reasons for removing to Baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge Redoubt, Sept. 22, 1779.

THE various reports, seemingly well founded, that the rebels were in force above, and meditated in a short time an invasion of this part of the country, made it necessary without delay to fix upon some spot where works might be thrown up and fortifications erected, so as to prevent, if possible, the troops under my command, and the country I was sent to protect, from falling into the hands of the enemy. The situation of Manchac was unanimously condemned, and the fort there considered as indefensible against cannon. Accordingly, on the 30th day of July, 1779, agreeable to my own sentiments, and those of the Engineer and other officers I consulted on the occasion, it was determined to take post at Mess. Watts and Flowers's plantation at Baton Rouge, the situation of which, and large quantity of cleared ground, pointing it out as the only place where I could have a reasonable prospect of accomplishing the intent of my command. I accordingly sent Engineer Graham with a letter addressed to the inhabitants, requesting them to co-operate with me in throwing up a redoubt on that place, with which they cheerfully complied.

Having intelligence which I could depend upon on the 3d day of September, that his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez was approaching in force to attack me, and that the redoubt at this place was in pretty good forwardness, it was determined in a council of war, to remove the troops, artillery, and stores, as soon as possible to the redoubt, which was accordingly done. On the 12th day of September the redoubt was invested, and early in the morning of the 21st a battery of heavy cannon was opened against it, and after an incessant fire on both sides for more than

three hours, I found myself obliged to yield to the great superiority of his artillery, and to surrender the redoubt to his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, who commanded the troops of his Catholic majesty.

I am confident I should not have been able to make so good a defence at Manchac, and of course to have procured such favourable terms for the troops under my command, and the country I was sent to protect.

On account of the redoubts being erected thereon; Governor Galvez, considering the plantation of Mess. Watts and Flowers as belonging to the King, has accordingly taken it; and unless government shall make them a recompence, by reason of their loyalty and readiness to promote the protection of the country, they will lose a very valuable property; I therefore most strongly recommend them to government for a generous satisfaction.

(Signed)

ALEX. DICKSON,
Lieut. Col. 16th Reg. Foot

I do hereby certify, that having been consulted by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, when it was reported that the rebels were coming down to attack his Britannick majesty's possessions on the Mississippi, it appeared to me, that in our actual circumstances nothing better could be done than to erect a field redoubt in the clearing of Mess. Watts and Flowers, who had been generous enough to offer the use of the land provisionally for that purpose: and hearing that the Spanish forces under Don Bernardo de Galvez were coming to attack us, that it appeared to me that nothing else was left but to make our stand in the said field redoubt, the Stockade fort at Manchac being untenable against cannon.

(Signed)

J. J. GRAHAM,
Assistant-Engineer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ON a closer review *The address to Spring, The grateful lays, and the epigrams* sent us by our friend W. S. are found to be so incorrect, that they will not admit of publication. The last epigram totally omits one part of the subject the Woman. We are convinced our friend did not bestow his usual attention in composing them.

The essay on the power of British Kings we are obliged to reject; the subject being of a nature to involve us in political disputes.

The song on patience is defective in many parts, but particularly in the last stanza, and therefore cannot be admitted.

The first part of *Roscius in Heroics* is received, and highly approved; as soon as the second comes to hand, it shall be prepared for the press. We submit it to the author if the following title, partly his own, would not be more applicable, omitting the first, *The Reward of Merit, a satire*. We must beg leave also to avail ourselves of the liberty hinted at, and curtail where we find redundancy.

The valuable packet from our most esteemed correspondent *Periples* is received, and our sincerest thanks are here repeated for this great favour. Instructions are given for the topographical sketch recommended; in the mean time, the minutes pointed out shall be inserted, and the whole be put to press without loss of time.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For M A Y, 1780.

Account of Colonel Barré	195	Debates in the House of Commons	ibid.	
Rules of Behaviour	197	— On Lord North's Bill for a Com-	mission of Accounts	ibid.
The Hypochondriack, No. XXXII.	ibid.	— On proposing the Taxes	224	
Observations on the Errors and Corruptions		— Mr. T. Luttrell's Complaint against	Lord North	ibid.
in our Language	201	— Colonel Fullarton's Complaint against	the Earl of Shelburne	ibid.
Remarks on the Present State of Lon-	202	— Lord North's Motions about the East	India Company	ibid.
don	202	Description of South Carolina, including	Charles-Town	225
True Delicacy, an interesting Scene	204	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.		
A Dialogue between Cicero and Chesterfield	205	— Of Adventures in a Voyage up the	Red Sea	227
A German Anecdote	207	— Of the Life of Garrick		ibid.
Memoirs of Mrs. Woffington	209	— Of Emma Corbett		228
Anecdote of Mrs. Clive	210	— Of the Reformer		229
Lecture VI. on Modern History	211	— Of Blaire's Sermons		ibid.
— Curfury View of the Germ. Emp. ib.		— Of Milne's		231
— The History of France resumed	214	— Of Duché's		ibid.
Progress of a young Lady of Spirit	215	POETICAL ESSAYS.		
PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.		The Sleepy Congregation. A Tale		231
Debates in the House of Lords	218	The Glow-Worm		232
— On the Earl of Shelburne's Motion		May-Day		ibid.
about Dismission of Lord Lieutenants	ibid.	MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER		
Debates in the House of Commons	220	Marriages and Deaths		235
— On Mr. Rigby's Motion	ibid.	Bankrupts		236
— In the Committee on Mr. Burke's		American Affairs		237
Bill	221			
Debates in the House of Lords	ibid.			
— On the Earl of Effingham's Motion				
for enquiring into the Parliamentary Influ-				
ence of the Crown,	222			

With the following Embellishments, viz.

A striking Likeness of COLONEL BARRE,

AND

A MAP of SOUTH CAROLINA, the present Seat of War, neatly engraved.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound
and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in M A Y 1780:

Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. confols	1/2 per C. Lon. A. Short An. 1758	1778.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock New An.	Diff.	Lottery Tick.	Script.	Omni. Prem.	Excheq. Bills.	Wind. at Deal	Weather.
28	59 1/2	60 1/2	16 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2		23	59 1/2	11 1/2	13 10 0	75 1/2	7		S W	Rain
29	59	61	16	12 1/2						13 10 6	75 1/2	7		S W	
30	59	60 1/2	16	12						13 10 6	75 1/2	7		N E	Fair
31	59	60	16	12			25	59 1/2	11 1/2	13 10 6	75 1/2	7		N E	Fair
32	59	60	16	12			27		10 1/2	13 10 6	75 1/2	7		N E	Fair
33	59	60	16	12					11	13 9 6	75 1/2	7		S W	Rain
34	59	60	16	12			26		11 1/2	12 9 6	75 1/2	7		S W	
35	59	60	16	12			26		11	13 9 6	75 1/2	7		S W	
36	59	60	16	12			27		10 1/2	13 9 6	75 1/2	7		S W	
37	59	60 1/2	16	12			26		10 1/2	13 8 6	75 1/2	7		S W	
38	59	60 1/2	16	12 1/2		153 1/2	26		10 1/2	13 8 6	75 1/2	7		S W	Fair
39	59	60	16	12			24	59 1/2	11 1/2	13 9 0	74 1/2	7		S W	
40	59	60	16	12										N E	
41	59	60	16	12										N E	
42	59	60	16	12										S W	
43	59	60	16	12										S W	
44	59	60	16	12										S W	
45	59	60	16	12										S W	
46	59	60	16	12										S W	
47	59	60	16	12										S W	
48	59	60 1/2	16	12			23	59 1/2	11 1/2	13 10 6	75 1/2	7		S W	
49	59	61	16	12		154 1/2			11 1/2	13 10 0	75 1/2	7		S W	
50	59	61	16	12					11 1/2	13 9 0	75 1/2	7		S W	
51	59	61	16	12					11 1/2	13 8 6	75 1/2	7		S W	
52	59	61	16	12			24	59 1/2	11 1/2	13 8 0	75 1/2	7		S W	Windy
53	59	61	16	12			24		11 1/2	13 7 0	75 1/2	7		S W	Fair
54	59	60 1/2	16	12		151 1/2		59 1/2	11 1/2	13 7 0	75 1/2	7		S W	
55	59	61	16	12		151 1/2	24		11 1/2	13 6 6	75 1/2	7 1/2		S	Rain
56	59	60 1/2	16	12				59 1/2	11 1/2	13	75 1/2	7 1/2		S	Fair
57	59	60 1/2	16	12					11 1/2						

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 6	2 1	2 4	1 9	2 1	4 3	3 7	2 2	1 3	2 6
3 7	2 3	2 3	1 5	2 7	3 7	2 7	2 1	1 1	2 2
London					North Wales				
York					South Wales				

London. Mag. May, 1781.



COLONEL BARRE .

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR MAY, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF COLONEL BARRÉ.

(With a Portrait from an original Drawing.)



THE Right Honourable Isaac Barré, member for Calne in Wiltshire, and one of the most respectable characters in the House of Commons, is the son of a linen manufacturer of Dublin, who rose to the dignity of an alderman of that city. His grandfather, we believe, was one of those truly devout French Protestants who fled from their country upon the impolitic revocation of the famous Edict of Nantz, by which the French Protestants, called *Huguenots*, had enjoyed a peaceable toleration of their religion, and security for their persons and effects from the reign of Henry IV. justly stiled Henry the Great, to that of Louis XIV, who was honoured with the same epithet; but this single act of his reign, the revocation of the Edict, is of itself sufficient to shew how little he deserved it; for he revived the spirit of religious persecution in his dominions, and drove many thousands of his most valuable subjects, ingenious artists, and manufacturers, into exile. In England, in Ireland, and in Holland, they were received with open arms, and these countries were amply rewarded by the fruits of their ingenuity, as well as by the example of their moral conduct, and their steady attachment to the interests of religious and civil liberty.

Very little is known of the early part of the life of our venerable patriot; if report says true, his father discovering in him a taste for literature, spared no expence to give him a liberal education; which he had scarce finished, when his inclinations took another turn; military ardour took possession of his soul, the soldier's laurels invited him to the field, and he panted for glory: as soon as this disposition was known, it was

encouraged; he was bred a soldier; and to make use of his own words, he has always loved and honoured the profession.

In that profession he eminently distinguished himself upon many occasions during the last war, and by his merit rose to the rank of colonel. He was likewise adjutant-general in the army commanded by the immortal Wolfe, and signalised himself fighting by his side in that glorious, but fatal day, when he defeated the French, and fell a sacrifice to the conquest of Quebec. In the excellent historical picture painted by West, of the death of Wolfe, Colonel Barré is represented in the group of officers who are attending upon, and weeping over their beloved expiring hero.

Upon the restoration of peace in 1763, the Colonel began to appear conspicuous in another light. It was found that his political knowledge was equal to his military abilities, and that amidst the din of arms he had studied the art of government, and the characters, connexions, and views of our principal statesmen. Either during the negotiations for the peace, or not long after, some part of the political conduct of Mr. Pitt did not appear to him to be consistent with the true interest of Great Britain. It is said he both spoke and wrote to his friends with great freedom upon this subject, and was thus introduced to the patronage and friendship of the Earl of Shelburne, who came into administration with Mr. Grenville, being appointed First Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations when that minister was put at the head of the Treasury. This administration were avowedly in opposition to Mr. Pitt, and Colonel Barré first distinguished himself in the House of Commons by a powerful speech against his conduct to-

wards the latter end of his administration; Mr. Pitt not being present, he lost a great part of the merit of his speech with his own friends; but the account given of it to Mr. Pitt made such an impression on that great statesman, who was always open to conviction, that soon after he found means to convert this formidable political enemy into a staunch friend, and their union and friendship continued uninterrupted, till it was dissolved by the death of Lord Chatham.

When Mr. Grenville was minister, Colonel Barré was governor of Stirling Castle, a post of military honour and emolument, but we do not find him in any civil employment under government. In the month of August 1766, when the Duke of Grafton was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, the Earl of Shelburne Secretary of State for the Southern Department, and the Earl of Chatham Lord Privy Seal, the Colonel being set down in the list as an able friend to this ministry, called the Shelburne Administration, was sworn in one of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, and soon after made joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, with the Right Honourable James Grenville, upon the resignation of Welbore Ellis.

In the summer of 1768, his great friend and patron the Earl of Shelburne resigned, and was soon after followed by the Earl of Chatham, and Colonel Barré likewise gave up his vice-treasure-ship. From that period, the Colonel has continued steady in his opposition to the present administration, which was completely formed soon after, by the removal of the Duke of Grafton, and the appointment of Lord North to be First Lord of the Treasury, or minister.

The conduct of the Colonel in parliament has been as freely censured on the ministerial side of the House as it has been loudly applauded by their opponents. The two striking inconsistencies he has been charged with are, first, his famous speech against Mr. Pitt, in his

absence, placed in contrast with another which he made to his face, said to be replete with flattery. Secondly, the support he gave to the Boston Port Bill in the session of 1774, which gave birth to the American war, contrasted with his violent condemnations of the ministry for involving Great Britain in that war.

We do not think it falls within our province to enter into political discussions, those who wish to make themselves masters of the contested points between the Colonel and administration, will find an ample field of information in our Parliament History, from the year 1770 to the present date.

All we have to add, is, that Colonel Barré is a very active, useful representative, who has promoted several beneficial regulations, particularly with respect to the army and the finances, over which he keeps a watchful eye. Being well acquainted with the army establishment and discipline, his enquiries into the appointments, the contracts, and the expenditure of the sums voted for it, have produced many beneficial effects. Discovering by the accounts he moved for, the shameful arrears of the Land Tax, he has brought the collectors into a regular mode of payment; and if the bill he proposed to bring in, for appointing a committee of accounts, had not been stifled in its birth by Lord North's, in all probability we should have seen the full extent of his talents for the finance department fully displayed.

Colonel Barré in his person is robust, and manly in his aspect, but rather severe; it is the countenance of a veteran chief, and like his voice, calculated rather to awe, and to strike terror, than to persuade by any winning graces. But to make amends for the want of ornament, his speeches are substantial, the subject matter is always important, and the arguments sound; some admonitions that have been thrown out have abated his too great warmth, and really improved him in every respect as a speaker.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
 RULES OF BEHAVIOUR, OF GENERAL USE, THOUGH
 MUCH DISREGARDED IN THIS POPULOUS CITY.

1. **T**O be more ready to give the wall, than to assert it, for fear of a dirty quarrel in a trifling cause.

2. Not to walk arm in arm, as if the street was made for us only, or we had no concern for any body's convenience but our own.

3. When we meet a friend we would talk with, take him aside, that the passage may be uninterrupted.

4. Not to walk the streets with a cane or stick under one's arm, which may be very offensive to the eyes or face of those who follow us; a practice no less frequent than inconsiderate, to say the best of it.

5. Not to use the fauntering gait of a lazy Spaniard in this busy town of trade and hurry; for though we may be so idle or insignificant as to be in no haste, yet multitudes are as well behind us as before us.

6. To be cautious of staring in the faces of those that pass by us, like an inquisitor general; for an over-hearing look has the air of a bully, and a prying one that of a bailiff. If we do it by mistake for a friend, ask pardon.

7. Passing in haite through a crowd, let us make way with our elbows, not with our hands; for laying hold of persons seems contemptuous, and often gives offence; and call not out to your

companion to take care of his pocket, for that is a random imputation, and unmannerly suspicion of those next you.

8. Not to fasten your eyes upon any person entering into a publick room, for fear (by such a broadside) of shocking his modesty, and dismounting his assurance; yet this is the common behaviour of the sparks of the town (out of an air) though they look for no particular person.

9. At eating-houses, &c. not to be officiously forward in our discourse or ceremonies to strangers, who, perhaps, desire to be unobserved, or *incog*.

10. Not to affect a disregard of any person, though ever so mean, by whistling or humming a tune, as if nobody was present; the dignity of human nature, in any circumstance, is considerable.

11. Never to force French complaisance upon mere Englishmen; but consider, that making people *easy* is the end of good breeding.

12. In a coffee-house, never to use that unjust and provoking practice of keeping more papers than one in hand; for that is an arrogant encroachment upon the common right of *all* the company.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXII.

*At vos quo lubet hinc abite lymphæ
 Vini pernicies, et ad severos
 Migrate, hic merus est Thyonianus.*

CATULLUS.

“Hence water—crystal though thou art,
 From my convivial board depart;
 Go where thou wilt, and spoil the wine;
 Go where sad, rigid mortals dine,
 My heart to cheer, and griefs to cure,
 The grape's rich bounty shall be sure.”

WRITING upon Drinking is in one respect, I think, like Drinking itself: one goes on imperceptibly, without knowing where to stop; and as one calls for the other bottle to his friends, I press the

other paper upon my readers. Happy should I be, could I flatter myself, that this paper will be received with as hearty a satisfaction as is generally felt upon the opening of an additional bottle.

Sir William Temple's metaphorical remark, that "Life, like wine, must not be drawn to the dregs," should be before me while I write upon the use of wine. To preach over one's glass is a very expressive phrase for tediousness in a social meeting; and to preach upon taking a glass till every body is weary, would be very disgusting.

Yet Drinking is a subject of such extent and variety, that it is not easy to quit it soon. My readers, therefore, will make allowance; and perhaps they will find more entertainment in these *Recherches Philosophiques à boire* than they expected.

The ingenuity of the poets has been as much exercised upon Drinking as upon love itself: It would be improper to fill my papers too frequently with quotations. I shall therefore only refer my readers to the fine passages upon the subject in *Lucretius*, and in *Horace*, which every man of taste will read with pleasure again and again. But the most substantial piece for Englishmen is *Thomson's* description of a Drinking-bout, after a fox-chace, where all the strong and coarse circumstances of rustic intoxication are selected and brought together with admirable justness, and in a style of humour, which *Thomson* has exhibited in that single instance.

The Drinking-songs of different nations are innumerable; and are, for the most part, very distinctly marked with national characters. It is remarkable, that many of our English Drinking-songs have that reasoning cast, which is observed so peculiarly to prevail amongst the natives of this island. Perhaps no poetical productions in our language, beneath those which are properly speaking sublime, are more ingenious than some of the verses upon Drinking. "The Tippling Philosophers," by *Dr Waller*, *Pope*, &c. and "Drinking's a Christian Diversion," by *Congreve*, are compositions of exquisite merit; and the Drinking-song in *Mr. Sheridan's Duenna*, "A Bottle's the Sun of our Table," has an elegance of allusion of fancy, and of expression which all must admire, though the well-informed and candid will regret, that a writer of such pretty talents should, either from vulgar error, or a desire to gratify an untutored populace, represent the religious of

any order in the Roman Catholic church as drunken impostors.

The northern nations are more addicted to the use of strong liquors than the southern, in order to supply by art the want of that genial warmth of blood which the sun produces. It is commonly said, that drinking to excess is not known in the southern regions. But although it is no doubt much more rare in those countries than in the northern, especially amongst the people of rank, it is occasionally practised. Of this we are assured, not only by travellers, but by the books of entertainment in different languages, where the manners of the people are painted. Even in Spain, we meet with Drinking, when we read those exact, and at the same time animated scenes, the Adventures of *Gil Blas*. I know not if the Turks, who make so much use of opium, are ever known to indulge in wine to any considerable degree. But I have heard the late *Earl of Galloway* tell, that when he was at Constantinople, he found some of the Turkish men of fashion very fond of joining his lordship in the pleasure of an enlivening glass. My lord asked one of them, how he ventured to drink wine, as it was forbidden by their religion? The Turk answered, Does not your religion forbid getting drunk?—But he added, "Our prophet prohibited drinking wine, because he knew it would be dangerous in this hot climate: but men of sense know that it was never meant, but that they might use it with discretion." I would not propose this truth as an example of bold freedom of private judgement to be imitated, I only relate an authentic story by way of illustration.

The essential distinction in the use of wine is between *Drinking* and *Drunkenness*; between "making glad the heart of man," and swallowing the "inordinate cup," which is "putting a devil in our mouths to steal away our brains." It was a beautiful thought in a foreigner, who, while a bottle of wine stood before him, of which he took a glass at intervals in the course of an agreeable conversation, pointed to a lamp that was burning in the room, and said, "This wine is oil to my fancy." No general rule can be prescribed for Drinking; for the con-

sistutions

tutions of men are infinitely various that respect, and even the same man different at different times. Every one therefore must judge for himself, taking care however to judge fairly; or the partitions between the bounds of Drinking and Drunkenness, like those between great wit and madness, are thin. He who has an inclination to transgress the bounds of reasonable refreshment, should be on his guard, and keep within them; while others, who are favoured with more temperate appetites, may solace themselves in a more free security.

Drunkenness is most frequently to be ascribed to the same cause which the poet points out for the adultery of *Ægisthus*. It is the vice of unoccupied men. Dr. *Robertson*, in his History of America, observes, that among savages the love of strong liquors is excessive. "Whatever (says he) be the occasion, or pretext, on which the Americans assemble, the meeting always terminates in a debauch. Many of their festivals have no other object; and they welcome the return of them with transports of joy. As they are not accustomed to restrain any appetite, they set no bounds to this. The riot often continues, without intermission, several days; and whatever be the fatal effects of their excess, they never cease from Drinking as long as one drop of liquor remains. The persons of greatest eminence, the most distinguished warriors, and the chiefs most renowned for their wisdom, have no more command of themselves than the most obscure member of the community. Their eagerness for present enjoyment renders them blind to its fatal consequences; and those very men, who in other situations seem to possess a force of mind more than human, are in this instance inferior to children in foresight, as well as consideration, and mere slaves of brutal appetite. When their passions, naturally strong, are heightened and inflamed by drink, they are guilty of the most enormous outrages; and the festivity seldom concludes without deeds of violence, or bloodshed."

That this account may be exaggerated by those from whom *Robertson* has it, and the exaggeration be somewhat magnified by his eloquence, I can allow; but the substance of the fact cannot be called in question. And indeed we find

it sometimes exemplified in the most regular state of society.

How pale each worshipful and reverend guest
Rise from a Clergy or a City feast,
is the sarcasm of a satirist; but is not altogether a poetical fiction; and that distinction of character makes no difference, when men are drinking largely, we have all upon some occasions observed.

As Drinking can only be a good in so far as it is really a pleasure, or an enlivening refreshment, I disapprove of all external incitements to it. Indeed all *orderly Drinking* is calculated for *Drunkenness*. I mean all that Drinking in evolutions of equal bumpers, with toasts, to which justice is to be done, and honour is to be done; and in short, the company are to get themselves drunk under the pretext of laudable principles. Let false notions of hospitality and gallantry in Drinking be banished from the mind, and Drunkenness will be much less frequent amongst men of better education. It is assumed as a maxim, that there should be an equality in Drinking as long as men sit together; and a very good story is told of a worthy squire, who knew the constitutions of his neighbours so well, that he had glasses suited to the capacity of each, by which means he could keep strong drinkers and weak in unison for a whole afternoon. But I see no good reason for such attention. For why should not there be inequality amongst men, when Drinking, as well as upon other occasions? It is argued, that some should not sit sober, and be spies upon others when intoxicated. But it is plain that some will always be sober in comparison with the rest; and it is as fair, that those who are temperate should have the advantage, as those who are "mighty for strong drink." If some people will fill themselves drunk, and be exposed like the slaves of the Spartans, it is their own fault; they do it for pleasure; they have their reward. But it is oppressive, either to oblige temperate men to drink at all, or men of weaker heads for wine than theirs, to drink faster than they choose to do, and be intoxicated before part of the company is warmed. For my own part, I never drank less than I chose to do, because others were not *drinking fair*, as it is called; and I really think, that Drink-

ing may be trusted to every man's own inclination. Happy would it be, if even then, Drunkenness were rare. I do not, however, mean to forbid that social glee by which men are insensibly encouraged to exhilarate themselves. But all adventitious means, and chiefly all compulsion, should be avoided in Drinking. Where there is compulsion, there is no pleasure.

It is truly wonderful, what a serious consequence Drinking may, in process of time, acquire in the œconomy of civilised life. We find this amongst the ancient Greeks and Romans; but the nation most celebrated for it amongst the moderns, is the Irish. In the late *Earl of Chesterfield's Miscellaneous Works*, of which Messieurs Dilly have given a splendid edition, which does them honour, and will ever be an ornament to polite libraries, we find several very keen exclamations upon that subject. In his eighth letter to the Bishop of Waterford, his lordship says, "Drinking is a most beastly vice in every country, but it is really a ruinous one to Ireland: nine gentlemen in ten in Ireland are impoverished by the great quantity of claret; which, from mistaken notions of hospitality and dignity, they think it necessary should be drunk in their houses." In his seventy-sixth, he mentions five thousand tuns of wine being annually imported into that country; and in his eighty-sixth there is the following passage: "If it would but please God, by his lightning, to blast all the vines in the world, and by his thunder to turn all the wines now in Ireland sour, as I most sincerely wish he would, Ireland would enjoy a degree of quiet and plenty that it has never yet known." Lord Chesterfield, I admit, was too fine a gentleman; yet he had *some* "reason in his rage," when he wrote thus. The noble writer adds, "By the way I am not so partial neither to Ireland, as not to pray for the same blessing for this my native country, notwithstanding the grief and desolation which I know it would occasion in our learned universities, the body of the clergy, and among our knights of shires, burgesses, &c. and in general among all the worthy honest gentlemen who toast and are teased."

Drunkenness, one should think, would be shunned by every man who has once felt the severe sickness and pain which

is sometimes the consequence of it. If Ireland be remarkable for Drunkenness, I have found in an Irish poet the only description that I ever saw of its distressing effects: so the bane and antidote are both in that country. The description is in a large quarto volume, entitled, "*The Shamrock, or Hibernian Cresses*," a collection of poems, "the original production of Ireland," published a few years ago. It is called *Next Morning*; and I shall transcribe the two first stanzas:

"What means this fury in my veins?
This fire that hisses through my brains?
Ah me! my head! my head!
My pulses beat; parch'd up my tongue;
Dry are my palms, my nerves unstrung;
And every sense is fled.

Now nauseous qualms my bosom heave,
And, oh! such sad sensations give,

Too exquisite to name!
In dizzy mists my eye-balls swim;
A languor creeps o'er every limb,
And all unmans my frame."

From these my readers will judge of its intention and effect. It very properly concludes with a resolution to be, "Fair temperance, ever thine."

In a religious view, the consideration of Drinking to excess is still more serious; and *there* every man's "conscience must accuse, or else excuse him;" for the subject is in general so nice and complicated as to each individual, that one should not judge another; but in this matter, above all, should remember, that "to his own master he standeth or falleth."

I met with a sentence upon the vice of Drunkenness in *Beson's* "Fourfold State of Man," a pious, practical book, by a Scotch Presbyterian divine, and I marked it in my pocket-book, as strongly and justly said. "Drunkenness hurts soul and body, and hastens death, while it unfits us for it." I trust that none of my readers will imagine that I mean to vindicate the vice of Drunkenness, though I speak with relish of the innocent gaiety of Drinking. But lest they should, I shall end my speculations on the subject with the caution of an Italian poet, mentioned by Mr. Addison, in his *Travels*, who declared in a preface, that if there was any thing in his writings against the doctrine of the church, he retracted and renounced it.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ERRORS AND CORRUPTIONS
THAT HAVE CREPT INTO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WHOEVER possesses a talent and taste for literature, or even common learning, or reaps any of the benefits it is known to produce, must feel himself very sensibly vexed to find such a multiplicity of errors and improprieties introduced to his native tongue, even by those from whom he would least expect them, and whose business it chiefly is to refine it and guard against them. This species of corruption and ignorance would be the more supportable if it were confined to the senseless and stupid, to whom they more properly belong; but the mischief of it is, that by frequent habit they gradually mingle with people of the best rank and fashion, whose understandings are too often of a size with their manners and language, which renders them wholly unqualified to select the best, or reject the worst.

I do not mean, however, to complain of the mixture of foreign phrases, because with a little pains we may trace out their birth; but to find an explanation to half the jargon lately invented, and now in vogue, would puzzle the understandings of the most ingenious. To endeavour at finding out the authors of such a medley of corruptions would be useless and ineffectual; all I would desire, is, that those who are so fond of imitating bears, by delivering such crude lumps of nonsense, would finish their business by licking them into shape, and make them in some degree equal to a British comprehension. There are, indeed, numerous independent terms and phrases that are current and allowable; but which, however, would very much perplex a foreigner who had but a smattering of English: for instance, upon going the other day to give some orders to my butcher, I found him scolding at his man for neglecting to take home a joint of meat; the fellow, casting his eyes upon the joint in question, cried out, "He had not forgot it, but had carried it all day *safe in his head*," which is somewhat absurd, when we consider, that the head, not being very large,

LOND. MAG. May 1780.

and being closely fortified by a scull to preserve the brains, is but poorly qualified to contain a shoulder of mutton, although I have often heard of its being crammed into the belly. Some other inconsistencies passed, which I do not remember; but the following letter sent me by a friend, to whom it was written, will serve as a trifling sample or abridgment of the contrarieties which are perpetually increasing upon us, and which it seems to be almost out of the power of ridicule to prevent:

"DEAR COUSIN,

"I AM really *struck dumb* by your accusation of my neglecting your affairs, which I can promise you is all a *hum*, and only with you were here this moment, that I might *talk to you* upon it; but as I have much more to say to you than what I can here write, I will *pocket the affront* till you arrive; as to your enquiries about old Wentworth, *poor man!* he died extremely rich; his disease stuck so close to him that it has obliged him to *kick the bucket*, upon which there is a *strange dust* raised, and reflections are *banded about* by his relations touching the will, who suspect there has been a good deal of *bustling*, and some treacherous cards played in it, and this creates a *world of bickerings*; but that is neither *here nor there*, nor is it any *bread and butter* of mine; for my part, I *wash my hands* of so intricate an affair, merely because I have never *dabbled* in any such *muddy waters*; but I am loth to dwell upon this subject, it makes me so *down in the mouth*, therefore excuse me.

"Mrs. Gordon paid us a visit last night, and brought her new lover with her, and being, you must know, a monstrous great wit, she *ferrited* and *pummelled* him to a confounded size; and her sister tells me, this method of *combing his head* is her daily custom, and declares, she never saw a fellow *peppered* and *pounded* to so fine a tune in her life; but however, after a while, when his spirits were a little *seasoned*

C c

with

with wine, he began to pay her in *her own coin*, and *basted her* in her own *gravy*.

"You make complaints in your letter, that you hear of my keeping an additional horse; but I assure you, it was only a stray mangy scrub that I *clept up* in my stable for a few days: but I have now kept him a great number of weeks; and though he is a *mighty diminutive* animal, yet he has almost *eat off his head* in provender, which vexes me to the *pluck*, and there is no *ripping of paunches*; but I have said too much to you here, and therefore will end my epistle—O, but before I do that, I should tell you, I have had a number of squabbles with old Leigh about the impropriety of your having any money connections with *Saunders* the usurer; I vindicated you all I could, but I think you are in the wrong; so when he began to be *rusty*, I *greased* his vanity by *cramming* him with a few compliments, and it was all very well; but never mind him, I'll warrant I'll put a *spoke in his wheel* in a twinkling. I gave your love and compliments to all friends, who return you the *same again*.

I am your

Most faithful friend and confidant,
ANTH. DOWNRIGHT."

Now, the first paradox we meet with in this letter is the man's wishing for his friend's presence, to explain himself by conversation, when he has assured him immediately before that he is *speechless*. I should have been at a loss also to have known the significance of *kicking the bucket*, but am told it is an expression used to inform us of a person's death, although I should no sooner apprehend it to be so than if I were told he had let fall his watch, or rapped at my door. The *poor* man's dying *rich*, although the expression be a bull in itself, yet it is but a small deviation from truth, be-

cause we have continual examples of those, who, in the midst of riches and wealth, have the same proportion of poverty in respect to happiness and ease of mind; but to omit the rest of this jargon, I shall confine myself to the soliloquism of the horse, who is described to swallow *his own head* amongst the provender, which, to say nothing of the difficulty to get at it, is a diet no way suited to his stomach: this is something like the harlequin, who, amongst other feats of activity, contrives to leap down his own throat. It is likewise to be observed, that this correspondent, after having acted or talked in the capacity of a cook in the circumstance of *greasing* his vanity, treats him more immediately like a *fillet of veal*, by *stuffing* and *cramming* him with compliments; and last of all, he is a *wheel-wright*, and threatens to supply him with a *spoke*.

I confess there is some hazard in producing the above as errors in our language, when they are so constantly sheltered from censure by all the fashionable tongues in this town; but I have only touched upon those phrases, in the use of which people contend there is no impropriety, because if I were to enumerate, millions of others, that have their derivation from the tribes of pick-pockets and thieves, it would fill many volumes, and be too hard a task (besides spoiling my design) which was only to expose those that would bear the best construction, leaving the more notorious to the correction of those who have more patience, and are better qualified to deal with stupidity and folly than myself: for, in short, the seeds of impropriety, which every noisy cockcomb is enabled to scatter, produce such a number of weeds to choke our pretended refinements in conversation that it requires a sharper instrument than mine to lessen their number, or prevent an increase.

REMARKS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF LONDON, TO WHICH IS ANNEXED A SINGULAR STORY.

By the AUTHOR of *Observations made during a Tour through Parts of England, Scotland, and Wales*.

IN searching into the rise and progress of the different rations of the world, one is naturally led to investigate the causes whence the seeds of dissolution

invariably arise. Many men, and those too of the clearest heads and most benevolent hearts, have attributed to large cities a principal share in the cause of this

this declension. Extensive towns, say they, drain the country of its inhabitants. The cottagers, unable to support themselves, sink under the pressure of labour and of poverty. Cleanliness, comfort, and relief from labour, banished from their doors, effectually stops the growth of population. The fields in time become uncultivated, agriculture deadens, and the whole becomes a desert.

Large cities indisputably are hurtful to a state. Some capital towns, it is true, are requisite; but the metropolis, I should suppose, should neither contain too great a share of those hands, which might otherwise be more usefully employed, nor bear so manifest a disproportion to the bulk of the nation as is exhibited by ours of London. On this principle, therefore, I think we may venture to pronounce, that London is too extensive. The head is too unwieldy for the body; and the evils which it engenders are so numerous and so general, that they rush in torrents into every corner of the country, and there, supplanting industry and content, taint the very vital principles of our political constitution.

Strange however as it may seem, that a matter so pregnant with bad consequences should not hitherto have met with the healing prevention of the legislature; the tacit consent which it gives to the daily increase of this huge leviathan, is an insatiation still more worthy of surprise. How far this spirit of toleration may carry the government is uncertain; this, however, is beyond a doubt, that if projectors are in a similar manner permitted to carry on their works, London in a few years will feel the want of those necessities of life, which, coming from the country, cannot be expected while that country is deprived of its husbandmen and cultivators.

But if the metropolis is unwieldy, the magazine of pleasures which it provides is proportionably abundant and well filled. In enumerating what the generality of mankind deem pleasures, I shall confine myself merely to a consideration of those which are attainable by purchase, and not to those that arise from an innate satisfaction of the mind, or from a consciousness of rectitude arising from reflection. Were meat, drink, and women, the only objects of

our desire, no place could furnish the vicious appetites with a greater profusion or variety than London. The taverns are commodious, well supplied, and assiduously attended. The epicure there may feast himself luxuriantly on the primest delicacies of the season; while smiling wantons, as appendages to the feast, are ever ready to receive him, with at least the appearances of tenderness and affection. Miserable wretches! how feelingly are your misfortunes to be commiserated! Not a day passes, but you distractedly curse the very authors of your being! Cast off to infamy and shame, a few blooming graces support you for a while! The nipping frost at length comes and furrows over your cheeks! The canker of disease, probably in the hour of youth, anticipates the date of your existence; or want, that horrid fiend, follows you in distress, and gnawing your fair frames, exhibits you a dreadful example of the moral punishment of vice! Heaven, for some secret purpose, hath certainly ordained that we should be the tormentors of each other; else why, in every state, do we see such incessant pains to accomplish the destruction of our species? War, drenched in blood, stalks with unremitting rage throughout the different nations of the globe. Villainy skulks in every corner of our streets. While unguarded innocence, free from apprehension, falls a daily sacrifice to that curse of our existence, the semblance, not the reality of virtue.

On thinking on this subject, and especially on the cruel fate of women, I have often been astonished at the want of feeling, observable in the conduct of their seducers. Hard hearted monsters! were they possessed of minds susceptible of even the smallest spark of goodness—some pity, some remorse, at least, should show them the baseness of their offences; should teach them to shun a course so full of torment to those harmless beings; or if their natures were still too hardened, pride, if nothing else, should lead them to protect from further ignominy those whom a mistaken fondness probably had ruined. But humanity is stifled, except in theory; beauty and innocence are the devoted victims of destruction. Man prowls about more savage than the wolf in search of prey. The gratification of a moment answers

his desire; and the more he can bring under the banners of prostitution, the more elevated does he place himself in his own estimation. We will not, however, suppose that all mankind are so diabolically actuated. Much goodness still exists amongst us: and, however rare, there are some examples which show man is not naturally depraved. Cyrus's generosity is to this hour admired; and the continence of Scipio hath rendered him more glory than all the celebrity of his conquests. Virtue, however, lies concealed. The modesty inherent in it keeps it from the publick eye. Vice, on the contrary, breaks from its confinement, and blazes to the world, sometimes as a terror, but often, I fear, as an allurements to its votaries.

Amongst a number of others, one story I recollect, which pleased me much. It was related to me by a friend, one for whom I had an affection, and in that solemn hour, when the soul fleeting from its earthly habitation, pants for an existence imperviously concealed from man.

"In our youthful days, my friend (said he, tenderly taking me by the hand) thou canst not but remember my loved Amanda. Nature sure never formed a purer or more exalted mind. The face of heaven, however, was set against her felicity. Parental violence, in her fifteenth year, forced her into the arms of a wretch. It was not, however, until her nineteenth year that I became acquainted with her. Time had already reconciled her to her misery. The hand of necessity, though bitter and oppressive, was quietly borne. She aimed at mirth, but, alas! the struggle was oftentimes too visible. Crushed in this manner, by the mistaken fondness of her father, I could not but pity, the moment I beheld her. Compassion led me to address her; grief had added sweetness to her manner; my efforts banished misery from her countenance, and in time she let me into the melancholy particulars of her tale. No saying, my friend, is more literally just, than that pity is the

harbinger of love: in my case it too decisively was verified. I loved her, forgetful of her situation; and I sought her happiness, never once reflecting on my own. In this manner rolled a pleasant year along. The purest intercourse of soul had banished every idea of reserve; we lived but in each other; while true to honour, she proved still faithful to her husband. One fatal evening, however, flushed with wine, and burning with desire, I met her in an arbour in the garden. The night was hushed, all was blissful silence, whilst the glimmering rays of the bright luminary of the night twinkled wantonly over those beauties which youthful ardour urged me to possess: the trial was too much—Virtue tottered under the temptation. I snatched a kiss. But, oh, my friend! how can I express to you the feelings I experienced on finding her balmy lips closely joined to mine. Decayed as I am, my blood still feels a little of the ecstatic thrill. Suffice it that I was too enchanted to think of reason, while the, loved girl, was almost equally as senseless. The providence of goodness, however, interposed, to save her from destruction. Save me, my Eugenio, save me from wretchedness, she cried. Oh! arm against yourself. Nature is too susceptible within me. I cannot resist; but, oh, my God! my honour I know is dear to you: I know your heart—Mercy! mercy! mercy!—Awakened thus, my friend, by loveliness itself, pleading for protection, I instantly sprang from my delirium. The beautiful victim still continued clasped within my arms. I loosed, however, with suddenness the bonds; and flying from the spot, accomplished a victory which hath ever since afforded me the most heart-felt satisfaction and delight."

Here, then, is an example worthy of imitation, although I doubt if it will be followed; and were there no other, proves, at least, that there are some sparks of true virtue still existing in the world.

ON THE SUPERIOR VALUE OF SOLID ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN CICERO AND LORD CHESTERFIELD.

Esse quam videri.

SALL.

From Knox's Essays Moral and Literary.*

CICERO.

MISTAKE me not. I know how to value the sweet courtesies of life. Affability, attentions, decorum of behaviour, if they have not been ranked by philosophers among the virtues, are certainly related to them, and have a powerful influence in promoting social happiness. I have recommended them, as well as yourself. But I contend, and no sophistry shall prevail upon me to give up this point, that, to be truly amiable, they must proceed from goodness of heart. Assumed by the artful to serve the purposes of private interest, they degenerate to contemptible grimace, and detestable hypocrisy.

CHESTERFIELD.

Excuse me, my dear Cicero; I cannot enter farther into the controversy at present. I have a hundred engagements at least, and see yonder my little elegant French *Comtesse*. I promised her and myself the pleasure of a promenade. Pleasant walking enough in these elysian groves. So much good company too, that if it were not that the canaille are apt to be troublesome, I should not much regret the distance from the Thuilleries. But adieu, *mon cher ami*, for I see Madame * * * is joining the party. Adieu, adieu!

CICERO.

Contemptible wretch!

CHESTERFIELD.

Ah! what do I hear? Recollect that I am a man of honour, unused to the pity or the insults of an upstart, a *novus homo*. But perhaps your exclamation was not meant of me—If so, why—

CICERO.

I am as little inclined to insult as to flatter you. Your levity excited my indignation; but my compassion for the degeneracy of human nature, exhibited in your instance, absorbs my contempt.

CHESTERFIELD.

I could be a little angry, but as bien-

séance forbids it, I will be a philosopher for once.—A-propos, pray do you reconcile your—what shall I call it? your unsmooth address to those rules of decorum, that gentleness of manners, of which you say you know and teach the propriety as well as myself?

CICERO.

To confess the truth, I would not advance the arts of embellishment to extreme refinement. Ornamental education, or an attention to the graces, has a connection with effeminacy. In acquiring the gentleman, I would not lose the spirit of a man. There is a gracefulness in a manly character, a beauty in an open, ingenious disposition, which all the professed teachers of the arts of pleasing know not to infuse.

CHESTERFIELD.

You and I lived in a state of manners, as different as the periods at which we lived were distant. You Romans, pardon me, my dear, you Romans had a little of the brute in you. Come, come, I must overlook it. You were obliged to court plebeians for their suffrages; and if *similis simili gaudet*, it must be owned, that the greatest of you were secure of their favour. Why, Beau Nash would have handed your Catos and your Brutuses out of the ball-room, if they had shown their unmannerly heads in it; and my Lord Modish, animated with the conscious merit of the largest or smallest buckles in the room according to the temporary ton, would have laughed Pompey the Great out of countenance. Oh, Cicero, had you lived in a modern European court, you would have caught a degree of that undescribable grace, which is not only the ornament, but may be the substitute of all those laboured attainments which fools call solid merit. But it was not your good fortune, and I make allowances.

CICERO.

* This animated and instructive dialogue is selected and inserted in our Miscellany, at the request of a respectable Correspondent, in order to extend its circulation for the benefit of young men.

CICERO.

The vivacity you have acquired in studying the writings and the manners of the degenerate Gauls, has led you to set too high a value on qualifications which dazzle the lively perceptions with a momentary blaze, and to depreciate that kind of worth which can neither be obtained nor understood without serious attention, and sometimes painful efforts. But I will not contend with you on the propriety or impropriety of the outward modes which delight a monkey nation. I will not spend arguments in proving that gold is more valuable than tinsel, though it glitters less. But I must censure you, and with an asperity too, which, perhaps, your graces may not approve, for recommending vice as graceful, in your memorable letters.

CHESTERFIELD.

That the great Cicero should know so little of the world, really surprises me. A little libertinism, my dear, that's all; how can one be a gentleman without a little libertinism?

CICERO.

I ever thought that to be a gentleman, it was requisite to be a moral man. And surely you, who might have enjoyed the benefit of a light to direct you, which I wanted, were blameable in omitting religion and virtue in your system.

CHESTERFIELD.

What! superstitious too!—You have not then conversed with your superior, the philosopher of Ferney. I thank heaven, I was born in the same age with that great luminary. Prejudice else had perhaps enchained me in the shroud of my great grandmother. These are enlightened days, and I find I have contributed something to the general illumination, by my posthumous letters.

CICERO.

Boast not of them. Remember you were a father.

CHESTERFIELD.

And did I not endeavour most effectually to serve my son, by pointing out the qualifications necessary to a foreign ambassador, for which department I always designed him? Few fathers have taken more pains to accomplish a son than myself. There was nothing I did not condescend to point out to him.

CICERO.

True; your condescension was great indeed. You were the pandar of your son. You not only taught him the mean arts of dissimulation, the petty tricks which degrade nobility; but you corrupted his principles, fomented his passions, and even pointed out objects for their gratification. You might have left the task of teaching him fashionable vice, to a vicious world. Example, and the corrupt affections of human nature, will ever be capable of accomplishing this unnatural purpose. But a parent, the guardian appointed by nature for an untrusting offspring introduced into a dangerous world, who himself takes upon him the office of seduction, is a monster indeed. I also had a son. I was tenderly solicitous for the right conduct of his education. I entrusted him indeed to Cratippus at Athens; but, like you, I could not help transmitting instructions dictated by paternal love. Those instructions are contained in my book of Offices; a book which has ever been cited by the world as a proof to what a height the morality of the heathens was advanced without the light of revelation: I own I feel a conscious pride in it; not on account of the ability which it may display, but for the principles it teaches, and the good, I flatter myself, it has diffused. You did not indeed intend your instructions for the world; but as you gave them to a son you loved, it may be concluded that you thought them true wisdom, and withheld them only because they were contrary to the professions of the unenlightened. They have been generally read, and tend to introduce the manners, vices, and frivolous habits of the nations you admired, to your own manly nation, who, of all others, once approached most nearly to the noble simplicity of the Romans.

CHESTERFIELD.

Spare me, Cicero. I have never been accustomed to the rough conversation of an old Roman. I feel myself little in his company. I seem to shrink in his noble presence. I never felt my insignificance so forcibly as now. French courtiers and French philosophers have been my models; and amid the dissipation of pleasure, and the hurry of affected vivacity, I never considered the gracefulness of virtue and the beauty

95

of a manly character. I had a love of excellence, and with better models should have attained it. I see and venerate it in you, and I request that you will not exert your eloquence to expose

my futility, since I confess it; for I still retain, and shall never lose, that regard to character, which permits me not to submit voluntarily to insult and contempt.

A N E C D O T E S

(Continued from page 167.)

A GERMAN ANECDOTE.

THERE is no court in Europe, or it may be in the world, more jealous of its grandeur than that of Vienna; and of course, the ministers in no court whatever affect greater state, or are at more pains to impress a very high degree of reverence and respect upon all who have the honour to approach them. But it sometimes happens, that even to candid observers there are amazing *littlenesses*, visible in these otherwise great men; and broad *froats of folly* now and then appear through all the grave *wisdom* and refined *policy* of these mighty statesmen. They give law to great kingdoms, they decide on the fate of potent nations, they prescribe rules even to latest posterity, and in the midst of all this attention to others, so it is! that they have great and glaring *faibles*, uncorrected in themselves; which naturally tarnishes that glory, and diminishes that esteem in which they should seem to have placed their felicity.

Lewis Count Zinzendorff is celebrated for his profound ministerial abilities by all the memoir writers of the present age, from the solemn Marquis de Lamberti down to the ingenious Baron de Pollnitz. The illustrious count was descended from a very noble family in Austria, and his mother was a princess of the house of Holstein. He had a good person, strong natural parts, improved by a regular education, and still much more improved by long experience in a variety of great employments, which he discharged with a deserved reputation, and rose gradually to the elevated station of chancellor of the court, minister for foreign affairs, and knight of the order of the Golden Fleece, in the reign of the emperor Charles the Sixth. He had distinguished himself in the conduct of many perplexed negotiations; and it was to his consummate skill in politics we stand

indebted for the famous *pragmatic sanction*, that has already made such a noise in Europe, embarrasses it at present, and the consequences of which will probably reach, and may perhaps again embarrass, ages that are still to come.

Baron de Pollnitz, with his usual care and circumspection, remarks, "That he kept the noblest and most elegant table at Vienna." This, which to a common reader it is likely, may appear no uncommon circumstance, might very probably have pleased that great minister more than all the fine things he has said of him besides. With all his shining talents and profound abilities which had rendered him admired in so many different courts, the count was less jealous of his reputation in the cabinet than of his honour in displaying the most splendid and the most exquisite table that perhaps was ever kept in that or any other capital.

His magnificence in this point would have been truly wonderful, if it had not been eclipsed by various excellencies of a superior kind. His skill was so great, that he was equally acquainted with Asiatic and Italian luxury. His *olios* exceeded those of Spain, his pastry was much more delicate than that of Naples, his *Perigord pies* were truly brought from thence; his *sausages* were made at Bologna, his *macaroni* by the Grand Duke's cook; and as for his wines, no country that produced a *grape* of any repute, but a sample of it, for the honour of its vineyards, was to be found at his all-capacious side-board. His kitchen was an epitome of the universe; for there were *cooks* in it of all *nations*; and in the adjacent numerous and spacious apartments were to be found *rarities* collected from all the quarters of the globe. He had, in order to collect these, his *agents* for *provisions* in every country; the carriages on which

•

they

they were laden came quicker and more regularly than the posts; and those who were very well informed believed that the expences of his entertainments ran higher than that for secret correspondence, though very possibly they might be rendered subservient and useful to each other.

In his general conversation, the count was cautious and circumspect; in his conferences with other ministers, reserved, though very polite; but at his table all this state machinery was laid aside. There, to display his superiour learning, he discoursed at large, and delivered the most curious as well as copious lectures on all his exotic and domestic delicacies. In these he showed a true spirit of justice: no man was ever less a plagiarist. This *pillau* he had from Prince Eugene, who had it from the Bashaw of Buda; the *egg soup* was made after the mode of the Marchioness de Prie; the *Roan ducks* were stewed in the stile of the Cardinal du Bois; and the *lampreys* came ready dressed from a great minister in England. His dishes furnished him with a kind of *chronology*; his *water soupy* was borrowed from Marshal d'Auverquerque's table, when he was first in Holland; the *pheasant tourt* was a discovery he made in Spain, where he was so lucky as to pick up a man, who, as a *purveyor*, had been in the service of that prince of *bon-vivans* the Duke de Vendosme; but he always allowed that the *grand school* of cookery was the *congress* at Soissons, where the *political* conferences indeed proved ineffectual, but the entertainments of the several ministers splendid beyond description. In a word, with a true Apician eloquence, he generously instructed all the novices in *good living*; and as Solomon discoursed of every herb, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall, so he began with a *championion* no bigger than a Dutchman's waistcoat button, and ended with *wild bear*, the glory of the German forests!

On his public days there was an half hour, and sometimes near a whole one, when he was altogether inaccessible; and with respect to his employment at

these seasons, as is ever the case as to the privacies of prime ministers, there was a great variety of deep as well as different speculations. An inquisitive foreigner, however, resolved to be at the bottom, cost what it would, and by a gratification to one of his pages, which might have procured a greater secret, he was let into this. In order to gratify his curiosity, he was placed in a closet between the room where the count was and the chamber of audience, where he had the satisfaction of beholding the following pleasant scene. The count seated in his elbow chair, gave the signal of his being ready for the important business, when, preceded by a page, with a cloth on his arm, and a drinking-glass, one of his principal domestics appeared, who presented a silver salver, with many little pieces of bread, elegantly disposed; he was immediately followed by the first cook, who, on another salver, had a number of small vessels filled with so many different kinds of gravy. His excellency then tucking his napkin into his cravat, first washed and gargled his mouth; and having wiped it, dipped a piece of bread in each kind of sauce, and having tasted with much deliberation, rinsing his palate (to avoid confusion) after every piece, at length with inexpressible sagacity decided as to the destination of them all. These grand instruments of luxury, with their attendants, were then dismissed, and the long expected minister having fully discussed this interesting affair, found himself at liberty to discharge next the duties of his political function.

This is no malignant censure, but a gentle and genuine representation of this great man's ostentation, in what he chose to make his principal profession. If it was right, as possible many may think it, then, though faintly drawn, this is to be considered as a *panegyric*; but if wrong, it is no libel, but barely an admonitory exhortation to those who in every high station may be a little tinged with this folly; and a short exercise upon this proposition, that the *science of eating*, great as it may be, is after all no *liberal science*.

MEMOIRS OF MRS. WOFFINGTON,

From the Life of David Garrick, Esq. by Mr. Thomas Davies. See our Review of New Publications this Month.

A Short sketch of an actress so celebrated for beauty of countenance and elegance of form, as well as merit in her profession, will be expected by the reader of this narrative. Mrs. Margaret Woffington was born at Dublin in 1718. For her education in the very early part of life, she was indebted to Madame Violante, a Frenchwoman of good reputation, and famous for feats of agility. She is occasionally mentioned in Swift's Defence of Lord Carteret. From her instructions, little Woffington learned that easy action and graceful deportment, which she afterwards continued with unremitting application to improve. When the Beggar's Opera was first acted at Dublin, it was so much applauded and admired, that all ranks of people flocked to see it. A company of children, under the title of Lilliputians, were encouraged to represent this favourite piece at the Theatre Royal; and Miss Woffington, then in the tenth year of her age, made a very distinguished figure among these pigmy comedians.

She appeared for the first time in London at the theatre in Covent Garden, in 1738. Her choice of character excited the curiosity of the public: Sir Harry Wildair, acted by a woman, was a novelty; this gay, dissipated, good-humoured rake, she represented with so much ease, elegance, and with such propriety of deportment, that no male actor has since equalled her in that part: she acquitted herself so much to the general satisfaction, that it became fashionable to see Mrs. Woffington personate Sir Harry Wildair. The managers soon found it to be their interest to announce her frequently for that favourite character; it proved a constant charm to fill their houses.

In Dublin she tried her powers of acting a tragedy-rake, for Lothario is certainly of that cast; but whether she was as much accomplished in the manly tread of the buxkin'd libertine as she was in the genteel walk of the gay gentleman in comedy, I know not;

LOND. MAG. May 1780.

but it is certain, she did not meet with the same approbation in the part of Lothario as in that of Sir Harry Wildair.

Her chief merit in acting, I think, consisted in the representation of females in high rank, and of dignified elegance, whose graces in deportment, as well as foibles, she understood, and displayed in a very lively and pleasing manner. The fashionable irregularities and sprightly coquetry of a Millamant, a Lady Townly, Lady Betty Modish, and Maria, in the Non Juror, were exhibited by Woffington with that happy ease and gaiety, and with such powerful attraction, that the excesses of these characters appeared not only pardonable, but agreeable. But this actress did not confine herself to parts of superiour elegance; she loved to wanton with ignorance when combined with humour, and to play with petulance and folly, with peevishness and vulgarity: those who remember her Lady Pliant, in Congreve's Double Dealer, will recollect with pleasure her whimsical absurdity of passion, and her awkward assumed prudery: in Mrs. Day, in the Committee, she made no scruple to disguise her beautiful countenance, by drawing on it the lines of deformity and the wrinkles of old age, and to put on the tawdry habiliments and vulgar manners of an old hypocritical city vixen.

As, in her profession, she aimed at attaining general excellence, she studied several parts of the most pathetic, as well as lofty class in tragedy, and was resolved to perfect herself in the grace and grandeur of the French theatre; with this view she visited Paris; here she was introduced to Mademoiselle Dumefnil, an actress celebrated for natural elocution and dignified action. Colley Cibber, at the age of seventy, professed himself Mrs. Woffington's humble admirer; he thought himself happy to be her Cicisbeo and instructor; his great delight was to play Nykin, or Fondlewife, in the Old Batchelor, to her Cocky or Letitia, in the same play.

D d

On

On her return from Paris, she acted, with approbation, some parts in tragedy, particularly *Andromache* and *Hermione*, in the *Distressed Mother*, which, to show her proficiency, she played alternately; but she never could attain to that happy art of speaking, nor reach that skill of touching the passions, so justly admired in *Cibber* and *Pritchard*. Old *Colley* her master was himself a mean actor in tragedy, though he was extremely fond of the *Buskin*; he taught her to recite so pompously, that nature and passion were not seldom sacrificed to a false glare of eloquence. The instructor insisted upon a particular tone, as he called it, in the declamations of his pupils.

Mr. Garrick's acquaintance with Mrs. Woffington commenced, I believe, in Ireland, when he first visited that kingdom, in 1742; she acted *Cordelia* and *Ophelia* to his *Lear* and *Hamlet*. When he commenced patentee, in 1747, he found her one of the articulated comedians of his partner Mr. Lacy; but as he brought with him, from Covent Garden, Mrs. Cibber and Mrs. Pritchard, she thought her continuing at Drury-lane would be attended with many disagreeable contentions for characters. Before that time, Clive and Woffington had clashed upon many occasions, which brought forth squabbles diverting enough to their several partizans amongst the actors. Woffington was well-bred, seemingly very calm, and at all times mistress of herself. Clive was frank, open, and impetuous; what came uppermost in her mind, she spoke without reserve: the other blunted the sharp speeches of Clive by her extremely civil, but keen and sarcastic replies; thus she often threw Clive off her guard, by an arch severity which the warmth of the other could not easily parry.

No two women of high rank ever hated one another more unreservedly than these dames of the theatre; but though the passions of each were as predominant as those of a first duchess, yet they wanted the courtly art of concealing them, and this occasioned now and then a very grotesque scene in the green-room.

Mrs. Woffington, after acting a few years with Rich, engaged herself in 1751 to Mr. Sheridan, the manager of the Dublin theatre. Here she continued

three years, and was the admiration of the publick in a variety of parts, tragic and comic. Her company was sought after by men of the first rank and distinction; persons of the gravest character, and most eminent for learning, were proud of her acquaintance, and charmed with her conversation. She was, I think, chosen president of a select society of *Beaux-Esprits*, called the *Beef-steak Club*, and was the only woman in the company.

She frankly declared, that she preferred the company of men to that of women; the latter, she said, talked of nothing but silks and scandal. Whether this particular preference of the conversation of males might not take its rise from her not being admitted to visit certain ladies of quality, I will not take upon me to say, but she certainly had not that free access to women of rank and virtue which was permitted to Oldfield and Cibber.

Mrs. Woffington was mistress of a good understanding, which was much improved by company and books. She had a most attractive sprightliness in her manner, and dearly loved to pursue the bagatelle of vivacity and humour: she was affable, good-natured, and charitable. When she returned to London in 1756, she once more engaged herself to Mr. Rich, and died about a year before his death of a gradual decay.

We have on the stage at this time a very pleasing and beautiful young actress, Miss Farren, not very unlike Mrs. Woffington in her person, who, it is hoped, will in time, by continued application, arrive at great excellence.

* * Mrs. Clive's frankness being mentioned in this sketch of Mrs. Woffington's life, we take the liberty of borrowing from the same entertaining work, an account of the interview between Garrick and Mrs. Clive, when she resolved to leave the stage and retire to the beautiful Villa, where she now resides.

Mr. Garrick sent Mr. Hopkins the prompter to her, to know whether she was in earnest in her intention of leaving the stage. To such a messenger Mrs. Clive disdained to give an answer. To Mr. George Garrick, whom he afterwards deputed to wait on her on the same errand, this high-spirited actress was not much more civil;

however,

however, she condescended to tell him, that if his brother wished to know her mind, he should have called upon her himself. When the manager and Mrs. Clive met, their interview was short, and their discourse curious. After some compliments on her great merit, Mr. Garrick wished, he said, that she would continue for her own sake some years longer on the stage. This civil suggestion she answered by a decisive negative. He asked how much she was worth; she replied briskly, as much as

himself. Upon his smiling at her supposed ignorance or misinformation, she explained herself, by telling him, that *she* knew when she had enough, though *he* never would. He then intreated her to renew her agreement for three or four years; she peremptorily refused. Upon his renewing his regret at her leaving the stage, she frankly told him, that she hated hypocrisy; for she was sure he would light up candles for joy at her leaving him, but that it would be attended with some expence.

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE VI.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 159.)

A cursory view of the state of the western, which we may henceforward call the German empire, will be necessary in this place to preserve every link of our historical chain united and uninterrupted.

In Lecture III. page 15, for the month of January last, we left ARNULPH or ARNOULD, a bastard of the race of Charlemagne, in possession of the imperial throne. This prince, by a fatal policy, involved Europe in a scene of desolation and slaughter; for he called in the Huns, a barbarous nation, who, in imitation of the other emigrants from the North, sought to establish themselves in better regions than their own, and soon became the destroyers of their allies.

Arnulph wanted the assistance of the Huns against his powerful enemy the king of Moravia, and the Normans; but the Germans paid dear for their assistance. The new allies availing themselves of a minor emperor, after the death of Arnulph, who was succeeded by his son Lewis IV. a boy of seven years of age, ravaged Bavaria, Suabia, and Franconia. His reign was short and ignoble, he died blind, before he attained the age of twenty, after having submitted to pay a tribute to the Huns, to prevent their further depredations. Tired of the imbecile government of the Pepins, the German electors conferred the imperial diadem on one of their own nobles, Conrad, duke of Franconia, known afterwards in history by the style and title of Conrad I. By his valour and prudence the Huns

were dispossessed of great part of their conquests in Germany; and having with a degree of gratitude and generosity, nominated Henry the son of Otho to be his successor, who had never loved him, but whom he recommended out of respect to his father: accordingly, upon his demise, in 918, the imperial robes were carried to Henry, by order of the electors, he was found in the fields taking the diversion of hawking, and from that time, he was known by the name of *Henry the Fowler*. Thus was the house of Saxony placed at the head of the German empire, and the government of that of France totally extinguished. Henry showed himself worthy of the dignity to which he had been raised, not only by the nomination of Conrad, but by the unanimous vote of the States, composed of the clergy, the principal nobility, and chief officers of the army. His first care was to turn his arms against the Huns; having defeated them, he marched against the Vandals, dispossessed them of Brandenburg, and created it a marquissate in the year 918. Two years after, he built the city of Misnia, and made the province of that name also a marquissate; it was by means of placing nobles, who were generals in his army, to preside over extensive districts, with titles of honour and limited jurisdictions always dependent on the crown that Henry secured the whole empire from foreign enemies: out of these marquissates in time arose independent states; from electors of the empire having votes to choose their sovereigns, they

they rose to independency, and erected separate kingdoms and dukedoms, enjoying all the prerogatives of royalty. Hardicanute, king of Denmark, and his successor, Gormon III. having assisted the Huns in their incursions into the German dominions, Henry sent a powerful force against Denmark, and made that kingdom tributary to the empire. He died in 936, and was succeeded by his son Otho I. commonly called Otho the Great: this prince married Editha, the daughter of our king Edward the elder. He was undoubtedly the greatest hero, and the wisest monarch of his time. He added Bergia and Burgundy to the empire. He created his brother Duke of Bavaria, which was the origin of that electorate. He defeated the Slavi, who had ravaged Saxony. At the request of Pope John XII. he carried a powerful army into Italy, to deliver that country from the tyranny of Berengerius and his son, who had usurped the sovereignty, and exercised every art of cruel despotism in the Campagna of Rome, and in almost every part of Italy. In recompense for this great service, he was crowned king of Italy at Milan, and emperor at Rome by the pope, in 961. But the ungrateful pontiff no sooner found himself released from a formidable enemy, than he fomented a revolt against his benefactor, and joined with Adalbert, a revolted general, in a confederacy to dethrone Otho: their party, however, being too weak to make head against the emperor, the pope fled upon his approach; Otho once more entered Rome in triumph, and the inhabitants not only swore allegiance to him, but solemnly engaged not to elect nor consecrate any pope in future without the consent of the emperor or his son. John XII. was deposed, and Leo VIII. elected pope; but after the emperor had retired to Germany, imagining he had secured the Romans in his interest, the deposed pontiff returned, and partly by bribes, and partly by force, engaged the citizens to revolt, to renounce Leo, and to restore him to the pontificate, which he did not long enjoy; for he died suddenly in the year 964. But the sedition did not subside; the same party elected Benedict V. and the emperor found himself under the necessity to return to Italy, at the head of an army

of veterans, and to lay siege to Rome: having reduced it to the last extremity, the inhabitants submitted, delivered up their pope, and on condition of submitting peaceably to the restoration of Leo VIII. the emperor published a general amnesty. Benedict, in a full council, at which Otho presided, acknowledged himself a criminal, and threw off his pontifical robes: then it was that Leo, with the whole body of the clergy and people of Rome, made the celebrated decree, that Otho and his successors, as kings of Italy, should perpetually enjoy the power of choosing their own successors, of naming the popes, and of granting investiture to the bishops. For a long time, the emperors of Germany retained this power, and it was considered as a fundamental law of the empire; but the popes, by their intrigues with the other potentates of Europe, found means to shake off the yoke, and to erect an independent ecclesiastical and temporal sovereignty.

Upon the death of Leo VIII. the Romans mutinied, and restored Benedict V. in the month of May 965; but before the emperor, who was gone to Germany, could take any measure to oppose this revolution, Benedict died, and the imperial commissioners nominated John XIII. whom the citizens expelled; upon receiving intelligence of this audacious insult, the emperor returned a fourth time, and severely punished the seditious. He banished the consuls, hanged the tribunes, and had the military governor of Rome publicly whipped through the streets.

He was in the next place obliged to turn his arms against Nicephorus, the Greek Emperor of the East; that perfidious monarch had betrothed his daughter to Prince Otho, yet in violation of the laws of nations and of humanity; he caused the ambassadors to be assassinated who went to Constantinople to demand the princess, and to conduct her to Germany. A severe revenge was taken; an act of barbarity sufficiently horrid was retaliated by another still more unjustifiable. The German army entered La Puglia and Calabria, defeated the Greek army in those provinces, cut off the noses of the prisoners, and sent them in this mutilated condition to Constantinople. This catastrophe exasperated their countrymen against their sovereign, whose violation

lation of the rights of ambassadors had brought upon them all the horrors of a bloody war: an insurrection was the consequence, and Nicephorus was assassinated. John Zimisces his successor immediately concluded a peace with Otho, and ceded to him the lordship of Capua.

This great prince died in the year 973, after acquiring a character which makes him conspicuous in the historick page; he imitated Charlemagne in his warlike enterprises; in his legislative capacity, and his attention to literature. By the desire, and with the assistance of his brother, Bruno, archbishop of Cologne, he founded an academy in that city. And such was his zeal for the conversion of the barbarous pagan nations of the northern parts of Europe, that he established bishopricks in those parts, and greatly contributed to the extension of Christianity. At the same time, owing to the superstition of the times, he placed too much authority in the hands of the German prelates; for he gave them duchies and counties, and thus made them powerful temporal lords. Another foible diminishes the lustre of his reign, which was the decision of disputes, concerning hereditary successions, by duels.

OTHO II. was only eighteen years of age when he succeeded his father; a faction attempted to make his youth an occasion for rebellion; but the resolution of the young emperor rendered the scheme abortive. At Rome however, the greatest anarchy prevailed, Crescentius, the son of Theodora, a concubine of Pope John X. took up arms to restore the ancient republican form of government, for which purpose his partisans created him Dictator; his first step was to depose and imprison the reigning Pope Benedict VI. But another party elected Boniface VII. and a third John XIV. who was murdered by Boniface VII. The emperor visited Italy to put an end to the war that had subsisted for some time with France for Lorraine; which he effected by a prudent compromise, agreeing to partake the government and revenue of that country with Charles, the brother of Lothaire king of France. Being thus at liberty to suppress the seditions that prevailed at Rome, he marched thither at the head of his army, and found little more than his presence necessary to restore publick tranquillity. He afterwards attempted to wrest Ca-

labria from the Greeks; but the Saracens, who were in alliance with them, defeated the army he sent upon that enterprise. In the midst of new preparations for carrying on this war, the emperor died at Rome in the year 983.

OTHO III. his son and successor was only three years of age, and the right of governing during the minority being contested by his mother and his grandmother, Germany experienced for a short time, the horrors of civil commotions. Their domestick dissensions afforded a proper opportunity for reviving the factious spirit of the malescontents at Rome; accordingly Crescentius once more invited the inhabitants to insilt under his banners, in order to deliver their country from the German yoke, by establishing an independent commonwealth. At sixteen years of age, the emperor entered Rome, at the head of his army, and Pope John XV. who had implored his succour against the factious, being dead, he seated a near relation of his own in the papal chair, by the name of Gregory V. and was himself solemnly crowned king of Italy and emperor of Germany by the new pope. All was quiet while Otho remained at Rome; but as soon as he returned to Germany, Crescentius expelled Gregory, and set up another pope, who assumed the name of John XVI.

This revolution obliged the emperor to make a second journey to Rome, he was well received in the city; but Crescentius and his party kept possession of the castle of St. Angelo, which Otho invested, and having taken it by storm, he put an end to the hopes of the seditions, by putting their chief to death. Gregory V. being restored, caused the eyes of the antipope to be put out, and in this condition made him ride through the streets on an ass, with the tail of the animal in his mouth. In 999 Gregory died, and the emperor nominated Gerbert his preceptor, archbishop of Ravenna, who took the name of Sylvester II. but the people were not yet appeased: the emperor, in another visit to Rome, found the revolt run so high, that he was besieged in his palace, and probably owed his life to secret flight. By a strange insatuation, he took the widow of Crescentius with him, and kept her as his concubine; some authors say, that having promised to marry her, when she found herself deceived, she poisoned him:

him: but be this as it may, it is certain that he died in an obscure retreat, at the castle of Patema, near Rome, in the year 1004, leaving the affairs of Rome in the same state of confusion, which for a long time before, and after his death, engaged the attention of all Europe; Italian liberty struggling with the power of the empire, and the Romans themselves torn to pieces by the rage of parties.

Here we may with great propriety drop the history of the German empire, and return to that of the reduced kingdom of France.

The same imbecility which lost the empire transferred the crown of France from the second to the third race of kings, from the dynasty of the house of CHARLEMAGNE to that of the CAPETS.

LOUIS D'OUTREMER, whose accession we noticed in our last Lecture, did not enjoy a peaceable reign, for he was embroiled in civil wars to check the ambition of his nobles, which he at length affected by the powerful assistance of the emperor Otho I. whose sister was his second queen. He was also engaged in a war against Hugh de Blanc, Count of Paris for the duchy of Normandy, which he was obliged to terminate by a disgraceful treaty, after he had been taken prisoner by the Count. The king died at Rheims, of a fall from his horse, in the year 954, and was succeeded by his eldest son LOTHAIRE, whose reign is not signalised by any memorable event; he endeavoured to recover Lorraine from the Emperor Otho II. but without success, and was at length obliged to yield one part of that country to his own brother Charles, and the other to Otho. Lothaire fell a victim to the jealousy of Emma his queen, by whom he was poisoned in the year 986, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

LOUIS V. his only son, succeeded him at the age of twenty; he was styled in contempt, *Le Faineant*, or *do little*, though he showed some proofs of valour at the beginning of his reign, by quelling the revolt of the citizens of Rheims. It is very remarkable, that in the second year of his reign, he had the same unhappy fate as his father, being poisoned by Blanche his queen, a daughter of the Duke of Anguitaine. He was the last of the kings called by the French the race of the *Carlovingiens*,

the descendents of Charlemagne, who governed France 236 years.

Charles Duke of Lorraine, his uncle should have succeeded, but he had rendered himself odious to the French, by rendering homage to Otho II. for part of Lorraine, and yielding him one half that he might retain the other and the title; Hugh Capet, the son of Hugh the Great, or the Abbot, availed himself of the popularity he had acquired, and was raised to the throne by the consent of all orders of the people.

We must now recapitulate in a few words, the principal causes of the ruin of the second race of French monarchs. The first was, the impolitic division of the kingdom into different petty monarchies, the fruitful source of civil wars between the children of Charlemagne. The excessive affection of *Louis le Debonnaire* for his too dear son *Charles the Bald*. The imbecility of most of the kings his successors. The invasions of the Normans, who desolated France; and favoured the revolt of the principal nobles. And, the too great number of *Charlemagne's* natural children, who all wanted to be sovereigns within the limits of the provinces assigned to them. HUGH CAPET endeared himself to the clergy of France, by giving up to them the rich abbeys his father had appropriated to his own use, and bequeathed him; to which he added other acts of reputed devotion. Thus prepossessed in his favour, Charles found it in vain to contend for his legitimate right; however, he made an attempt to recover the crown by force of arms, and actually took the cities of Laon and Rheims; but by the treachery of the Bishop of Laon he was taken prisoner, and died in confinement in the year 992. Capet being thus delivered from his most powerful rival, applied himself to the recovery of that union in his kingdom which might once render it a formidable state; for this purpose he established the peerage, which at the same time, that it conferred a degree of dignity till then unknown, in the families of rank, put the nobles more upon equal footing, and prevented those ambitious intrigues which had dismembered France; for the number of peers created by him formed a kind of court of honour, jealous of each other, and watchful of the transactions of every individual. His reign was of too short duration

duration for the firm establishment of that regular system of policy and reformation which he meditated as the means of restoring the grandeur of France; but by the prudence of his successors, who were animated by the same spirit, the prerogatives of the crown were secured, and all the territories that had been usurped by the ambitious nobles were recovered. To

prevent the invasions of the Danish and Norman pirates, who generally entered France by the mouth of the river *Somme*, Capet fortified Abbeville in the province of Ponthieu; these are the principal acts of his reign, which lasted only ten years: he died in the year 997, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and was succeeded by his son Robert.

(To be continued in our next.)

ACCOUNT OF THE PROGRESS OF A YOUNG LADY OF SPIRIT, IN FASHIONABLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

(IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.)

S I R,

AS I am a single man, and have lived long enough in the world to have a numerous acquaintance, it is no uncommon thing with me to be invited to a friendly visit of a month or two in the country.

It was my good fortune to spend the last in this agreeable manner, with my old friend Sir Gregory Sage; this gentleman and myself were of the same college, the same form of mind, and the same vices, such as they were; we only differed in this, that he thinking a little better of the women of his time than I did, ventured to marry; while I passed through the dangerous years without any thought of it.

My friend happened on a wife of spirit, who dressed, played, and did every fashionable, foolish thing of the times; there was a hard struggle for seven years, which of this unlucky pair should break the other's heart first: at length the fatal lot fell upon the wife, and my good friend found himself at one and thirty a free man again, with almost one third of his fortune left, and with a sprightly daughter.

As my visits had been pretty regular to this gentleman, though at considerable distances of time, I had opportunities of remarking the improvements in this little lady from time to time; from the days of her crying for glass-windows on her bread and butter, to the advanced period of a tall girl, with a full neck, disdaining and swelling over the narrow bounds of the white frock that surrounded it; and the unavoidable awkwardness that there is in every female that is too big for a girl, and too little for a woman,

It was about this time last year when I saw the girl in this last mentioned state, dropping me an awkward curtsy, on my saying she grew a fine wench, and galloping to my knee, when I bad her come and give me a kiss. But what was my surprise at my next visit, which was that I am just now returned from, to find in the place of this bouncing girl a delicate fine lady, squeamish as a pampered lap-dog, and as full of airs as a princess of the theatre, when fools tell her she is a great actress. The girl, the hoyden, and the romp were all gone, and the stately and distant aspect of a lady, who thinks every man that sees her is, or ought to be in love with her, appeared in the place of them.

My young lady, impatient to see London, the scene of every thing that is gay and gallant, had in the beginning of the winter, during my absence in another part, pretended a fit of sickness, which it was no wonder none of the physicians in the neighbourhood could tell what to make of, and which at length teased the unwilling father to come to town for further advice.]

When he had brought her hither, he could not refuse her the choice of what physician she would have; and the lady, who well knew what sort of man would be fittest to answer the nature of her occasions, enquired after the most fashionable doctor, not after him who cured most patients. Common fame pointed out to her the celebrated Dr. * * * and in consequence of this gentleman's instructions, she soon found that Lady Squab and Lady Scamper were the only two fine women in town,

and

and that Miss Poppet (who has often declared that she should think herself strangely fallen indeed, if a person of any fashion had visited and left London without being introduced to her) was the most proper of all publick people for her to visit, and of all others the most proper to make her acquainted with the other two heroines.

When miss was grown so well, that it was the doctor's opinion that she might venture out in a chair in the middle of the day, her first respects were paid in a morning visit to the celebrated Poppet, where the doctor had not only prepared her a proper reception, but even waited to introduce her in person.

This most obsequious master of the ceremonies had no sooner shown the ladies one to another, than a sort of sympathy began to work in both their hearts, and to draw them insensibly to one another. We all naturally love every thing that is like ourselves; on this principle the two ladies became in a quarter of an hour the most intimate friends in the world, and the next evening our improving country miss was by her new friend introduced to the familiarity of the other two, at the easy expense of losing ten guineas at cards, at her house, to them.

What was intended by the prudent Sir Gregory only as a fortnight's visit to London, with a sick daughter, who he never intended should know any thing of the diversions of it; proved a three months abode in it with a gay wench, who missed none of them, and who put him in hourly mind of her mother. The Pantheon, Almack's, the Opera House, and the Theatres, saw her almost as often as their doors were opened.

In a few weeks she was grown as impudent and prophane as the first, as scandalously rampant as the second, and as pet, as artful, and designing as the last of her companions. A thousand hearts panted for her, a thousand fools wrote sonnets on her beauty, and a thousand scandalous things were whispered about of her.

The distracted father, who could not bring himself to the prudential easiness of an example, that he every day saw before him, threatened his ruined daughter, as he took her to be, with going every week; but the sight of a post-chaise inevitably threw her into a

relapse, which it cost him half a dozen pieces to the doctor, to restore her from; and the whole circle of her acquaintance cried out against the barbarity of taking a poor creature, who was never well ten days together, to a place where no advice was to be had for her.

Matters had gone on in this jovial manner on the daughter's side a long time, when the town began to grow thin, publick places were empty, and the whole set of her acquaintance threatened Bath with a visit. The only relief now was, from the doctor, who readily entered into the scheme; and when the lady had been confined several days, with one of her returns of the disorder, this useful physician told the father, that nothing but the *bath* could restore her to her perfect health.

It was with great triumph that the doctor carried to his patient and her friends the news of the success of his embassy, and how readily the old gudgeon swallowed the hook.

The knight, however, did not prove so great a gudgeon as the wife doctor concluded; he saw, clearly enough, through the scheme they had laid for him, and fooled them all, by seeming to be fooled by them. The post-chaise was at the door the next morning, and the lady, having dried up the parting tears of her friends, with the assurance of seeing them again in a new scene of pleasure, a new elysium; was carried off, with no small triumph on all sides.

The chaise had kept the Bath-road a whole day, when the lady's spirits were so very good, that she had proposed to her father the going on all night, but his care for her health prevented it; they supped in much better humour with one another than they had done a long time, and with the same mutual satisfaction got into their vehicle the next morning: the horses pursued the same road about an hour, when the father seemed to recollect himself, that he had not seen his seat near Salisbury of a long time; and as they were now in that part of the kingdom, he would by all means turn out of the way, and see what condition things were in there; it was with some reluctance the lady consented to this; but what was her distraction, when, on their alighting at the gate, the good old knight dismissed his equipage, and told her they would
not

not go to Bath, this season, but that she should stay there till she was better!

It was in this place that I saw him and his gay daughter; he had invited me to help to make a place, somewhat too lonely, the more agreeable; and by the time I came down the fury of her resentment was over, and the young lady had cooled into a resolution of making the best of what she saw she could not avoid.

Two days after my arrival there was a horse-race, at about twelve miles distance from my friend's seat, which had drawn together all the best company of the country for twenty miles round; the lady petitioned hard to go to see it, and her father as obstinately refused to let her go there, to expose herself. I believe he would have been inexorable, but that I pleaded on the favourable side; we went the next morning, saw the day's diversion, and I conducted the lady in the evening to the ball.

It is impossible to describe the amazement of a whole county, who were all dressed in what their milleners and mantua-makers told them was genteel, on seeing my blooming charge ornamented with the utmost extravagance of taste, according to the fashions of her late companions; the women envied, railed, exclaimed; the men were in general enamoured. When my lord and the countess had hopped through two or three minuets, the prettiest fellow of the company offered his hand to my companion; she refused him with an air of contempt, that nettled his pride so far as to provoke him to tell her, that she might repent of her pertness, for that she would not have a better offer that evening; the lady, full of the remembrance of her dear Lady Scamper, returned this civil speech with a smart slap on the face. The whole room was immediately in an uproar, we were obliged to retire in some confusion; and nothing prevented a fashionable resentment from the affronted hero to my unoffending breast, but that I wanted youth, and he courage.

It was with some difficulty that we got away from the place before the news of this terrible catastrophe reached the ears of Sir Gregory. He could not indeed comprehend the reason of our hastening him away the next morning, and leaving two more days diversion behind us; but our coming had been

much against his real inclination, and our going away again was a turn so much in his favour, that it would not bear enquiring into.

Two days had not passed, after our return, before this accomplished lady had an opportunity of showing that she had copied as well after her little friend as after the great example we have already recorded of her aiming at the perfections of the other. Publick places had succeeded badly with her, and another scene presented itself to her thoughts. A rout was a thing never, till that time, heard of in Wiltshire; but this excellent contriver managed so well, as to have every thing of this modish diversion, except the name, at her father's seat. She dispatched fifty messages among the families her father had any acquaintance with, without telling any one that she had sent to any other person. The invitations were so pressing, that few refused; the country was in an alarm, to see all the coaches kept in it driving one way, and the company, not a little astonished, at being ushered into a string of rooms all lighted up; and meeting, as they expressed it, with all the world there.

No less than twelve card-tables were set, ten of them were filled, and the lady managed it so well as to win about fifteen guineas in the course of the evening, by way of pocket-money. The company were not a little out of humour at the scheme they had been led into; and those who played at the same table with the lady of the house knew so little of the world, that they called her address in winning nothing less than cheating; but what for ever damned this sort of assemblies in that part of the country, was, that when the ladies stomachs were just prepared for hams and chickens, they were dismissed, at midnight, without having tasted any thing but lemonade and weak punch.

Whatever reason the lady might have to pride herself on the success of her imitating those patterns of politeness she had hitherto copied after, the father was far from being reconciled to it as a merit; he was so unfashionable a fellow, that he could not bring himself to think, that impudence was graceful in a fine lady, or that cheating was a virtue; in short, he had heard of both these affairs, and in consequence of them

rigidly

rigidly condemned his fine daughter to home and solitude. The only place that was left her now to make a figure in was at church. Sunday at length returned, and the lady prepared to appear once more in publick. As nothing like a lady had ever appeared among this little flock before, she did not want admiration; the eyes of every creature were upon her during the service, one young fellow only excepted, who, though he sat in the pew under her, never turned up a look that way.

My young heroine had been taught so much of the ambition of her late companions, that if the whole world, except one man, had adored her, that one would appear of more consequence than all the world. She tried a thousand ways to awaken the youth's attention; and, when nothing else would do, she repeated the prayers louder than the parson. Even this had no effect; for though she had not discerned so much, the relentless youth was blind.

Though she had missed of this conquest, however, she made another, which she never thought of; this was the parson, who had been highly smitten with her, and had good opinion enough of himself to think that he should carry her off. He began the attack by sending the devoutest old woman in the parish upon a visit to her father, with orders to tell him, in her hearing, that Mr. Rose (such was this

reverend gentleman's name) thought him very happy, in having the most pious and heavenly young lady for his daughter that ever he had met with. The friendly emissary, who doubted not but she should merit heaven by getting a good wife for the doctor, thought she had made no small advances towards it, when, in pursuance of this declaration to the father, she had taken care to inform the young lady, that her repeating the prayers so devoutly was what had won the good man's heart; but alas! what was the horror and disappointment of this good woman, to hear miss answer in the spirit of the dear Lady Squab, whom she had till this time had no opportunity of imitating; "Tell the fool, I believe no more of his nonsense than he does: he reads loud, because he gets his bread by it; and I do it, instead of rehearsing a piece of a play, because the doctors tell me, it is a wholesome sort of exercise."

I believe it will not be necessary to give you any further instances of the effects of fashionable examples on this ripening blossom, or to tell you what I prognosticated to the father, would be the end of her, if not prevented by a twelve-month's confinement to her chamber, and a cooling regimen.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

OBSERVATOR;

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and bolden at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th Day of November, 1779. Being the SIXTH Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 177.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 6.

LORD Shelburne rose and made a motion to the following purport: "Whereas the Right Hon. the Marquis of Caermarthen was dismissed from his office of Lord Lieutenant of the East-Riding of Yorkshire on the morning of the 8th of February, when his opinion was known concerning a question that was to be agitated in this House on the evening of that day; and whereas the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke was likewise dismissed from the office of Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire, a few days after he had given his vote upon the same question;

therefore this House have reason to suspect that they were dismissed in consequence of the said votes; it is resolved therefore that an humble address be presented to his majesty, beseeching him to be graciously pleased to inform the House, whether he was advised, and by whom, to dismiss the said two noble lords for their conduct in parliament."

His lordship supported his motion on various grounds; among others, he viewed the subject in its military nature. He enumerated the various abuses in the constitution of the militia. He stated the total departure of that establishment from its original nature

ture and use; and the danger to publick liberty, as well as neglect of national safety, from the perversions of its institution.

In the prosecution of his argument, he adverted to the management of the army. He stated many facts of extraordinary appointments to command, without any visible or imaginable circumstances of just qualification, accountable only on ministerial interest and on ministerial designs. From the whole view of the measures and principles of ministers, and men in favour, he inferred that the present management of the military was in fact injurious to the publick service, and might be in the event injurious to publick liberty. Among many other instances, he stated the appointment of Mr. Fullarton to the command of a regiment. He represented, that many old officers of approved service were ready and zealous to pursue their profession, able and willing to raise regiments, and solicitous to be employed at their head, but that such men were not employed. That on the contrary, this young man, who knew nothing of military service, who had not a military idea, was absolutely unknown to the army, and utterly ignorant of the common elements of the profession, was taken from the desk of an ambassador, appointed to raise a regiment, and placed at its head. When such a person, from being a commis, a clerk to an embassy at Paris, was at once made colonel and commander of a regiment, it was a monstrous abuse in the service. It was given out, he understood, that this was to be a buccaneering regiment; he desired to know what that was; he did not understand it; but when regiments were so raised, when ministerial partialities were so exercised, to the annihilation of all legitimate rank and constitutional succession in so many uniform instances, both in the militia and the army—he did not know whether such troops might not be intended rather to fight against the liberties of the country, than the enemies of the state, to buccaneer the city of London as well as the coast of America!

The Marquis of Caermarthen declared upon his honour, he knew of no cause for his dismissal, for he had done his duty in every shape, and he should not have come to the House if he had not expected to hear from the noble lords in administration what were the motives for removing him.

The Earl of Pembroke expressed his being unwilling to trouble the House with his sentiments; but being unconscious of having given any offence whatever, he therefore confessed his apprehensions, that it was a piece of ministerial resentment, the office having been held by his family as long as there are records of the office itself. Both the noble lords declared they would not vote, and that they only came there to be re-

sponsible for their conduct, and to endeavour to know the true cause of their sudden dismissal.

Lord Stormont, in reply, declared his astonishment at the motion, because the law of the land has vested in the crown the right of appointing all the executive officers of government, and of exercising that right with discretion; and if the king had not a right to dismiss a servant, without being subject to the controul of parliament, he would never be at liberty to exercise his own opinion.

He admitted that abuses might arise in the exercise of this power; but till it was proved that the abuse was highly detrimental to the state, the House would not address his majesty for reasons why he dismissed his servants. No man, he believed, would say that the publick suffered any injury by the removal of the two noble lords, and appointing others of equal quality.

The Marquis of Rockingham, in support of the motion, observed, that the system of turning men out of their places for voting against the ministry, began in the Earl of Bute's administration, and extended from persons of the first rank down to petty Custom-house officers.

The Duke of Grafton said, that the nation is now in such a deplorable situation, that nothing but the spirit and independence of parliament can possibly save it.

The Duke of Richmond warmly supported the motion, and called upon the bishops, and upon the king's brothers, to expostulate with his majesty on the inhumanity of raising men, and sending them out to battle under a commander who had never seen service. He remarked, that the militia were now become the real defence of the kingdom, and are better to be depended on than the army.

Lord Denbigh, *Lord Hillsborough*, *The Lord Chancellor*, and *Earl Bathurst*, spoke against the motion.

The Duke of Devonshire, late in the evening, and for the first time, very unexpectedly delivered his sentiments on publick affairs: he said, that having no great inclination for politics, and not thinking himself a competent judge, he had hitherto been prevented from taking an active part in life; but now the danger is so great, that in his grace's opinion it becomes the duty of every honest man to take a decisive part. Many had formed vague ideas of him, and it was suspected by one party that he was engaged in some violent measures against the ministry, while others taxed him with being a courtier. All he meant now to say, was, that the nation could not have fallen into ruin so rapidly, if it had not been for dreadful mismanagement; and he plainly saw, that the present administration could not retrieve the bad situation of publick affairs; he therefore recommended an administration on a more extensive and

unanimous plan; and to obtain this, he approved of the Petitions and Associations, tho' he thought the latter might be abused; but if that should ever be the case, he would not support them; but at present he encouraged them, because he was afraid without them the Petitions would soon be forgot: in a word, he declared himself to be influenced by no personal pique against administration, nor yet flattered with any hopes of promotion upon a change of government.

The motion was rejected, upon a division by 92 non-contents against 39 contents.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Tuesday, March 7.

THE House agreed to the report of the Loan from the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill originally brought in by Mr. Powys for the better regulation of county elections, by ascertaining the qualifications of voters, being amended on the third reading, by striking out the clauses respecting the registering of freeholds six months before an election; the bill afterwards passed.

Wednesday, March 8.

Previous to reading the order of the day for going into a committee on Mr. Burke's bill for reforming his Majesty's civil list, &c.

Lord George Gordon moved, that it be an instruction to the said committee to examine into the necessity of maintaining those expensive officers called the Auditors and Tellers of the Exchequer, and to bring in a clause for abolishing them, if possible. The motion was seconded by Mr. Jolliffe, but withdrawn upon the representation of Lord North, that it was not necessary, because the principle of the bill went to the abolition of all useless and expensive offices, and therefore the places mentioned in the motion must of course come under consideration of the committee in going through the bill.

Mr. Rigby then called the attention of the House, which was very full, to a doubt which had arisen in his mind, and which he wished to have cleared up before the speaker quitted the chair for the committee to sit upon the bill. Some parts of the bill, he said, should meet with his support, particularly those which related to a reform in the mode of passing the public accounts at the Exchequer, and particularly the accounts of his office as paymaster of the forces: the plan proposed in the bill, he thought, would accelerate the auditing of accounts, and prevent that public odium which was generally incurred by those who held that office. But ready as he was to support some parts of the bill, there were others which he felt himself rather inclined to condemn. He had his doubts of the power of parliament to resume without cause any part of the revenue

which had been settled on his majesty at his accession to the throne, in lieu of those revenues which had formerly been the hereditary support of the crown. He had given his vote to the act which had established the fund for the support of the civil list; and he did not know whether parliament could resume their grant without a violation of justice. If any flagrant abuse of that grant existed, and had been proved, then his doubts would have been removed, and he would have been perfectly clear that parliament was fully competent to a resumption; but no such abuse appeared.

It had been proposed to abolish the offices of Auditor and Tellers of the Exchequer. He declared, he would as soon vote for taking away one of the three estates. He wished that the property of the crown might be held sacred by parliament. If reformation is necessary, in the name of God, said he, begin with those offices, the salaries of which are said to be too great; begin with mine, take half of it; nay, take the whole, but spare the crown. If the whole of my salary should be taken from me, it would not make me quit my office a day sooner, and I should be happy, if the sacrifice of my private emoluments should guard from violation and injustice the property and prerogative of the crown.

As to the petitions, said he, they are what subjects have a right to prefer to parliament; but their containing a prayer is a proof that parliament has the power to reject them. Their language is respectful enough; but still it is not the language of all the people of England. He concluded, by expressing his wishes that parliament would pronounce on the subject of its right to resume its grants; and that his doubts on that head might be removed, he said, he had drawn up a resolution to the following purport, which he intended to submit to the House the first opportunity. "Resolved, that it is unjust to deprive the crown of its property, rights, and prerogatives, before the proofs are exhibited, that by flagrant abuses the measure be rendered necessary."

A very warm conversation ensued upon this occasion, in which Mr. Fox, General Conway, Lord North, The Attorney General, and Mr. Dunning, were the principal speakers.

Mr. Fox and his friends insisted that Mr. Rigby ought to put his motion directly, and that the House should debate it fully before they proceeded to the order of the day, as it militated against the principle of the bill; and would render it in vain to commit it; for if the proposition should be admitted, that the House had not a power to resume any part of the civil list establishment, there was an end to the matter at once; he declared, that if this was carried, he never would

would open his lips again within those walls in favour of the liberties of his country; however, he might struggle for them, and take all lawful means to support them without doers; neither should he any longer consider himself as living in a land of freedom.

Mr. Rigby, apprehending he was reflected upon, warmly asserted, that he was as strenuous a friend to the liberties of his country as any man in the House; but he was not to be terrified out of his motion, neither was he to be coaxed out of it by any minister; the doubt was honest; it was founded, in his opinion, on the justice and the usage of parliament, and he desired to have the matter cleared up.

Lord North wished to waive the discussion of the motion, and to commit the bill; he therefore moved the order of the day.

The question for the Speaker's leaving the chair for the House to go into a committee on the bill being then put, a division followed, when it was carried by 205 against 199.

The committee then proceeded to the first enacting clause in *Mr. Burke's* bill, which enacts, "That from and after—the office of third Secretary of State for the Colonies, the same not being necessary, shall be abolished, together with the under-secretaries, clerks, &c."

Mr. Parnell very justly remarked, that the description of the office was wrong in this clause, and he appealed to the patent by which *Lord George Germaine* held his office, alledging, that there are no such words in it as Secretary of State for the Colonies; he therefore moved an amendment, by leaving out the words "for the Colonies;" which was agreed to.

Lord George Germaine then informed the House, that he did not consider himself as first, second, or third Secretary of State, but as one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, by which description alone he had the honour to hold the seals.

Mr. Burke readily admitting an amendment, the clause was amended in this manner, "That one of the offices of Secretary of State shall be taken away and abolished, and the duties of the said office shall be done or performed by one or both of the two remaining Secretaries of State."

This gave rise to a long debate, which lasted till half after two in the morning.

Lord Beauchamp, *The Secretary at War*, *Lord George Germaine*, *The Lord Advocate of Scotland*, *Mr. Mansfield*, and *Lord George Gordon*, spoke against the bill.

Mr. Burke, *Mr. T. Townsend*, *Mr. Dunning*, *Mr. Fox*, *Mr. James Luttrell*, *Mr. Turner*, and *Mr. Viner*, for it.

Mr. Burke was exceedingly powerful in his reply to the Secretary at War, calling (as he expressed it) upon the late Lord Suffolk to come from the dead as a witness, that three Secretaries of State were one too many, and

that two were equal to the task of doing all that the laborious idleness of those officers required. He declared, the noble earl he alluded to had converted the Secretary of State's office into an infirmary; that after the noble earl's death it had been changed into a cemetery, and kept as a kind of Jerusalem Chamber for his bones to lie in state in, under a black velvet pall, for near a twelve-month.

Lord George Germaine stated in the fairest manner the real expences of his office to the public, and what the abolishment of it would save. He declared it was by no means a *fine-cure*; that the whole cost was 8000 *l.* a year; that his income from it was barely 3100 *l.* a year; that if it were abolished, and the business done by the other secretaries, the publick might save 5000 *l.* a year; but if the Secretary for the Southern Department was allowed the assistance of two commis and four clerks, as *Lord Shelburne* was when he was Secretary for the Southern Department, the publick would only save 4000 *l.* a year by the abolition of the office.

The committee at length divided on the motion, *Noes*, 208. *Ayes*, 203.

It was then moved that the committee adjourn, report their progress to the House, and ask leave to sit again.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, March 10.

The Earl of Effingham made his promised motion. His lordship introduced it by a short speech, in which he adverted to the petitions from most of the counties of England, complaining of an undue influence in parliament; and as this respected both Houses, he thought an enquiry ought to be set on foot, to know if such a body of corrupt influence really existed in parliament or not; that if it did, an adequate remedy to so great an evil might be applied, and if not, that the unjust suspicions of the people might be removed: this matter he considered as of the utmost importance in order to restore the dignity and independence of parliament. His lordship's motion was, "that a list of all persons who have a right to sit and vote at this House, holding any places or offices of emolument or pensions from the crown, distinguishing the value of the said offices or pensions; and the said list be corrected up to the time of delivering it to the House, with the dates of the appointment of the persons holding them."

Lord Stormont rose first to oppose the motion, declaring, that if it had appeared to him to be calculated to answer any good purpose to the publick he would have supported it, but conceiving the very contrary, he should assign his reasons for objecting to it. In his opinion it conveyed a strong imputation on the honour and integrity of those who by their

high birth, liberal education, and independent fortune, were not likely to be biased in their votes by any honours and emoluments of office; the motion was of a very extraordinary nature, of which he knew no example within his time. In the time of turbulence and general distress, during the Reign of Charles I. prior to the dissolution of that house, by a declaration that it was useless, a committee, who had themselves resolved to overturn the constitution, proceeded to such a measure, but it had not been attempted since. A first place bill had indeed been sent up from the other house in 1669; but after a fair discussion by one of the greatest and most independent of the Peers of that time, it was rejected as unconstitutional. His Lordship reprobated the idea of restoring the dignity of the house, which he said was not, nor he hoped never would be, lost.

The Duke of Richmond supported the motion, and desired their Lordships to put themselves upon a level with other men: for unless they would declare that offices of emolument and pensions cannot corrupt men, or that they are not of the human species, the possibility and probability of the influence complained of must be admitted, and the motion was very proper as a ground of enquiry. It made no reflections on any man; but extraordinary doctrines were now held both in parliament and out of doors, in order to stop every plan of reformation, every attempt at public economy and parliamentary independence. He had heard that a great lawyer in company had declared that the King's Civil List revenue, granted him on his accession, for life, was as much his private estate, and as little liable to the control of parliament, as the grants made to himself and the Duke of Grafton; for his part, he considered that matter in a different light, and he only wished no great lawyer whatever would pretend to plead his cause; it was rather uncommon, without a fee: but he did not want such voluntary assistance. When he stood in need of lawyers, he employed such as he thought the most able to conduct his affairs, and paid them. With respect to the principle, if it was once admitted that the King's Revenue was his private estate, and could not be controlled, or any part of it consumed by parliament, there was an end of the constitution of the country.

Earl Falconberg was astonished at the suspicions and bold assertions thrown out, that men of their rank and honour should be influenced by any emolument of office not bearing any proportion to their paternal estate. As to the Civil List, unless any gross abuse of the money by law granted for it was fairly proved in parliament, he could not conceive they had any right to meddle with it.

Lord Marchmont made some remarks on the Duke of Richmond's hints concerning the elections of the sixteen peers for Scotland; he maintained that the elections were fair

and open events not carried by court influence. With respect to the suspicions of the people out of doors concerning the honour of that house, he treated them with the same contempt as a great man had done some abusive pamphlets, saying, the wretches suspect me of having acted from the same base motives, as they would have done if they had been in my place.

Lord Effingham in reply observed, that he did not mean to reflect on any person in the house; his motion went only to a general enquiry, and to satisfy himself how it happened that upon all national questions there were majorities of two to one against the friends of the people.

Lord Denbigh desired the noble Lord to look over the red book, and he would there find, independent of the bench of Bishops and of the lords holding offices, a majority of Peers who have constantly voted for the measures of government of late years.

Lord Effingham wished to have the red book read by the clerk; but this being objected to, the Duke of Richmond only told the noble Lord that he accepted his challenge, and would convince him upon his own ground, that he and his friends should always be in the majority, if the Peers holding places were excepted.

On a division, the motion was lost by 52 votes against 25.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Monday, March 13.

Lord North moved for leave to bring in a bill for appointing a commission of accounts pursuant to the notice he had before given. No opposition was made to the motion in general, but a conversation took place, on the confirmed intention of Lord North to propose Commissioners who are not members of parliament.

Mr. Burke, Colonel Barre, Sir George Yonge, Mr. Dampier, Mr. Luttrell; and several other members expressed their disapprobation of this plan in the warmest terms; they considered it as an insult on the House and on the public to appoint persons out of doors, perhaps men unknown to parliament, to be judges in a matter of a national concern, wherein the expensiture of the public money, voted by the representatives of the people in parliament, was to be accounted for.

Colonel Barre particularly complained of the conduct of the noble Lord in taking this business out of his hands, but at the same time declared the bill proposed by his lordship was totally different from that he intended to have brought in, and subversive of the very principles of it.

The Attorney General remanded the house that the committee of accounts appointed by former parliaments, whenever the commissioners had been members of that House had not produced any good effect, and one reason

might be, the delay occasioned thereby, because they had other duties to perform in parliament during the session, whereas other gentlemen could attend to this point alone, and sit at convenient times the whole year. As this subject during the progress of the bill must be resumed, it is sufficient to add in this place, that leave was given to bring it in.

Mr. Fox presented a petition signed by upwards of 5000 inhabitants of Westminster drawn up in similar terms to the Yorkshire petition, it was ordered to be laid on the table.

In a Committee of the whole House on *Mr. Burke's* reformation bill, the second clause, for abolishing the Board of Trade was taken into consideration, when *Mr. Eden* entered into an historical deduction of the origin and the advantages of the office to the commercial interests of Great Britain, and as a proof of its utility he mentioned that there are 3400 volumes of the transactions of the several Boards of Trade since its commencement. It is to be remarked that *Mr. Eden* is one of the commissioners of the present Board. *Mr. Burke* therefore, with great wit, turned his arguments upon himself and the former Boards; whose usefulness to trade would have been more demonstrable by their wholesome commercial laws and regulations established throughout the kingdom; than by 3400 useless volumes of copies of letters and other documents of office.

In the course of this debate an incident happened of a very extraordinary nature. *Mr. Fox* in his speech declared his wish to know from the highest legal authority in that House, whether *Mr. Rigby's* opinion "that the House had no right to controul the king's civil list was just:" upon which the Speaker, in his place as a private member delivered his sentiments with great freedom, but unhappily intermixed with them, an account of transactions respecting the minister, which shewed that he had met with a great disappointment in not being appointed to the office of Chief Justice of the Common pleas in the room of *Mr. De Grey* who is about to resign. In compassion to *Sir Fletcher* we pass over that part of his speech, and shall only give those opinions which reflect the highest honour on his abilities. He stated, with the utmost latitude, the right of the subject to petition, and the duty of parliament to give the utmost attention to the desires of their constituents; but that in the present instance, the known integrity, apparent ability, and extensive property, rendered the present petitions as respectable as if they had proceeded from the general voice of the people of England. Associations and committees he thought beyond the line of constitutional application, and that they might run to excesses that were dangerous to public peace, and the security of the state itself; but the petitions deserved a better treatment than they had found; they

ought immediately to have been referred to a committee, and the people of England ought to have been satisfied how far the prayers of the petitions could or could not be complied with.

With regard to the question of right, he declared, that as parliament had granted the civil list for life, and given it in trust, as long as the conditions of the trust were observed, parliament ought not, and therefore he would say could not, interfere in the expeniture of that revenue which they had given in trust. The conditions of that trust were but two—to maintain his household in dignity, and to support the civil government of the country. Had it been proved, or even suggested, that the civil government had been stopped, or the king's household not properly maintained? We have no right, then, at this time, to interfere with the controul of the king's household, much less to impose conditions on the management of his own domestic affairs, in a manner that the meanest subject could not bear. But the question before us involved, not only a question of domestick arrangement, but a question of state; and such matters were in every instance liable to the inspection, and were the immediate objects of the controul of Parliament. The Board of Trade was a department of state, not of the household; it was become not only useless in its functions, but mischievous in its effects: it answered now no purpose whatever, but to bring seven or eight pensioned members to vote in every question that came before parliament. He was therefore clearly, conscientiously, and firmly of opinion, that the board of trade ought to be abolished.

In regard to the influence of the crown, he was as much astonished that any man should have the effrontery to deny its increase, as that any man, who hoped to retain a reputation of publick or private integrity, could rise in support of it. Influence had grown upon the weakness of our country; and perhaps our constitution had more to fear from its pernicious progress, than the soil of our country had to fear from the utmost efforts of our united enemies. He added that he held it his first and principal duty to oppose the influence of corruption: that as long as he was in the chair, he would ardently wish for the decrease of the influence of the crown; and that if he left the chair, his most zealous efforts should for ever be employed in establishing and cementing the independence of parliament.

The Attorney General delivered nearly the same opinion with respect to the king's civil list revenues; but on the question before the House he totally differed from the Speaker, defending the board of trade as a necessary and useful commercial institution.

Mr. Pownall and *Sir Joseph Massey* clearly pointed out to the committee that all the business transacted by the Board of Trade might be conducted with more advantage to trade through

through the channel of the Secretaries of State office. In short, it seemed to be the sense of the House that the Board was totally useless and might be abolished; accordingly on a division, the clause for abolishing it was carried by 207 votes against 199; majority 8, which is just the number of the commissioners of the Board.

Wednesday 15.

Lord North in the committee of Ways and Means proposed the taxes that are to be the security for and to pay the interest of the new loan.

The first is an additional duty of 6d. per bushel on malt, but as it is intended to affect chiefly private families who brew their own beer, an allowance is to be made of 16d. per barrel on strong beer brewed by the publick brewers for sale in London, and 20d. for beer brewed in the country. The second, an additional duty on importation of 4s. per tun on Portugal wines, and 8l. on French wines. The third, an additional Shilling per gallon on Rum and Brandy. The fourth, one penny a gallon on home made wines, commonly called low wines, and three pence on British spirits, made for sale. The fifth, a further duty of 4s. per Newcastle chaldron, on coals exported. The sixth, ten pence per bushel additional tax on salt. The seventh, a licence of 5s. per year to be taken out by all persons retailing tea. The eighth an additional stamp duty of 6d. on every advertisement in the News-papers. The ninth, a stamp duty of 2s. 6d. on all legacies under 20l. 5s. on all sums between 20l. and 50l. and 20s. on 200l. or upwards left by will, or under letters of administration. The executors or administrators to be empowered to deduct the same out of the bequests, and to take receipts on stamped paper, all others to be null and void. The total amount of these taxes he computed at 701,616l. which is 6000l. more than the interest of the loan. In an explanatory speech his lordship vindicated those taxes as being the most easy and productive he could adopt; and he gave the House this comfortable assurance, that Great Britain has ample resources in store for carrying on the war, in case it should be protracted beyond another year.

All these taxes passed the committee the same evening with very little opposition, but the coal tax has since been laid aside, and the malt tax which met with great opposition in the progress of the bill, has undergone several amendments.

Thursday 17.

Mr. Temple Luttrell produced witnesses in support of the complaint he had made against *Lord North* for entering into a contract with *Mr. Medicot* of Milbourn port in order to secure the election of *Maurice Lloyd Esq*; to be the representative for that borough at the next general election, or any other person *Lord North* should be pleased to appoint, to the exclusion of *Mr. Luttrell* the present re-

presentative. The witnesses on their examination did not offer any evidence to prove that any contract had been signed, nor that *Lord North* had entered into any negotiation for that purpose; all he had done was to recommend *Mr. Lloyd* as his friend to *Mr. Medicot*; but unluckily one witness said he knew of a contract for the borough signed and sealed by *Mr. Luttrell* in 1774 for securing to him his present seat in the present parliament. The greatest part of two evenings were passed away in debate upon this vague accusation, against which *Lord North* defended himself so much to the satisfaction of the House, that the friends of *Mr. Luttrell*, among whom was *Mr. Thomas Townshend*, acquitted the noble lord of the smallest suspicion of guilt, either personally or by his agent,

Monday 20.

Mr. Fullarton made a complaint of the reflections that had been thrown out against him in the other House by the Earl of Shelburne, and in an animated speech vindicated his conduct in accepting a Colonel's commission and raising a regiment for a secret expedition. An account of *Lord Shelburne's* expressions and the duel that followed having been already given, we refer to them, and proceed to the other business of the day.

Sir Philip Jennings Clerke's bill for excluding persons making contracts with the treasury, the navy, and victualling offices &c. from sitting as members of that house, except such contracts shall have been laid open to all candidates, was read a third time and passed.

The committee on *Mr. Burke's* bill proceeded to the clause for abolishing thirteen offices in the present establishment of his majesty's household, and for supplying them, by furnishing the royal table, apartments, &c. by contract. So many objections had been made out of doors, the project of serving the household by contract, that *Mr. Burke* agreed to strike out that part of the clause; and after a long debate, the whole was rejected.

Tuesday, March 21.

Lord North informed the House that he had waited some time in expectation that the East India Company would have brought some proposition before the House for the renewal of their charter, which expires at Lady-day next, old stile; that is to say, on the 5th of next month; but being disappointed in that expectation, contrary to his advice, to the gentlemen who waited on him with propositions which he could not agree to, he now thought it his duty, in conformity to the acts of parliament made in the late reign, to move that the House would give the Company the notice required by those acts for three years, for calling home their effects and settling their affairs, and for being paid off their capital of 4,200,000l. due from the publick, after which their

exclusive trade ceases. His lordship therefore moved, that this notice should be given on the 5th or 6th of next month, and that the Speaker, as the acts direct, should commute it to the company.

These motions being seconded, occasioned a very warm debate.

Mr. Fox was the first to oppose them: he said the noble lord had long had the patronage of the Company; and at last, finding he could not govern them in all things to his mind, and force them to submit to hard terms, he had, out of resentment, determined on this strange method of throwing out threats to them, which he dared not carry into execution, which he knew he had it not in his power to carry into practice. Where was the money to come from, in the dismal situation of publick affairs, that was to pay off the Company? And what a pernicious effect would it have on their affairs at home and abroad, to have a prospect of a dissolution in three years? Would they not consult their own interest, and make the most of their territorial acquisitions, contrary to the true interest of the state? And would not the French, who are sending large armaments to that part of the world, avail themselves of the circumstance? In short, he considered the motions as big with ruin to this country.

Lord North denied any patronage or undue influence over the Company, or any design to threaten them; but he would not give up the idea of its being possible to carry on the trade with a new Company, if the present Company would not consent to such terms as are equitable for the publick.

A general and diffused debate took place, in which *Mr. Gregory*, *Lord Ongley*, *Mr. Ross*, and others, were against the motions; and *The Attorney General*, *Earl Nugent*, *Sir George Wombwell*, *Mr. Jenkinson*, and others, supported them. A tiresome discussion of the propositions offered to *Lord North* was entered into; but the true point of the question was this, Whether the notice ought to be delayed?

Lord North and his friends declared, that he was obliged by law to make it, otherwise the Company's charter would in fact be continued without limitation; and if he had not given notice, the opposite party, it was said, would have been the first to censure him for neglect of his duty.

At a late hour the motions were carried.

Wednesday, 22.

The order of the day being read, *Mr. Ord* brought up the report from the committee on

the taxes, and upon a motion to read it the first time; *Mr. Turner* objected, declaring he would not vote a single tax till the troops were withdrawn from America.

Sir Cecil Wray would not consent to tax the people till their petitions were considered; and he reminded the noble lord how difficult it would be to collect the taxes, while the people were dissatisfied. He had said he should want no new officers, but he believed he would find he must have red-coat officers to compel the people to pay them.

Sir George Savile, *Sir George Yonge*, *Mr. David Hartley*, and *Mr. Byng*, requested the noble lord to put off the report till after the petitions had been taken into consideration.

Lord North said it was very unusual to put off such a report so long; that the people were burthened when the loan was voted, and provision for the interest must be made either by these or some other adequate taxes, or the whole must fall on the sinking fund. Gentlemen should consider, that though they agreed to the report, the bills could not possibly pass till after the petitions had been considered, therefore it would make no difference in that respect.

Mr. Byng and his friends persisting, he moved that the reading this report be put off till the 7th of April: on which the House divided, when the motion was rejected by 145 against 37.

The report was then read the first time; and upon the second reading of the first article, *Mr. Hartley* made some objections to the malt tax; but what he said was of no consequence, compared to *Mr. Whitbread's* observations: he desired the noble lord to re-consider his calculations, and he would find he had laid his tax too heavy on the publick brewers; he had made his estimate by the Commissioners of Excise account of the quantity of beer drawn from two quarters of malt, and it was erroneous.

After showing that the taxes on malt, hops, and beer, pay the interest of eighty millions of the national debt at three and a half per cent. he advised the noble lord not to stretch the matter too far; and he generously declared, that however the brewers might be oppressed, he for his part would burn his brewhouse rather than raise the price of beer to the people.

The report being got through about ten at night, the House adjourned for the Easter recess, till the fourth of April.

(To be continued in our next.)

DESCRIPTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.

A GREEABLE to the plan we have laid down, and constantly pursued, of giving maps of the actual seat of war, with
LOND. MAG, 1780.

proper descriptions of the places where any military operation is carrying on by the British forces, as soon as intelligence was received
F f

received that Sir Henry Clinton was embarked on an expedition against Charles-Town, the annexed map was ordered, but could not possibly be completed with that correctness for which the ingenious artist is justly admired, till the present month.

By the peace of Versailles in 1763, Florida having been ceded to Great Britain, the disputes which had subsisted for many years between the Spaniards and the English, about the limits of CAROLINA, they were finally adjusted; and the whole country under that general denomination, we now describe as being bounded on the *North* by *Virginia*; on the *East*, by the *Atlantic Ocean*; on the *West*, by the river *Mississippi*; and on the *South*, by the river *St. John*.

Its extent is from the latitudes of 30 to 36 degrees North; and from the longitudes of 75 to 90 degrees West; and it is customary to divide it into three parts, which are considered as distinct and separate colonies, viz. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA.

SOUTH CAROLINA, our present object, is the middle division, and comprehends five counties. The southern part of Clarendon county; chief town, St. James. Craven county, which has no capital town. Berkeley county; chief town, Christ-Church. Colleton county; the capital, Charles-Town. Greenville county; chief town, Port-Royal.

The only town in either of the Carolinas worthy of notice is CHARLES-TOWN, the metropolis of South Carolina, which, for size, beauty, and trade, may be considered as one of the first in British America. It is admirably situated on the confluence of two navigable rivers, the Ashley and the Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships twenty miles above the town, and for boats and large canoes near forty. The harbour is good in every respect, but that of a bar, which hinders vessels of more than 200 tons burthen from entering. The passage up to the town is defended by Fort Johnson, on James's island. The town is regularly and pretty strongly fortified by nature and art; the streets are well cut; the houses are large and well built, some of them are of brick, and others of wood; but all of them handsome and elegant, and the rents were extremely high. The streets are wide and straight, intersecting each other at right angles; those running east and west extend about a mile from one river to the other. It contains about 1400 houses, and is the seat of the Governour, and the place of meeting of the Assembly. Its neighbourhood is beautiful beyond de-

scription; and several handsome equipages were kept here. The planters and merchants, before the revolt from the mother-country, were rich, and well-bred; and the people showy and expensive in their dress and way of living; so that every thing conspired, to make this by much the liveliest, and politest place, as it was one of the richest, in all America. It ought also to be observed, for the honour of the people of Carolina, that, when in common with the other colonies, they resolved against the use of certain luxuries, and even necessities of life; those articles which improve the mind, enlarge the understanding, and correct the taste, were excepted, the importation of books, being permitted as usual.

FORT SULLIVAN is a new work, erected upon Sullivan's Island by the Americans, began by them when the disputes between Great Britain and the Colonies were first put to the decision of the sword. This fort was constructed to annoy the shipping in their passage up the river to the town; and though unfinished in 1776, when Sir Peter Parker and his squadron, and Sir Henry Clinton with the land forces, attempted to take the city, yet it made such a resistance, that the British admiral was obliged to desist from the attack.

PORT ROYAL is an island on the coast of South Carolina, about one hundred miles south of Charles-Town; it deserves notice for having one of the most commodious harbours in all North America. There is a town in the island called Beaufort, but of so little note, that it is only barely mentioned in the topographical descriptions of the place.

SAVANNAH, the capital of Georgia, is a new town, built not many years since by the Trustees of Georgia. It is situated on the banks of the river of that name, which is navigable six hundred miles for canoes, and three hundred for European boats. The mouth of the river forms a commodious harbour; and there is another to the south of the town, called Teky Sound, in which a large fleet may lie at anchor in fourteen fathom water, secure from storms. In the year 1773, five hundred and seven trading-vessels were cleared out at the custom-house of Charles-Town. The same year, the militia mustered 1400 men, and the inhabitants were computed at 14,000. The militia of the province mustered 13,000. The total of white inhabitants was 65,000. The negroes and mulattoes, 100,000. The garrison in Charles-Town at present is said to be 7000 strong.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XXIII.

A Series of Adventures in the Course of a Voyage up the Red Sea, on the Coasts of Arabia and Egypt; and of a Route through the Deserts of Thebais, hitherto unknown to the European Traveller, in the Year 1777, in Letters to a Lady. By Eyles Irwin, Esq. in the Service of the East India Company. 4to. 16s. Doddsley.

MATERIAL information for navigators and travellers is communicated in this work, and the narrative is enlivened by the adventures the author and his companions met with in a country but seldom resorted to by Europeans. It appears that Mr. Irwin was charged with dispatches from the Nabob of Arcot and the late Lord Pigott for the East India Company. They sailed from Madras across the ocean which divides India from Africa, and arrived safe at Mocha. A plate exhibiting a view of that city, and of the Straits of Babelmandel, together with an ample description of the government, manners, and customs of the inhabitants, is the first interesting part of the voyage. The next is an adventure, attended with the most distressing circumstances, owing to the treachery of the Vizier, who governs for the Xerif of Mecca, at Yambo, a port into which they put for shelter from a storm, and in hopes not only of an hospitable reception, but of procuring a pilot for Suez, to which place they were bound: here they were detained, kept prisoners, and their vessel seized; but it was at length restored by order of the Xerif. The whole of this narrative is exceedingly curious, and will serve as a caution to others to avoid the port of Yambo.

The travellers proceeded in an open boat for Suez, but were landed by the further treachery of the Arabs at Cosire; from thence they go by land with the caravan to Ghinnah on the Nile. There they met with fresh difficulties, the relation of which, and the account of the inhabitants, is new and entertaining. In their route from Ghinnah through the deserts of Thebais to Grand Cairo, they joined a band of robbers, who generously assisted them when their provisions began to fail, and treated them in every respect with civility and good faith.

The occurrences they met with at Cairo, and at Alexandria, from which place they embark for Marseilles, fill up the remainder of this correspondence; and in the appendix there are two odes, one to the Delta, the other to the Nile. Besides the view already mentioned, the author has given an accurate map of the Red Sea from Yambo to Cosire,

from 24 to 30 degrees N. Latitude, and a view of the towns of Yambo, Cosire, and Ghinnah, from drawings made by him on the spot.

XXIV. *Memoirs of the Life of David Garrick, Esq; interspersed with Characters and Anecdotes of his Theatrical Contemporaries, the whole forming a History of the Stage, which includes a Period of thirty-six Years. By Thomas Davies. 8vo. 2 Vols.*

AUTHENTIC memoirs of a man who arrived at the summit of perfection in his profession, and was for many years the admiration, not only of his countrymen, but of all foreigners of taste who visited England, cannot fail of meeting with the approbation of the public; and we are happy to find that Dr. Johnson encouraged Mr. Davies to undertake this difficult task; which he has executed with a degree of accuracy and fidelity that does him honour. A long acquaintance with the stage, to which the editor was attached for many years, and on which he was a respectable actor, certainly qualified him for writing such a history of our theatres as was proper to refresh the memories of those who have frequented them, and to be connected with the life of Garrick. Accordingly, we find in these volumes satisfactory memoirs, and entertaining anecdotes of the principal actors and actresses, and of the dramatick writers who have flourished within the course of thirty-six years. No further recommendation seems necessary for a work of this kind; and as we have taken the liberty to give a specimen of the execution in another place, we shall close the article with the short account of Mr. Garrick's first appearance on any stage.

“His diffidence withheld him from trying his strength at first on a London theatre. He thought the hazard was too great, and embraced the advantage of commencing novice in acting with a company of players then ready to set out for Ipswich, under the direction of Mr. William Giffard and Mr. Dunstall, in the summer of 1741. The first effort of his theatrical talents was exerted in Aboan, in the play of Oroonoko, a part in which his features could not easily be discerned; under the disguise of a black countenance he hoped to escape being known, should it be his misfortune not to please. Though Aboan is not a first rate character, yet the scenes of pathetick persuasion and affecting distress, in which that character is involved, will always command the attention of the audience when represented by a judicious actor. Our young player's applause was equal, to his most sanguine desires.”

F f 2

Under

Under the assumed name of *Lyddal*, he not only acted a variety of characters in plays, particularly Chamont in the Orphan, Captain Brazen in the Recruiting Officer, and Sir Harry Wildair, but he likewise attempted the active feats of Harlequin. In every essay he gave such delight to the audience, that they gratified him with constant and loud proofs of their approbation. The town of Ipswich will long boast of having first seen and encouraged so great a genius as Mr. Garrick."

XXV. *EMMA CORBETT, or the Miseries of Civil War, founded on some recent Circumstances which happened in America.* 3 Vols. 12mo. 7s. 6d. Baldwin.

THIS well timed and most affecting tale of woe is a fresh offering at the shrine of sensibility, by the ingenious and admired writer, who, under the assumed name of *Courtney Melmoth*, has often drawn the sympathetic tear from the lovely eyes of his fair countrywomen. It is his best praise, that he beguiles his readers by ambling incidents into a labyrinth, from which there is no clew to extricate them, but that which is spun by Piety and Virtue, and delivered into the hands of Pity, the goddess of humanity.

Shenstone Green, and *The Tutor of Truth*, have long since passed muster in our circumscribed, but impartial Review. We thought them intitled to recommendation, and it was freely bestowed on this principle: That species of fabulous history, which is the product of a lively imagination, set to work upon some real facts, that independent of the decorations of fancy would appear naked and uninteresting, is the most sought after, and read with the greatest avidity, by the young, the inconsiderate, and the idle, of both sexes. This being the case, it is the duty of the candid critic to discourage those novels or romances which are calculated to inflame the passions, or mislead the judgement; and to patronise to the extent of his limited power such pictures of human life as are calculated to impress just notions on the minds of youth, to make them in love with virtue, even in distress, and to train them to philanthropy, to acts of benevolence, and to pure friendship; to resignation under every adversity; and to that calm fortitude, which can contemplate without despondency, the too much dreaded hour of dissolution.

The story of *Emma Corbett* is adapted to all the valuable purposes just mentioned; we are assured by the author, "that the incidents owe more to their simplicity and native truth, than to any additions of fancy;" and if we are not mistaken, the names of the principal characters, and some alterations in the catastrophe of *Emma* and *Henry*, are the most material operations of our author's fertile imagination. Whether *Emma Corbett*, who in this narrative returns to England, and dies in her father's house, be the unfor-

tunate *Miss Ross*, who was inhumanely sacrificed by the Indians in the service of the British army in Canada, or whether *Henry* was slain in battle, or by the generous fortitude and affection of *Emma* was recovered by her extracting a poisoned arrow from his breast, and sucking the wound, which in the end proved fatal to herself, are circumstances very immaterial to the reader. It is sufficient to be assured, that the disunion of many families, besides those alluded to in these volumes; that disasters as horrid, as those related in them; that consequences as fatal, have been the effects of party-rage; and of that unnatural, cruel, and impolitic civil war, which for upwards of four years has been carried on with circumstances of barbarous resentment, disgraceful to the arms and to the policy of civilised countries.

If the tears that must flow from the eyes of every feeling reader of this distressful story, have the power to abate the phrensy of family animosities, springing from difference in political opinions; if they are able to return some swords into their scabbards that have been drawn on both sides, or to prevent others from engaging in the bloody and fruitless contest; or if while it lasts, the horrid front of war is smoothed by humane and tender offices to the imprisoned captive and the wounded warrior, the author will have performed essential services to both countries; but if a due consideration of all the horrors of a civil war, arising from the sympathetic sensations which this tale necessarily excites, should sink deep into the minds of those who have it in their power to heal their country's bleeding wounds, surely they will be induced to study the means of reconciliation with unremitting ardour, and to prevent, before it is too late, the ruins of a dismantled empire. Nor is this a vain hope, we all remember the effect of a pamphlet intitled, "*Considerations on the German War*;" it was highly instrumental to the ensuing peace. It is our sincere wish, that this most pathetic exposure of the miseries of civil war may be crowned with the same success to the immortal honour of the writer.

The following are outlines of the story: "*Charles Corbett, Esq.* a gentleman of family and property in England, and a widower, is a violent partisan for the Americans. He has a son and a daughter, *Edward* and *Emma Corbett*. The former having accepted a commission in America under General *Washington*, after his estate, which he had inherited from an uncle, had been plundered by the British army, at the opening of the first volume, is supposed to have fallen in battle. The news of his fate involves *Louisa Hammond*, the friend of *Emma*, in the deepest distress, for she is secretly the wife of *Edward*. *Emma's* affections are engaged to *Henry Hammond*, *Louisa's* brother, with the consent of her father; but Mr. Corbett

Corbett finding that Henry Hammond has solicited and obtained a commission in the Royal army, and is by choice going to serve against the Americans, forbids him all intercourse with his daughter: the mutual affection of the young couple however continues, but she will not attempt to dissuade him from the line of his duty. He embarks for America; and in his absence, Mr. Corbett proposes to marry Emma to Sir Robert Raymond, who is just returned from India, where he had acquired an immense fortune. The most complete character of generous love and friendship is drawn in the person of Sir Robert. Finding the affections of Emma settled upon Henry, he declines all pretensions; but her father is so exasperated at her conduct, that she resolves to follow Henry to America, and secretly absconds. To Sir Robert in confidence she imparts her destination: he informs her father, and resolves to attend her fate, with the generous design of being her guardian, and of conducting her to Henry. After a variety of interesting and pathetic adventures, such as are but too common in countries that are the seat of war, Emma, who is disguised as a boy, finds her lover wounded in the field, after a skirmish between the British and the American forces; she draws an Indian arrow from his breast, sucks the wound, and recovers him: at a convenient time she discovers herself, and they are married. Sir Robert Raymond acts as a common friend, only keeps the secret of his affection for Emma, which is too pure and virtuous to disturb their happiness. He corresponds with old Corbett, who by this time repents his furious zeal; the alternate scenes of joy and distress arising from false and true intelligence between the two countries is admirably described. The news that his son Edward is alive, who had discovered his sister, transports him, and he communicates it to Louisa, who now owns that she is his daughter-in-law, and goes to live with him. But in a succeeding battle Edward is actually slain, and this catastrophe carries Louisa to the grave, just as Henry and Emma return home: the latter had long languished under the secret effects of the poison, and Henry, who foresees the fatal consequence, is thrown into a raging fever, which carries him off. Emma's death soon follows, from a premature labour, and an orphan daughter, is with her dying breath bequeathed to the care of Sir Robert Raymond. Mr. Corbett survives this tragic scene, and is encouraged to submit to the unerring decrees of Providence, by the piety and Christian philosophy of his friend.

XXVI. *The Reformer; by an Independent Freeholder.* 1s. 6d. Fielding and Walker:

A Warm political pamphlet, which might not improperly have been intitled, "Have at you all," In four numbers, the writer at-

tacks the favourite measures and the greatest characters of the minority. The titles to these numbers will be sufficient to point out the writer's intentions, and we shall only give them: his portraits being so bold and free, that if they are true likenesses, it would be wrong to pretend to correct them; and if they are false, it is not our business to paint them over again.

No. I. Contains the motives for tolerating the Papists, candidly discussed. The inveterate and absurd Conduct of Opposition explained. Sir G. Savile's Character delineated; with some strictures on Dr. Kippis, a Dissenting Minister.

No. II. Faction and Opposition defended. The difference in both historically stated. Gratitude overpowered by Vanity, exemplified in the Conduct of Byng. The Carthaginian and Rockingham Factions assimilated.

No. III. Leaders of Faction and Keepers of Wild Beasts assimilated. A Sketch of Lord Shelburne. A more finished Drawing of Burke. The Spirit of the Minority Pensioners Speech upon the Tax that threatens them. A Hint to the Corporation of London. Reformation upon a wide Scale. Continued in No. IV. and some good advice given respecting the choice of representatives at the next general election.

XXVII. *Sermons by Hugh Blair, D.D. one of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, in the University of Edinburgh.* Vol. 2d. 8vo. 5s. Cadell.

THE first volume of these excellent sermons, which are on the most interesting subjects of morality and the Christian religion, has run through several editions since the last year; and it is from the eighth edition of that volume, and from the second of the second volume just published, that an idea will be given of the whole in this summary review.

These sermons are admirably adapted to all ranks of men, and are calculated to yield solid satisfaction to the gentleman, the man of letters, and the unprejudiced Christian, of every sect or denomination. They are equally free from the gloomy errors of enthusiasm on the one hand, and from that latitude of free-thinking and levity of style which has disgraced the writings of some of our modern divines. Yet they are discourses that must afford entertainment to readers of any taste, and which may be read in the calm hour of retreat from company, even by ladies, who, if they will condescend to choose some of the more general topics from the two volumes, will find a charm in them more attractive than in the best contrived fable of the most admired novel.

In the sermons On the Importance of Order—On the Government of the Heart—On the Love of Praise—On Gentleness, the fair

for

sex will find instructions suited to their capacities, and to their true interests, delivered in such elegant language, that it will command their attention without the help of plot, incidents, and catastrophe. But as example prevails beyond precept, so the best recommendation will be, a specimen of the many beautiful passages to be found in most of these sermons. From that on *Gentleness*, we borrow the following lines:

"Virtue is the universal charm. Even its shadow is courted, when the substance is wanting. The imitation of its form has been reduced into an art; and in the commerce of life, the first study of all who wish either to gain the esteem, or win the hearts of others, is to learn the speech, and to adopt the manners of candour, gentleness, and humanity. But that gentleness which is the characteristic of a good man, has, like every other virtue, its seat in the heart; and let me add, nothing, except what flows from the heart, can render even external manners truly pleasing. For no assumed behaviour can at all times hide the real character. In that unaffected civility which springs from a gentle mind, there is a charm infinitely more powerful, than in all the studied manners of the most finished courtier.

"True gentleness is founded on a sense of what we owe to Him who made us, and to the common nature of which we all share. It arises from reflection on our own failings and wants; and from just views of the condition, and of the duty of man. It is native feeling, heightened and improved by principle. It is the heart which easily relents; which feels for every thing that is human; and is backward and slow to inflict the least wound. It is affable in its address, and mild in its demeanour; ever ready to oblige, and willing to be obliged by others; breathing habitual kindness towards friends, courtesy to strangers, long-suffering to enemies. It exercises authority with ease and modesty. It is unassuming in opinion, and temperate in zeal. It contends not eagerly about trifles; slow to contradict, and still slower to blame; but prompt to allay dissension, and restore peace. It neither intermeddles unnecessarily with the affairs, nor pries inquisitively into the secrets of others. It delights, above all things, to alleviate distress, and, if it cannot dry up the falling tear, to soothe at least the grieving heart. Where it has not the power of being useful, it is never burdensome. It seeks to please rather than to shine and dazzle; and conceals with care that superiority either of talents or rank, which is oppressive to those that are beneath it — Accustom yourselves also to reflect on the small moment of those things which are the usual incentives to

violence and contention. In the ruffled and angry hour, we view every appearance through a false medium. The most inconsiderable point of interest or honour swells into a momentous object; and the slightest attack seems to threaten immediate ruin. But after passion or pride has subsided, we look round in vain for the mighty mischiefs we dreaded. The fabric which our disturbed imagination had reared totally disappears. But though the cause of contention has dwindled away, its consequences remain. We have alienated a friend; we have embittered an enemy; we have sown the seeds of future suspicion, malevolence, or disgust — Suspend your violence I beseech you for a moment, when causes of discord occur. Anticipate that period of coolness, which, of itself will soon arrive. Allow yourselves to think, how little you have any prospect of gaining by fierce contention; but how much of the true happiness of life you are certain of throwing away. Easily, and from the smallest think the bitter waters of strife are let forth; but their course cannot be foreseen; and he seldom fails of suffering most from their poisonous effects, who first allowed them to flow."

The sermon on *Candour* is a most admirable lecture to the suspicious, the narrow-minded, the illiberal, and the selfish, in public and private life; it exposes all the horrors of jealousy and revenge; it paints in lively colours the happy serenity of the candid mind; and it is followed by the Character of Joseph, another sermon, in which forgiveness of injuries appears to be so charming, that one would think it impossible, after reading it, to harbour resentment. The benevolent temper of the writer is strongly marked in these discourses.

The sermons on Death, and on the Happiness of a Future State, inspire true fortitude, and administer that consolation which alone can enable man to look forward to his dissolution without fear or trembling. The discourse, On our Ignorance of Good and Evil in this Life, is a master piece in its kind. But if it be asked, Are we to be favoured with any more volumes? The answer is, We are totally ignorant, not having the smallest information from the Doctor, by any preface, advertisement, or introduction.

This leaves us at liberty to give advice — let the ingenious writer attend to his own sermon, On the Love of Praise, and he will not be deluded by success; there is a point at which human perfection arrives, beyond which it is in vain to push our talents. He has done enough; the principal duties of religion and morality are ably inculcated in the volumes before us; and in our humble opinion, "the fine spirit" of the author begins to evaporate in the second.

XXVIII. *Sermons by Colin Milne, LL. D*
 8vo. 5s. Cadell.

THE known popularity of this eminent preacher in London is sufficient to excite an ardent curiosity to read some of his sermons in print; for very often there is a great difference between the preacher and the writer. There are sermons delivered with the assistance of a melodious voice, and the other powers of oratory, which make but a poor figure in the closet; and there are others of exquisite composition that have been murdered in the pulpit, because the preacher could neither read nor speak with propriety. The sermons before us want not the aid of delivery, they are calculated to make due impressions on the hearts of the well-disposed; they contain strong appeals to the real Christian, and guide him in his duty; but they will not suit the Deist, for they are all founded on the principles of orthodox Christianity. As to the style, the writer tells us, "he has availed himself of the best and most approved models of pulpit eloquence, both English and French." In this he has so far succeeded, as to enliven his subjects; and he has taken care not to make his sermons too long.

There are nine sermons in the volume: two on the Consolation which Religion affords under Afflictions. One on Death. One on Christian Charity. The Christian Patriot. Two on the Decretfulness of Sin. Piety, the best Principle, and firmest Support of Virtue. The Concessions of the Enemies of the Gospel, a Proof of its

Truth. They are dedicated to the Prince of British Orators in the Law, The Earl of Mansfield, and are worthy of his patronage.

XXIX. *Sermons on various Subjects, by Jacob Duché, M. A. Rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia.* 8vo, 2 Vols. 10s. Dilly.

THESE discourses are the production of a gentleman, who has been obliged to leave America on account of his loyalty; and the publication has been supported by a profitable subscription; the names in the list show the high degree of estimation the author is held in by respectable persons of different ranks and persuasions. They are not however so well calculated for general reading as most of the sermons published of late years. The reason is apparent, they are what the fashionable world term Methodistical; but the devout Christian will set the greater value on them. The author's own account of the style will best explain our meaning. "I have constantly used scriptural ideas, and scriptural language in preference to what are called moral and philosophical. Deviations from the simplicity of evangelical truths have too often been occasioned by deviations from the simplicity of evangelical language. A Christian ought never to be ashamed of the gospel of Christ, which is the power of God unto salvation." The reader after this will know what to expect from the titles of some of the sermons.—Such are, Evangelical Righteousness. Faith triumphant over the Powers of Darkness. Christ known or unknown. The Universal Saviour, &c., &c., &c.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

THE SLEEPY CONGREGATION.

A T A L E.

IN Cambria dwelt (no matter when)
 A parson, term'd, "The best of men;"
 Who kept his sermons ready made,
 For preaching solely was his trade;
 Well could he boast, with conscience clear,
 He told no text twice in a year.
 Advanc'd in age to fifty-three,
 He still retain'd virginity;
 Leading a pure religious life,
 Without a mistress or a wife;
 And tho' he dearly lov'd to eat,
 On Fridays, he ne'er tasted meat:
 He'd smoke his pipe, indeed 'tis true,
 And then he'd choofe his bottle too;
 This did enlarge his corporation,
 That matters not, 'twas then in fashion;
 Th' extensive parish could at least
 Afford to keep a jolly priest;
 He did, in truth, his pulpit grace,
 With powder'd wig and purple face.

The good old vicar here before you
 Must be the subject of my story:
 Full often he'd exert his flock,
 To build their faith upon a rock;
 What more could man do in his station?
 How wake a drowsy congregation?
 Aaron the clerk could scarcely keep
 His eye-lids up; but oft would sleep,
 E'en during prayers, save now and then
 He'd wake, and faintly cry, Amen,
 Then hang his head, and sleep again;
 But yet, it was by all allow'd,
 That Aaron's voice was shrill and loud;
 He sung, with ease, the treble part,
 And turn'd sol fa with nicest art.
 Our priest, as you'll suppose, was vext,
 And firmly fix'd, on Sunday next,
 That, soon as he'd explain'd his text,
 He'd give some plain demonstration
 To this, his sleepy congregation;
 That he could act as well as preach,
 And more by deeds than words could teach.
 The week run o'er; we'll now suppose
 Our vicar dress'd in Sunday's clothes;

The

The breakfast o'er, swine fed, and then
 The parson's clock proclaims it ten;
 The parish bell has rung to church;
 The people wait within the porch;
 Whither, as our divine trudg'd on,
 He spy'd a horse's knuckle-bone.
 "This! This! will serve my turn (says he)
 'Twill suit my purpose to a tee."
 Then with his gown he cover'd o'er
 His prize, and walk'd just as before.
 With aukward bows, and scraping feet,
 The gaping croud their pastor greet;
 With, "Your servant, sir, how d'ye do?"
 "I thank you, neighbours, how are you?"
 Then, tir'd with talking country news,
 They all get scared in their pews.
 The two grand actors next prepare,
 Aaron for sleep, the priest for pray'r;
 The people rarely choose to stare on,
 But mostly nod with honest Aaron.
 The prayers o'er, a psalm is sung,
 The choir with tuneful notes has rung;
 The parson, rais'd in pulpit high,
 Around his hearers casts his eye.
 "Beloved brethren (he says)
 These subtle base degenerate days
 Of vile hypocrisy, beware,
 And tread Religion's paths with care."
 Thus read the vicar, thus he preach'd,
 Thus he exhorted, and thus teach'd;
 Alas! his rhetoric's all in vain,
 To rouse the stupid drowsy brain;
 For, whilst he reads his lecture o'er,
 Some think of dinner, and some snore;
 And true it is, as I'm a sinner, [ner;
 Some, whilst they're sleeping, dream of din-
 And starting up, all on a sudden,
 Are vex'd to loose the sight of pudding.
 The book is shut, the sermon o'er,
 And all proceeds as heretofore.
 "Dear brethren (the parson cries,
 And all around him casts his eyes)
 These twenty years, with thoughtful brain,
 I here have preach'd to you in vain;
 Now, what by words I can't find out,
 I'll try if deeds will bring about.
 Beloved friends, mind what I say,
 Ere I go hence, one here shall pray
 For me aloud; yet what is worse,
 When one has blest, one more will curse."
 So said, so done, the vicar spy'd
 A good old woman by his side;
 And whilst the people stare and gape,
 He threw a shilling on her lap,
 Which did so well the matron please,
 She straightway fell upon her knees:
 "Lord keep your reverence free from strife,
 God grant you long and happy life."
 Th' old woman cry'd: she scarce had done,
 The vicar wields his trusty bone;
 And looking round, he spy'd a lout,
 With mouth extended, stare about;
 At him, with well mark'd aim, he threw,
 Right to his pate the weapon flew.
 "De'il dam the man! Oh Lord! my head!
 The priest is mad," the fellow said;

Then snatch'd his hat, exclaim'd, "by Gad!
 I won't stay here, the parson's mad."
 Amaz'd, confus'd, the people stare,
 With chatt'ring teeth, erected hair.
 "Oh! ye vile vipers (cry'd the priest)
 I hope I've match'd you now at least!
 If in this church you here presume
 Again to sleep, this is your doom;
 This bone shall break each drowsy pate;
 From this my sentence learn your fate."
 The vicar was well pleas'd, no doubt,
 To have his ends thus brought about.
 "I see 'tis plain (and shook his head)
 To cure the lethargy (he said)
 Ye heavy laden, come to me,
 And I will give you rest," cry'd he.
 Then took his hat, walk'd out of church,
 And left his hearers in the lurch.

J. A———N.

THE GLOW-WORM.

THOU ray-clad insect of the night,
 From whence dost steal that silver light?
 Thou emblem fair, of truth divine,
 That in thyself art seen to shine.
 When Error's night is on thee set,
 Then brighter do you soon beget.

None ever sees thy guiding spark,
 But he who wanders in the dark.
 We never should your being know,
 Did not the shade your presence show:
 If always day 'twere to remain,
 You might be crush'd by careless swains.

Thus darkness—it is all we see,
 Preserves existence unto thee;
 And Truth no longer would appear,
 Unless by Error's shade made clear.
 Therefore, ye carping witlings vain,
 Of Nature never more complain.

Ask, now, no more—why falsehood, pain,
 Should our creation's fairness stain?
 Why beauty should attended be
 By hideous, foul deformity?
 Lest Glow-worm answer, that you were
 Created to contrast the fair.

A. B.

MAY-DAY,

A NEW BALLAD.

ALL hail! auspicious first of May,
 Thou'rt kindly welcome here,
 With all thy vegetating sway,
 The lab'ring hind to cheer.
 The silver lily and the rose,
 Impatient wait thy birth;
 Myriads of beauties now disclose,
 That winter lock'd in earth.

The glitt'ring dews upon the thorn,
 Like gems transparent are,
 While oodles sweet emboss the lawn,
 And scent the ambient air

Around

Around each field and meadow gay,
The flow'ry mantle spread,
With vernal bloom adorn the spray,
While daisies rear their head.

The lofty hills in green attire,
Delight the wand'ring sight;
Sure this the season of desire
That speeds the minutes flight.
High pois'd in air the tuneful lark,
Proclaims the birth of day;
While through the wide æthereal arch
He rings his warbling sway.

In splendid pride, the gardens blaze,
Diffusing odours sweet;
Beneath the sun's enlivening rays,
Of propagating heat:
The rosy milkmaid joyful hails
May's swift return again;

Neglected throws aside her pails,
To dance upon the plain.

Industrious shepherds leave their beds,
To tend their fleecy care;
While cits in London toll their heads,
And cards distract the fair.
Each rural nymph and honest swain,
Now true their promise prove;
Blythe they assemble on the plain,
And hail the dame of love.

A gaudy wreath their heads entwine,
Made of the choicest flow'rs,
Meet to approach Love's holy shrine,
And wing the passing hours.
May Hymen bless, make happy such,
And still their bliss prolong,
"Man wants but little," he wants not much,
Nor wants that little long." H. L.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N .

THURSDAY, APRIL 27.



YESTERDAY a justice of the peace surrendered himself at the bar of the Court of King's Bench to receive judgement on an Indictment whereof he was found guilty the sittings after last term, for assaulting and false-imprisoning Joseph Lester, a fellowship porter, who was impressed, and being brought before the magistrate, clearly showed himself not to be an object of the act; but he was committed to prison, and confined twelve days in the Savoy, until a Writ of Habeas Corpus, issued by the city, liberated him from a loathsome confinement: the two constables who apprehended the man were joined in the indictment, and by the direction of the noble judge acquitted, it not appearing that they had exceeded their authority, the evidence of the exemption being subsequent. Earl Mansfield, after the motion for judgement was made by Mr. Dunning, reported the evidence upon the trial, and made observations: his lordship stated the clauses of the Impress Act respecting the power of the commissioners to levy men, and of the constables to search in their respective districts for men whom they conceived to be within the description of the act: he then concluded, by remarking, that in the present instance Lester was not a person liable to be apprehended, as it came out by the testimony of reputable witnesses, he was an industrious man.

Mr. Dunning, in his animadversions upon the conduct of the justice, pressed strongly to have him struck out of the commission of the peace, as he had acted wrong in both characters of a magistrate and commissioner.

LOND. MAG. 1780.

under the act, and therefore very unfit, in his opinion, to be any longer entrusted with magisterial power. Mr. Howarth, in extenuation of the punishment, made a distinction between the two characters exercised by the defendant; he contended, that the justice at all events should be found criminal only for the first day's examination, and not to be considered any ways responsible for his determination as a commissioner, when Lester was sent to the Savoy by the unanimous vote of the Board.

Lord Mansfield answered this observation by saying, that if the counsel wished to have the justice be thought mistaken in his duty, it was necessary to controvert it, as the jury had found him guilty of a wilful perversion of his office. He was to exercise a judgement on hearing witnesses; but it appeared, that he had refused to hear the evidence offered to remove any suspicions entertained by the constables of his character; particularly, he would not hear one Dodd, a witness, and waved him aside; one Blake was also rejected; and the justice told Lester, if he could produce any body to his character, to send for them the next day, and committed him for that night to jail; his lordship said, the whole was a continual train of oppression. What happened the next day, whilst evidence was given of the man being a fellowship-porter? He was sent up stairs to be examined by a surgeon before it was determined if he was an object of the act. Lord Mansfield asked Mr. Howarth, what he had to say as to the first day's business? The counsel answered, therein indeed he allowed his client to be culpable.

Judge Willes proceeded to pronounce judgement; he said that the Impress Act was a very oppressive act, and bore hard

G g

upon

upon the liberty of the subject: it was a very severe act, extorted from the legislature, and warranted only by the necessity of the times. He then addressed himself to the defendant, and commented on his behaviour; he paid no regard to his certificate, or the appearance of circumstances in the man's favour, the act directed the justice to use discretion, but he had exercised none. The learned judge, after recapitulating the case, sentenced the justice to pay 100*l.* fine, which his attorney undertook to satisfy, and he was discharged. *

TUESDAY, May 2.

The Board of Ordnance have come to the resolution of building a redoubt battery for the protection of the port of Leith against any attempts which may be made by the enemy. It is to be erected immediately to the westward of the citadel, to contain a guard-house, and accommodation for a company of soldiers. A battery is likewise to be erected at Cambleton; both to be undertaken without loss of time, under the direction of Capt. Andrew Fraser, chief engineer for Scotland.

By the navy list it appears, that Great-Britain has built since the last peace 26 ships of the line, besides more than a double number of vessels of different rates.

FRIDAY, 5.

Yesterday the very interesting question, reserved at the last assizes for the county of Surry, on the trial of one Smith and others, who were employed by the inhabitants of Richmond to obstruct the making a towing-path by direction of the court of common-council, was argued in the court of King's Bench, when Mr. Hunter for the defendants, in a very ingenious speech, endeavoured to establish a right of the inhabitants of the adjoining lands to the soil, so far at least as to low water mark. The defendants were found guilty at the assizes of obstructing the persons employed by the city, and Mr. Peckham and Mr. Mingay, who were then their counsel, pleaded in justification, that the soil of the river was the property of those inhabitants who resided opposite the water, down to low water mark, and therefore the city of London should have purchased, at about 100 000*l.* in order to carry on the work without interruption; that not having done so, the inhabitants in defence of their property had resisted the innovation, and that the defendants were justified in opposing the trespass. But Mr. Justice Ashurst directing the jury to convict the men, the counsel desired a special case to be drawn for the opinion of all the judges of the court; and Mr. Hunter carried the argument to a much greater extent than his learned brethren, for considering this not to be a navigable river by nature, he extended the right to half the width of the soil to those inhabitants on one side, and half to those of the opposite shore by the common law of the

land. He held the doctrine in this case to be applicable to that respecting pieces of stream-
ing water, and supposing the water to leave it, what is called in the old law books, derelict land, where there had been no flux or reflux, and the soil of which has been hitherto considered to be appropriated agreeably to the above mode of division: he said, that the river at Richmond was not naturally a navigable water, and had been rendered so artificially. He took therefore the distinction to be a good one in this case, as to rivers naturally navigable, and those become so through improvement. He treated the act of parliament, by virtue of which the work is carried on at Richmond by the city of London, with great freedom, and called it a trick practised upon the legislature, a trick upon individuals, meaning the inhabitants of Richmond: nothing but public utility or public necessity could induce parliament to grant a power of letting loose bargemen upon the inhabitants: if the private mischiefs had been discussed in the House, the act would never have passed. The learned counsel arranged his argument under three heads, 1st. That when the legislature granted the act, it was never intended that the city should embark on the bed of the river; 2d. That admitting the soil to be in the city, the owners were protected by the restrictive clause in the act of parliament, that pleasure-grounds were exempt; 3d. That the city had not performed the faith upon which the power of making towing-paths was granted, be the right of the soil in whom it may. The Hon. Mr. Erskine was about to reply, when the Earl of Mansfield observed, that part of Mr. Hunter's argument was not applicable to the case before the court, which did not state the distinction made by the learned counsel as to rivers artificially navigable: the case made no objection as to the embankments of the city on the bed of the river: his lordship said, this was not a special verdict, but special matter of law for the opinion of the court. Mr. Justice Ashurst asked if all the king's subjects might not fish for salmon on the river? being answered in the affirmative, why then, says he, it is a public navigable river. Lord Mansfield said, as the case stood, the court was of opinion unanimously to confirm the verdict. The decision of this cause entirely removes the general idea prevailing amongst the owners of land adjoining the river, that they have a right to the soil so far as low water mark, which has created many obstructions on the river Thames by vessels being placed as of right there, and endangering the passage of boats, ships, and barges.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

On Monday two persons, one a tradesman and the other a sheriff's officer, were brought before the court of King's Bench to receive sentence.

* See our Magazine for February, page 91.

sentence for having some time ago arrested one of the domesticks belonging to his Excellency Count de Welderen; Mr. Justice Willes, in a short speech, explained the nature of the offence, observing, at the same time, how necessary it was strictly to adhere to the law of nations: that the persons now before them had been guilty of a very high offence against those laws, and which called loudly for an exemplary punishment; the judgement therefore of the court was, that the two persons be immediately taken into the custody of the marshal of that court, and be by him conducted yesterday to the dwelling-house of Count de Welderen, with a label fastened to each of their breasts, denoting their offence, and that they do then and there ask pardon of his excellency for the crime by them committed. The tradesman to be afterwards imprisoned for three months, and the sheriff's officer to pay a fine of 30l. and be committed till he pay the same.

THURSDAY, 11.

By the admiralty list it appears there were in commission the beginning of April last, 98 sail of the line; eighteen 50 gun ships, 108 frigates from 24 to 40 guns, 14 ships of 20 guns, 74 sloops, 14 fireships, six bombs three bomb tenders, five Yachts, 34 armed cutters, and 72 hired armed ships.

FRIDAY, 12.

A few days ago, Capt. Gowland arrived in London from Calcutta with dispatches for government, which he brought by sea to Baffora, and from thence by land through Aleppo, Asia the Last, Constantinople, and Vienna. The object of the dispatches is to bring some objections both of the British and native inhabitants of Bengal against the court of judicature. The English law, in particular, of arrests and bails, is so contrary to the ideas of the people of the east, that it is regarded by them as oppressive.

FRIDAY, 19.

The Spanish storeships that were taken by Sir George Rodney turn out better prizes than even were expected; they had cables for 20 sail of the line, and complete suits of rigging for two first rates, four second ditto, and 12 third ditto; the Fortitude, at Woolwich, has been wholly equipped with these materials,

SATURDAY, 20.

Yesterday a man, who had been taken at an E O table in Guildford, and a pettifogger in the law, were brought before Alderman Wooldridge at Guildhall, on warrants granted in consequence of bills of indictment being found against them the last sessions at the Old Bailey, for an alarming instance of villainy; the former was charged with wilful and corrupt perjury committed by affidavit sworn to a dept of 1100l. being due to him from a wine-merchant at the west end of the town, whom he had never seen or dealt with in any

respect, and the other was accused with acting as a willing agent in the character of an attorney, and issuing the writ not in his own name, but that of another man. The wine-merchant related the following particulars: viz. as a member of a society for the prevention and punishment of frauds, he had been very active to counteract a plot formed to swindle a French gentleman out of a large sum of money, which did not succeed; the parties who miscarried in this scheme vowed revenge, and the first step they took was to endeavour to destroy the reputation of the wine-merchant by an information at the Board of Excise, for defrauding the revenue to a considerable amount. But the commissioners saw through the iniquity of the business, and stopped the prosecution. Soon after which they put the iniquitous practice in execution, the swearing the above false debt. They were committed for trial, and the society are to prosecute, that the expence may not fall upon an injured individual, to whom, the alderman said, the publick was much indebted for his spirited behaviour.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

Francis George Geary Esq. admiral of the white, is appointed to the command of the grand fleet destined for service to the westward. The admiral will have for his first captain, Capt. Kempenfelt, who was employed in the same character under Sir Charles Hardy, and he will also have under him Vice-Admirals Barrington and Darby, and Rear-Admirals Digby and Ross.

PROMOTIONS.

THE Earl of Dalhousie to be high commissioner to the church of Scotland.— Benjamin Pingo, Gent. to the office of rouge-dragon, purveyor of arms, in the room of Ralph Bigland, Esq. now Richmond herald.—The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Ireland, containing his majesty's grants of the dignity of a baronet of the said kingdom, unto the following gentlemen, and to their heirs male, viz. Frederick Flood, of Newton Ormond, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. and Robert Waller of Newport, in the county of Tipperary, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

March JOHNSON Newman, Esq. secretary to the Russian embassy, to Mrs. Penelope Playstone of New Windsor.—April 3.—Lowe Esq. of St. James's street, to Miss Hill of Ludlow in Shropshire.—3 Thomas Bridges, Esq. of the Isle of Thame, to Miss Jacob of Faversham.—9 Francis Fortescue Turville, Esq. of Bosworth in Leicestershire, to Miss Talbot, niece to the Earl of Shrewsbury.—15. Wal-
G g 2

ter James James, Esq. of Langley, in Berks, to Miss Jane Pratt, youngest daughter of Lord Camden.—17. Thomas Mannock of Gifford Hall, in Suffolk, to Miss Anastasia Browne, a near relation of Lord Viscount Montague.—18. Edmund Poulter, Esq. of the Temple to Miss Banister of Harley street.—19. Robert Oliver, Esq. of Lamb's Conduit Street to Miss Waller, of Bloomsbury Square.—May, 2. The Rev. Sandford Harcastle, Rector of Athol in Perthshire, to the Dowager Countess of Mexborough.—3. the Hon. Mr. Clifford, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Clifford, to the Hon. Miss A. Langdale, daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Langdale.—4. Richard Brooke, Esq. of Norton, in Cheshire, to Miss Mary Cunliffe, second daughter of the late Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart.—5. The Hon. Miss Grenville, to the Hon. Mrs. Neville, son of the Earl of Abergavenny.—17. Sir Francis Basset, Bart. to Miss Cox.—20. Major Vyse, to Miss Howard, daughter of Sir George Howard.

DEATHS.

March **A**T Addington-brook, in Kent, 29. Mrs. Lucy Locker, the amiable and affectionate wife of William Locker, Esq. captain in the Royal Navy, and daughter of William Parry, Esq. admiral of the blue: her loss is most sincerely regretted by her husband, and every one who had the happiness of being acquainted with her many virtues and behaviour on every occasion.—29. Sir Francis Blake, Baronet, of Twizell Castle, in Northumberland.—April, 1. A few days ago, at St. just in Cornwall, Maurice Bingham, a fisherman, aged 116 years.—Sir Stephen Glynne Baronet, of Hawarden, in Flintshire.—2. In the King's Bench, Capt. James Leith, of Hart-hill, Aberdeenshire, in Scotland.—4. Mrs. Smith, lady of Abel Smith, Esq. of Parliament-street.—Miss Elisabeth, Fell, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Fell, of the Essex militia.—6. Isaac Wilbraham, Esq.—James Thomas Saunderson, Esq.—Lady Isabella Douglass, daughter of William, first Earl of March.—14. Packington Harvey, Esq. formerly an officer in the dragoons.—Sir Adolphus Oughton, K. B.—16. William Longham, Esq. formerly a Virginia merchant.—John Wyndham Bowyer, Esq. one of the commissioners of Excise.—Francis Grainger, Esq. formerly an officer in the dragoons—A few days since Lucius O'Brien, Esq. of the royal navy.—21. Mr. Laurence Gray, one of the oldest lawyers in the court of Common Pleas.—21. Lady Anne Hope, daughter of the Earl of Hopetoun, at Hopetoun house in Scotland.—22. Sir Samuel Gordon, Baronet.—John Nourie, Esq. bookseller to his majesty.—23. Saunderson Miller of Redway in the county of Warwick.—25. The Right Honourable Lord Charles

Gordon, uncle to his Grace the Duke of Gordon.—30. Robert Parsons, Esq. comptroller-general of his majesty's Customs.—May 3. Edward Knight, Esq. of Wolverley, in Worcestershire, father of the lady of Sir John Sebright, member for Bath.—4. Lady Sophia Neville, daughter of the late, and sister to the present Earl of Gainborough.—5. Sir Charles Leighton, B. rt. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart.—6. Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. of Battle Abbey, in the county of Sussex: His title descends to his eldest son, now Sir Christopher Webster, Bart.—9. George Montagu, Esq. hereditary ranger of Sawley Forest in Northamptonshire, and secretary to the chancellor of the Exchequer.—10. Charles Hornby, Esq. first secondary of the Pipe office, Gray's-inn.—12. Gould Clarges, Esq. uncle to Earl Farners, and Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.—14. George Earl of Granard, one of his majesty's most honourable privy-council in Ireland, and a baronet of Nova Scotia; by whose death the title and estate have devolved on his eldest son, Lord George Forbes, now Earl of Granard.—Lady Gooch, relict of the Right Rev. Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. late Lord Bishop of Ely.—18. Mr. Collington, woollen draper, in Whitechapel, one of the people called quakers. He was one of four children at a birth, all boys; his other three brothers are still living.—19. Of the joint attack of a mortification in his bowels and the gout in his stomach, Sir Charles Hardy, admiral of the white, and commander in chief of the channel squadron.—20. The Hon. Thomas Townshend, one of the oldest tellers in the exchequer, and father of Thomas Townshend, Esq. member for Whitechurch in Hants.—21. Edward Poore, Esq. formerly recorder of Salisbury, and one of its representatives in parliament.—A few days ago, the Hon. Richard Savage Nassau, brother to the Earl of Rochford. He was one of the clerks of the Board of Green Cloth, and member for Malden in Essex.—Miss Elisabeth Eden, daughter of Sir John Eden, Bart.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN Flint, of Blisshorpe, in Nottinghamshire, wheelwright.
Thomas Gordon, otherwise Gordon, late of Frome Selwood in Somersetshire Fuller and clothier.
Henry Edmonds, of Alvecot, in Oxfordshire, carpenter.
John Wecker, of the Hay-Market, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, dealer in music and musical instruments.
George Bennett, of Buck'ingham, carrier.
Edward Heatley Noble, of Birmingham, merchant.
John Hatchins, of the Strand, haberdasher and trimming maker.
William Couplan, of Poplar, in Middlesex, sash-maker.
Joseph Cookin, of the Fleet Market, London, cheese-monger.
John Plakets, late of Wigton, in Cumberland, grocer.
Samuel Hooker and Peter Walsh, of Lothbury, London, merchants, factors, and partners.
William

William Porteous and David Cay, of Cateaton-street, London, wholesale haberdashers and partners.
 Robert Thornley, of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, money-scrivener.
 Peter Pigou, late of Suffolk-street, St. Mary-la-Bonne, mariner.
 John Wilkins, of Derby, innkeeper.
 Thomas Yare, of Holywell-street, St. Clement Danes, silk mercer.
 John Woodward, of Pershore, in Worcestershire, maltster.
 Samuel Topp, of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, mercer.
 Richard Abbe, of Sunderland near the sea, in the county of Durham, merchant and coalstatter.
 Samuel Bedford, of Worcester, maltster.
 John Fenton, of St. Margaret, New Fifth-street, London, glazier.
 William Harper, of Worcester, distiller.
 Francis Milner, of Droitwich, in Worcestershire, grocer.
 Samuel Parkes, late of Chikwell-street, St. Luke, Middlesex, chemist and druggist.
 Robert Fowler, of St. Mary, Newington Butte, Surrey, furrier.
 James Dickson, Robert Forrester, and Thomas Buckley, of Manchester, silk manufacturers and copartners.
 Patrick Lawton, of London, mariner.
 William Finch, of New Bond-street, Piccadilly, jeweller.
 Thomas Page and John Christian, both of Norwich, clock and watch makers and copartners.
 Thomas Hunt, of Salford, in Lancashire, brewer.
 Anthony Brookby, of Oakham, in Rutlandshire, draper.
 James Leigh, of Lanelodelph, in Stoke upon Trent, in Staffordshire, potter.
 William Taylor, of Burdett, in Staffordshire, potter.
 William Hicks, late of Bakewell, in Derbyshire, innkeeper.
 Catherine D'Oyley and Sarah Welsford of Bath, milliners and copartners.
 Matthew Walker, of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, grocer.
 Alexander Ross and James Dunbar, both of Ironmonger-lane, London, warehousemen and copartners.
 John Hyett, of Bevis-court, in Basinghall-street, London, hosier.
 Walter Symonds Maynard, of St. Andrew, Holborn, grocer.
 Herbert Ingram the younger, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, linen draper.
 John Middleton, late of South Moulton-street, St. George Hanover-square, pawnbroker.
 Richard Russell the younger, of Welbeck-square, St. George, Middlesex.
 Christopher Routh the younger, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, grocer.
 William Mortimer the younger, of Birkhall, in Yorkshire, cornfactor.
 William Sills, of Raiby, in Leicestershire, plumber and glazier.
 James Wainwright, of Altrincham, in Cheshire, cornfactor.
 John Lison, late of Ivy-lane Newgate-street London, but now or late of the rules of the King's-bench-prison, Surrey, jeweller and vidualer.
 William Richardson, late of Miland in Suffolk and formerly of Rothehith, in Surrey, timber merchant.
 Christopher Fly the younger, of Exeter, grocer.
 William Tanner, late of Bath, taylor.
 John Hyde, of Wigmore-street, St. Mary-la-Bonne, coach-maker.
 Thomas Inman and John Inman, both of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, grocers and copartners.
 George Lowe, of Chester, silk mercer.
 Samuel Hill, late of Topham, in Devonshire, afterwards of Ferryland in Newfoundland, but now of Topham storehold merchant.
 William Todd, of Kingston upon Hull, dealer.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Harwich, April 5.

MR. Abraham Hinde, of the Three Cups Tavern, on retiring to bed about eleven or twelve o'clock last night,

thinking he smelt fire, immediately made search about his house, when not finding any fire he went out and saw two men in sailors clothes endeavouring to convey fire into the cellar of the dwelling house of Henry Pelham Davies, Esq. Mr. Hinde desiring to know what their designs were, they cut him down with cutlasses, and in all probability would have murdered him had not some persons, on hearing him cry out, gone to his assistance, at the appearance of whom the villains made off, leaving a bunch of matches and a bottle of gunpowder near Mr. Davies's. The militia drum, under Colonel Suckling, beat to arms, and the town being soon alarmed, the constables and militia made search after the desperadoes, but they are not yet discovered; several bunches of matches and bottles with gunpowder have been found in various parts of the town. Mr. Hinde continues very ill, but is thought not to be in danger.

Bath, April 8.

The election for master of the ceremonies, in the room of Major Brereton, began and ended this day. Mr. Tyson is the successful candidate by a considerable majority. Moreau declined before the election.

Milford, April 18. We have had for several days past, and still have, very blowing and stormy weather; the hail-stones are so exceedingly large, that much of the early fruit is destroyed. We have likewise had a great deal of damage done at sea, pieces of wrecks and dead bodies are by every tide thrown on shore. A French privateer was lost within a league and a half of this place, and all the crew drowned; another French privateer, which was in company with her, both having been cruising off here for some time, was drove from her anchors out to sea, and, it is supposed, must be lost; however, by this our vessels, as soon as the weather grows moderate, can put to sea without fear of being taken.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE

Whitehall, April 26, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton, knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germain, dated Head Quarters, James Island, South Carolina, March 9, 1780. Received by the Swiss packet, Capt. Nicholas, from New York.

MY last dispatch, No. 83, will have informed your lordship, that the admiral and I only waited positive information concerning Count DE Ruing's fleet to put to sea. Intelligence of their having quitted coast arrived late in December, and the troops having some time embarked, the admiral was enabled to sail the 16th.

I will trouble your lordship with no other particulars of a very tedious voyage in uncommon bad weather, than to mention, that

in our losses of transports the lives of the crews have been saved; that only one ship is missing, having on board a detachment of Hessians, and supposed to have been away for the West Indies; but that we have to regret the total loss of an ordnance ship which foundered at sea, and of much the greater part of the horses brought for cavalry or other publick uses.

It was judged best to proceed by a second navigation from Tybee to North Edisto, and from thence to pass to John's and next to James island. By a bridge over Wapoo cut we have from this last gained the banks of Ashley river.

My intention is to pass to the neck of Charles-town as soon as possible. The enemy, I find, have collected their whole force at that place. This is said not to exceed 5000 men at present; but re-inforcements are daily expected.

In the mean time, as the rebels have made the defence of Charles Town their principal object, I have determined on my part to assemble in greater strength before it, and with this view have ordered immediately to this army a corps I had left in Georgia. They will pass the Savannah river, and join me by land.

The force afloat at Charles town is four rebel and one french frigate, with an old 60 gun ship, and some frigates and galleys.

Although our long voyage and unavoidable delays, have given the rebels time to fortify Charles town towards the land, a labour their number of negroes has greatly facilitated; yet, confiding in the merit of the troops I have the honour to command, in the great assistance I have from Earl Cornwallis, and the further co-operation of the navy, I entertain great hopes of success.

I cannot close my letter without expressing how much I am obliged hitherto to admiral Arbuthnot for the assistance given me through Capt. Elphinstone, who as yet has been chiefly employed in the naval transactions immediately related to the army. This gentleman's unremitting attention to us from his so ably and successfully conducting the transports into North Edisto to this hour, with the great benefit I have derived from his knowledge of the island navigation of this part of the coast, merit my warmest thanks.

P. S. Since the above a re-inforcement is arrived in Charles-town, said to consist of 2000 men, from the northern army.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Knyphausen to Lord George Germain, dated New York, March 27, 1780.

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship, that since general Clinton's departure, from hence on the 26th of December last we have had the longest and most severe winter that ever was remembered: all was continent, and horses with heavy carriages

could go over the ice into the Jerseys from one island to another, and it is only since the 20th of February that the rivers and straits have been navigable.

The rebels thought to avail themselves of this easy communication, and threatened an attack upon Staten island, where there were about 1800 men under the command of Brigadier-General Sterling, who were pretty well intrenched. For this purpose General Washington, whose army was huddled at Morris-town, sent a detachment of 3700 men, with six pieces of cannon two mortars, and some horse, commanded by Lord Stirling, who arrived on the island early in the morning of the 15th of January, our advanced posts having retired upon their approach. They formed the line, and having made some movements in the course of that day, withdrew in the night, after having burnt one house, pillaged some others and carried off with them about 200 head of cattle. The day of their arrival on the island I embarked 600 men to attempt a passage, and support General Sterling, but the floating ice prevented their success, and obliged them to return. I imagine that the appearance of these transports, with troops on board, which they could see towards the close of the day, induced them to make this sudden retreat, as they could not tell what success they might have. Some prisoners were made in their retreat.

Some days after an advanced post which they had at Newark, consisting of one company, was surprised and taken by a detachment from hence and from Paulus Hook, under the command of Major Lumm; and the same day Gen. Sterling sent a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Boskirk, who surprised the picket guard at Elisabeth town, and made two majors, two captains, and 47 men prisoners of war. Both these enterprises were effected without any loss on our side. Some time after Gen. Mathew sent a detachment of guards and provincial horse under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Northon, to attack a post at John's house upon the White Plains. This did not succeed entirely to his wishes; but the rebels who were posted in a house were however attacked and dislodged, with the loss of 40 men killed and 97 made prisoners, among whom were one lieutenant-colonel, one major, and five inferior officers. We had three killed and 15 wounded.

In the night of the 23d of this month we partly surprised and took a rebel post in the Jerseys, consisting of 250 men, of whom we made only 65 prisoners, owing to two embarkations, one from hence under Lieutenant-colonel Macpherson, and another from Kingsbridge under Lieutenant-colonel Howard, not arriving at the appointed time. Our loss upon this occasion was very inconsiderable. Capt. Armstrong of the 42d regiment is wounded.

By

By these little enterprizes during the winter, as far as we can ascertain, we have made 320 prisoners, and killed about 65 of the enemy.

By the best intelligence I have been able to get, General Washington's army at Morris-Town consists of about 5000 men besides militia. There has been a great desertion among them: tired of the war, and dissatisfied with the depreciated value of their money, a general discontent pervades the whole army.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary Admiralty-office, May, 25.

CAPT. Uvedale, late commander of his majesty's ship *Ajax*, and Captain Bazely, of his majesty's ship the *Pegasus*, arrived late last night with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. commander in chief of his majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, giving the following account of the defeat of the French fleet under the command of the Comte de Guichen.

Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr Stephens, dated Sandwich, off Port Royal Bay, Martinique, April 26, 1780.

SINCE acquainting their lordships of my arrival at Barbadoes and St Lucia, and taking upon me the command of his majesty's ships on this station, the enemy, who had paraded for several days before St. Lucia with 25 ships of the line and eight frigates, full of troops, and were in hopes of surprising the island, were disappointed in their views by the good disposition made of the troops by Gen. Vaughan, and of the ships by Rear-Admiral Parker. They retired into Fort Royal Bay a few hours before my arrival at Gros Islet Bay on the 27th of March.

As soon as the fleet could possibly be got ready I determined to return their visit, and offer them battle; and accordingly on the 2d of April proceeded with the whole fleet off Fort Royal Bay, where, for two days, I offered the enemy battle; the fleet being near enough to count all their guns, and at times within random shot of some of their forts. Monsieur de Guichen, notwithstanding his superior number, chose to remain in port. I thought it most proper for his majesty's service to leave a squadron of copper-bottomed ships to watch the motions of the enemy, and to give me timely notice should they attempt to sail. With the other I anchored in Gros Islet Bay, ready at a moment's warning to cut or slip, in order to pursue or engage the enemy, should they leave Fort Royal Bay.

In this situation both fleets remained till the 15th instant, when the enemy with their whole force put to sea in the middle of the night; immediate notice of which being given me, I followed them, and having looked into Fort Royal Bay, and the Road of St. Pierre's, on the 16th we got sight of them

about eight leagues to Leeward of the Pearl Rock. A general chase to the north-west followed; and at five in the evening we plainly discovered that they consisted of 23 sail of the line, one 50 gun ship, three frigates, a lugger and a cutter. When night came on I formed the fleet in a line of battle a-head, and ordered the *Venus* and Greyhound frigates to keep between his majesty's end and the enemy's fleets to watch their motions, which was admirably well attended to by that good and veteran officer Capt. Fergusson.

The Manœuvres the enemy made during the night indicated a wish to avoid a battle, which I was determined they should not, and therefore counteracted all their motions.

At day light in the morning of the 17th, we saw the enemy distinctly beginning to form the line a-head: I made the signal for the line a head at two cables length distance. At 45 minutes after six I gave notice by publick signal, that my intention was to attack the enemy's rear with my whole force; which signal was answered by every ship in the fleet. At seven A. M. perceiving the fleet too much extended, I made the signal for the line of battle, at one cable's length asunder only.

At 30 minutes after eight, A. M. I made a signal for a line of battle abreast, each ship bearing from the other N. by W. and S. by E. and bore down upon the enemy. This signal was penetrated by them, who discovered my intention, wore, and formed a line of battle on the other tack: I immediately made a signal to haul the wind, and form the line of battle a-head: at nine A. M. made the signal for the line of battle a-head, at two cables length on the larboard tack.

The different movements of the enemy obliged me to be very attentive, and watch every opportunity that offered for attacking them to advantage.

The manœuvres made by his majesty's fleet will appear to their lordships by the minutes of the signals made before and during the action. At eleven A. M. I made the signal to prepare for battle, to convince the whole fleet I was determined to bring the enemy to an engagement. At 50 minutes after eleven A. M. I made the signal for every ship to bear down and steer for her opposite in the enemy's line, agreeably to the 21st article of the additional fighting instructions. At 55 minutes past eleven A. M. I made the signal for battle. A few minutes after, the signal that it was my intention to engage close, and, of course, the admiral's ship to be the example. A few minutes before one, P. M. one of the headmost ships began the action. At one P. M. the *Sandwich* in the centre, after having received several fires from the enemy, began to engage. Perceiving several of our ships engaging at a distance, I repeated the signal for a close action.

action. The action in the centre continued till 15 minutes after four P. M. when *Monf. de Guichen* in the *Couronne*, in which they had mounted 90 guns, the *Triumphant* and *Fendant*, after engaging the *Sandwich* for an hour and an half, bore away. The superiority of the fire from the *Sandwich*, and the gallant behaviour of her officers and men, enabled her to sustain so unequal a combat; though, before attacked by them, she had beat three ships out of their line of battle, had entirely broke it, and was to leeward of the wake of the French admiral.

At the conclusion of the battle the enemy might be said to be completely beaten; but such was the distance of the van and the rear from the centre, and the crippled condition of several ships, particularly the *Sandwich*, which, for 24 hours was with difficulty kept above water, that it was impossible to pursue them that night without the greatest disadvantage; however, every endeavour was used to put the fleet in order; and I have the pleasure to acquaint their lordships, that on the 20th we again got sight of the enemy's fleet, and for three successive days pursued them, but without effect, they using every endeavour possible to avoid a second action, and endeavoured to push for Fort-Royal, Martinique. We cut them off to prevent the risk of another action, they took shelter under Guadeloupe.

As I found it was in vain to follow them with his majesty's fleet in the condition they were in, and every motion of the enemy indicating their intention of getting to Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, where alone they could repair their shattered fleet, I thought the only chance we had of bringing them again to action was to be off Fort-Royal before them; where the fleet under my command now is, in daily expectation of their arrival. I have dispatched frigates to windward and to leeward of every island, to give me notice of their approach.

Admiral Parker acquaints me, that several ships of the enemy's van were greatly disabled, and forced to bear away; his own ship was damaged, and the main-mast in great danger.

I cannot conclude without acquainting their lordships, that the French admiral, who appeared to me to be a brave and gallant officer, had the honour to be nobly supported during the whole action.

Captain Uredale, of his Majesty's ship *Ajax*, whose health will not permit him to remain in this country, and Captain Bazely, of the *Pegasus*, are charged with my dispatches, and will acquaint their lordships with every particular they may wish to know.

The total of the killed on board the English fleet 120. Wounded 353.

G. B. ROONEY.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COX's account of the Russian discoveries will appear in our Review for the next month.

The papers of *Periples*, accompanied by the map now engraving, may likewise be expected.

We shall be infinitely obliged to the same correspondent for the Asiatic information he has been pleased to promise; any papers from that quarter will be considered as acquisitions to our miscellany.

The *Reward of Merit*, in our next.

Nothing more can be added concerning the gentleman mentioned in *W. Shepherd's* note, which is an advertisement for a newspaper, and totally inadmissible.

There are many persons in London capable of performing the small writing mentioned by a friend to merit, but it is not considered here as any extraordinary exertion of ingenuity, much less of utility; but our thanks are due to the writer for the communication.

W. S. must excuse our laying aside his *Address to the Spring*, having before received others on the same subject, which we hope will appear preferable in his own candid judgement.

The two epigrams not used, are too pointed and particular; we always make it a rule to avoid a paper war.

The *Grateful Lay* shall be inserted in our next.

The poetical essay from *Stourbridge* is under consideration; if it can be corrected for the press it shall be inserted, as we wish to encourage native genius.

The *Deserted City*, a poem, will be considered in our next Review.

Also the ode to the memory of the late *Bishop of Soder and Man*. Prior engagements excluded them this month.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For JUNE, 1780.

Some Account of the Right Honourable the Earl of Mansfield	243
The Hypochondriack, No. XXXIII.	245
Select Maxims from ancient and modern Authors	248
— On Peace	ibid.
— On Law	ibid.
— Of Obedience	ibid.
Essays on various Subjects, No. XVIII.	249
On Tranquillity of Mind	ibid.
Thoughts on the fashionable Vice	252
— The Theodosian and Spanish Punishments for it	254
Affecting Memoirs of two veteran Soldiers	255
State Papers	260
The King of Great Britain's Answer to the Declaration of the Empress of Russia	ibid.
Answer to the same by the K. of France	261
A Letter to the Editor, on Hobby-Horses	262
PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.	
Debates in the House of Commons	263
— On the Estimate for Colonel Fullerton's Regiment	ibid.
— On the County Petitions	264
— On Sir William Meredith's Complaint about the Guards	268
— On Mr. Dunning's Proposition	ibid.
— On Petitions from Prisoners for Debt	269

Debates on Colonel Barré's Motion for an Account of the Monies issued by the Treasury for Law Charges	ibid.
— On the Malt tax Bill	270
Lecture VII. on Modern History	271
— Affairs of France continued	ibid.
— History of England resumed	273
POETICAL ESSAYS.	
The Reward of Merit. A Satire	267
The Grateful Lay. A Pastoral	278
Ode for his Majesty's Birth-day	ibid.
The Restoration	279
Ode, on the finishing of a Gentleman's Pleasure-ground, near Birmingham	ibid.
Verses addressed to a Lady, eminent for her Skill in Music, on seeing her prune some flowering Shrubs	ibid.
Description of the Isle of Skye	280
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
— Of Cox's Account of the Russian Discoveries	281
— Of Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXIX. Part II. for 1779	ibid.
MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	282
Full and exact Account of the Proceedings of the Protestant Association, and of the late Tumults and Riots	ibid.
American Affairs	292
Account of the taking Charles-Town, by General Clinton	ibid.

With the following Embellishments, viz.

A striking Likeness of EARL MANSFIELD,

AND

An accurate MAP of the ISLE OF SKYE, in SCOTLAND, neatly engraved.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound ;
and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in JUNE 1860.

Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3 1/2 per C. Lon. A. 1758	Short An. 1778.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock New An.	Navy B. Disc.	Lottery Tick.	Scrp.	Omni. Excheq. Bills.	Wind. at Deal	Weather.
29 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2			24		11 1/2	13 7 0	75	7 1/2	S E	Fair
30 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2			24		11 1/2	13 7 0	75	7 1/2	S	
31 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2					11 1/2	13 6 6	75	7 1/2	N E	
32 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2					11 1/2	13 6 6	75	7 1/2	N E	
33 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2					11 1/2	13 5 0	75	7 1/2	N E	
34 Sunday		61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2		57 1/2	26		11 1/2	13 4 6	75	7 1/2	N E	
35 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	150				11 1/2		75	7 1/2	N E	Rain
36 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2			25	59 1/2	11 1/2	13 4 0	75	7 1/2	N E	Fair
37 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2				59 1/2	11 1/2	13 3 0	74		N E	
38 Sunday		61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2				59 1/2	11 1/2	13 0 0	74		N E	
39 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2					11 1/2	13 2 0	75	7 1/2	S W	
40 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2					11 1/2	13 2 0	75	7 1/2	S W	
41 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2					11 1/2	13 2 0	75	7 1/2	E	
42 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2		57 1/2	21		10 1/2	13 1 0	74		N E	
43 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2				11 1/2	13 0 6	74		S W	
44 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2					11 1/2	13 2 6	75		S W	Rain
45 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2			25	59 1/2	11 1/2	13 4 6	75	7 1/2	S W	
46 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2			25		11 1/2	13 4 6	75	7 1/2	S W	
47 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2					11 1/2	13 3 6	75		S W	
48 Sunday		61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2					11 1/2	13 3 6	75		S W	
49 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2			26		11 1/2	13 4 0	75	7 1/2	S W	
50 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2			26	60 1/2	11 1/2	13 4 0	75	7 1/2	S W	Fair
51 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2					11 1/2	13 4 0	75	7 1/2	S W	Rain
52 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2					11 1/2	13 4 0	75	7 1/2	S W	Fair
53 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2			26		11 1/2	13 4 0	75	7 1/2	S W	Rain
54 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2			26		11 1/2	13 4 0	75	7 1/2	S W	Fair
55 Sunday		61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2					11 1/2	13 7 0	76	8 1/2	S W	
56 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2			26		11 1/2	13 6 6	76	8 1/2	S W	
57 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2					11 1/2	13 6 6	76	8 1/2	N W	
58 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2			26		11 1/2	13 6 6	76	8 1/2	N W	
59 111 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2			26		11 1/2	13 6 6	76	8 1/2	E	

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard Winchester Bushel.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 6	2 1	2 4	1 9	2 1	4 3	3 7	2 2	1 3	2 6
3 7	2 3	2 3	1 5	2 7	3 7	2 7	2 1	1 1	2 3
North Wales					South Wales				
London					Scotland				
York									

London May: June 17th



Charles Mansfield.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR JUNE, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL MANSFIELD, &c. &c. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait, after a Drawing from the Life.)



WILLIAM MURRAY, the fourth son of David Murray Viscount Stormont, was born in Scotland, in the year 1704 or 1705. He received his classical education at Westminster School, and from thence was removed to the university of Oxford, there he completed his studies; we cannot ascertain the exact time when he was entered at Lincoln's-Inn, but we know that he was called to the bar in the month of November, 1730, being then in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

The great abilities of the young counsellor were first discovered towards the close of a session of parliament years after he had been called to the bar. Most of the counsel of the greatest eminence being out of town, he was retained to plead on an appeal brought from the Court of Chancery to the bar of the House of Lords. His eloquence and his sound argument astonished the House, in which there were then present four law lords, and his opinion occasioned a division, which terminated in favour of his client, who gained his cause by a majority of votes.

In 1742, Mr. Murray was appointed Solicitor General, and his practice which had continued increasing with his reputation was now so great, that there was scarce any cause of consequence in which he was not retained. On the trials of the rebels in 1746 and 1747, he had a noble opportunity of displaying his eloquence, and perhaps no greater encomium was ever bestowed on any advocate in ancient or modern times than that which Lord Lovat pronounced in his speech containing his lordship's defence. He said he had

heard him with satisfaction, though pleading against his life, and he heartily wished the country in which he was born might not be a hinderance to that promotion he was intitled to by merit.

About the year 1747 the court of London was engaged in a very disagreeable dispute with the king of Prussia on account of the seizure of some vessels belonging to his Prussian majesty, laden with naval stores for the use of the French. Strong remonstrances were made against the condemnation of these ships and their cargoes in our Admiralty court. The king of Prussia complained of partiality, and stated in a pamphlet published by his agent, that as the British subjects had a claim upon him for the Silesia loan, we were interested in the decision, and consequently improper judges; the merits of the cause were finally heard before the privy-council, and Mr. Murray showed himself to be as great a civilian as any in Europe. He refuted all the arguments of the Prussian agent and their counsel, the ships were finally condemned, and he is supposed to have been the author of a printed answer to all the memorials published by the court of Berlin on the subject.

Upon the promotion of Sir Dudley Ryder, to the office of Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the month of April, 1754, Mr. Murray was made Attorney General; and on the 25th of October, 1756, he was created a peer of the realm by the title and title of Lord Mansfield, baron of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham; at the same time he was nominated Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and he took his seat in that court the following month, soon after the opening of Michaelmas term. On the 9th of April, 1757, Mr. Pitt having resigned

the seals of Secretary of State for the southern department; Mr. Legge also resigned the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, when Lord Mansfield was appointed *pro tempore* till a new administration can be formed. In the month of January, 1770, by virtue of a commission under the great seal, Lord Mansfield was appointed to supply the place of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, as Speaker to the House of Lords, in case of the sickness, or other unavoidable absence of the Chancellor or Lord Keeper for the time being. And by virtue of this commission his lordship has ever since sat as *locum tenens* upon such occasions.

On the 18th of October, 1776, his lordship was raised to the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of Earl of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham. Having now gone through the line of his lordship's promotions; we have only to add that it is generally believed he has repeatedly refused the highest dignity in the law, that of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain for which various reasons have been assigned, but that which appears most suitable to his exalted notions of honour and delicacy is, a diffidence of his abilities to render the same service to the state in the court of Chancery as he has done for many years in the court of King's Bench. In the course of presiding nearly twenty-four years in the sovereign court of justice, it is impossible for any man to have avoided censure and calumny, and perhaps the greater the genius, and the more strictly impartial the conduct of a Chief Justice of all England, the more liable he may be to incur popular odium, and to experience every effort of disappointment, malice, and resentment. The office itself is in some measure rendered obnoxious, because it takes cognizance of, and severely punishes offences, which the people in general from mistaken notions of civil liberty, are apt to consider in a less criminal light than that in which the law places them. Without entering into a specification, which would carry us beyond the limits of the general memoirs, we shall only instance one crime, which his lordship has been charged with aggravating as to the nature of the offence, and of being severe in punishing; we mean libels. It has been said that

his lordship has put a new construction upon the law respecting this offence, by laying it down as a maxim, that truth may be a libel, or in other words though what we write or say of a man be proved to be *the truth* and *nothing but the truth*, yet it may nevertheless be a libel: this point we leave to the decision of the lawyers, it being our duty only to mention the charge. Another accusation is, that his lordship has explained away, and abridged the constitutional rights of juries, by confining their power of judging to matters of fact, and not suffering them to decide upon points or constructions of law. Finally, he has been deemed arbitrary in his administration of justice in his court, which, it is said, he has converted to a court of equity, and instead of being tied down to those positive institutes which should invariably control the determination of a court of law, he has substituted his own notions of equity and impartial justice.

Be this as it may it is certain, that all candid reasoners allow him to be one of the greatest men of the age. Early in life his amazing genius was observed, and patronised by that celebrated triumvirate Bolingbroke, Swift, and Pope, and he has since been the admiration of every character eminent for taste or learning in our own and foreign countries. Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and Lord Mansfield, as contemporaries, and all eminent in their different professions, always cultivated and maintained a strict friendship.

We might here enter into a detail of the remarkable causes tried in his court, which have peculiarly attracted the public notice, and served most to excite popular animadversion on his lordship's conduct; but as all these are recorded in the most ample manner in their places, as they occurred in our Magazine, together with his most celebrated speeches upon giving judgement, we shall only mention a few to which we refer our readers.

In vol. XXXVII, for the year 1768, page 367, will be found a most animated speech, composed in the purest style of ancient oratory, and which was delivered with masterly elocution upon the *reversal* of the outlawry of Mr. Wilkes.

In vol. XL. for 1771, page 132, is the speech his lordship delivered in the cause

cause of the Protestant dissenters, a speech so favourable to the religious rights of mankind, that it was universally admired and approved.

In Vol. XLI. for 1772, page 267, is given his speech in the cause between Stuart and Somerset the Black, in support of the civil rights of the subject.

These we have selected that the reader may be enabled to judge for himself on perusing them, how far it appears that his lordship has deserved those invectives which have been thrown out against him, tending to prove, that he is an enemy to civil liberty. And they more particularly excite our attention after the late infamous violence committed upon his lordship's house and effects.

We cannot account for the outrages particularly pointed to against his lordship, as he took no part whatever in the bill which gave rise to the protestant associations. Perhaps his lordship's political conduct may unravel the mystery, if hereafter it shall appear that the friends of the Americans had any hand in these commotions. His lordship voted against the repeal of the

American stamp act, and drew up a protest against that measure, which is esteemed to be the best ever entered on the records of parliament. Many have believed that his lordship has enjoyed unbounded influence in the cabinet for some years past, but we have been assured by him upon several occasions, that he has not been an efficient minister, that is to say one of the cabinet since 1765. Prejudice, however, and the circumstances of his being a native of Scotland, induce a persuasion that he is connected with that supposed secret first mover of the machine of government the Earl of Bute; yet as Lord Mansfield has personally disavowed his influence at court, and Lord Mountstuart has done the same for his father, a doubt must remain upon every assertion of this nature.

Upon the whole we are persuaded, whatever may be the opinion of some in the present day, Lord Mansfield will be considered by future historians as one of the brightest ornaments of the age, and of the country in which he flourished.

M.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXIII.

O miseri quorum gaudia crimen habent.

"Unhappy they whose joys are stain'd with vice." CORNELIUS GALLUS.

MORE last words of Mr. Richard Baxter," we are told by the *Spectator* were published, upon his *Last Words* having great success. My last paper I thought was my concluding one on Drinking; yet I am going to give another. I cannot say for the same reason that a supplement was brought out to Baxter's last words; for I know not whether my former drinking dissertations have been successful or not. But as I consider one of the best reasons for speaking or writing upon any subject is being sensible that one has something to say, I hope my readers will not be displeased with me for communicating some additional thoughts upon the effects of strong liquors.

Some years ago I composed the following lines:

Let grave physicians learnedly explain
How fermentation rises to the brain;

How liquor finds a passage to the heart,
And, warming that, sends warmth to ev'ry part;

All that the wisest of the doctors know
Jack Falstaff knew two hundred years ago;
The rogue with Bacchus took his chief delight,

Yet great Apollo lov'd the joyous knight.

The passage alluded to is in the second part of Henry the Fourth, Act IV. Scene VII. "A good sherris-sack hath a two-fold operation in it; it ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, dull, and crudy vapours which inviron it, makes it apprehensive, quick, forgetive, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes, which delivered over to the voice, the tongue, which is the birth, becomes excellent wit. The second property of your excellent sherris is, the warming of the blood, which before cold and settled left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of pusillanimity and cowardice;

cowardice: but the sherris warms it, and makes it course from the iſwards to the parts extreme; it illuminateth the face, which as a beacon, gives warning to all the rest of this little kingdom, man, to arm, and then the vital commoners, and inland petty spirits, muster me all to their captain, the heart, who, great and puffed up with this retinue, doth any deed of courage; and this valour comes of sherris. So that skill in the weapon is nothing without sack, for that sets it a-work, and learning a mere hoard of gold kept by a devil, till sack commences it, and sets it in act and use. Hereof comes it, that Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally inherit of his father, he hath, like lean, steril, and bare land, manured, husbanded, and tilled, with excellent endeavour of drinking good, and good store of, fertile sherris, that he is become very hot and valiant. If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them should be to forbear thin potations, and to addict themselves to sack."

The different effects of Intoxication upon different people are exceedingly curious to contemplate, and I believe cannot be explained upon any regular principles. An opinion has been generally entertained that the real character of a man is best shown when he is drunk, for that then he is without disguise. I cannot omit the truth of this opinion. On the contrary I am persuaded that Drunkenness frequently alters a man's real character, and creates one totally different, so that instead of being without disguise, he is, according to the common phrase, "disguised in liquor." I have known a man of the gentlest temper become violent, harsh, and quarrelsome by Drinking. That fear will be dispelled by Intoxication I take to be a general proposition which will always hold true; for to use another common phrase, every man is "*pot valiant*." Intoxication inflames passion and dims judgement, and therefore blind animal courage is produced by it, inasmuch that as Horace observes, *In prelium trudit inermem*. "It drives one unarmed into the dangers of battle." But I imagine this is the only uniform effect of drunkenness; and in other respects the

changes upon the disposition are quite uncertain, fantastical, and capricious. So far is it from being constantly true that there is "*in vino veritas* truth in those who are filled with wine," that I know one of the most open and honest men in the world who, when he has the misfortune to be intoxicated, becomes quite cunning and deceitful, conceals his genuine sentiments and feelings, and makes the strongest professions of regard to those whom, when in his sober senses, he most dislikes.

I am, indeed, anxious to defend myself against the imputation of being an advocate for Drunkenness, and therefore I would carefully prevent my readers from giving credit to any of the supposed symptoms of virtue which have been ascribed to it. Drinking is a pleasure no doubt, but it is a dangerous pleasure, and what should make us most afraid of it is, that an indulgence in excess of drinking grows upon a man, and gradually incapacitates him for resuming the exercise of his best faculties. I shall never forget the saying of a noble lord, who professes to be a man of pleasure, but never drinks to excess. "I like drinking (said he) exceedingly, but I do not think it worth every thing else; and a man who drinks much can do nothing else." *Montague*, who censures drinking as the grossest, most sensual, and least elegant of all our enjoyments, allows it the merit of being the last pleasure which forsakes us; for to be sure a man is merely passive in drinking, and can to the last moment of his life sip the most delicious liquors of Intoxication. I think the use to be made of this circumstance is to resolve that drinking should be only the pleasure of old age. Let our youth and manhood be employed in the various duties of active life and better enjoyments, and when old age requires a consolatory cup we may take it. If we should exceed in the gratification, there will be less waste of useful time and talents than at an earlier period.

I have often wondered that men should not be afraid to get drunk; to put themselves into a state in which, being deprived of their reason, they are at the mercy of every one who may choose to take advantage of them. Were it to be proposed to a company in
direct

direct terms to go mad together, and take their chance of what mischief might ensue, I believe they would be startled; *Anacreon*, indeed, positively declares his purpose to go mad. "Θεῖον θεῖον Μαιναι." But he was thinking only of the jovial enthusiasm, without considering the possible consequences. I knew a gentleman of high rank in the law who when intoxicated was made to accept a bill for four hundred pounds along with a dear bottle companion, and as he was not more intelligent at the time than one is in sleep he had not the least recollection of the matter, when a demand was made upon him authenticated by his own subscription. The money was luckily recovered from the real debtor in the bill. But the story shows how a man may be totally ruined when overpowered by wine. If men will intoxicate themselves, they should each have a sober keeper attending to be in readiness to prevent every kind of mischief. A nobleman who used to grow very passionate, and commit great outrages when he drank freely, came at last to use the precaution of having a steady, robust, half-pay lieutenant to sit by him, and whenever he began to rise in fury the lieutenant exercised the authority committed to him when my lord was rational, and held him upon his seat.

The danger of committing atrocious crimes when drunk, should make one shudder, and be an effectual check to the shocking indulgence. It is very erroneous to suppose that Drunkenness is any excuse for crimes at a human tribunal, whatever it may be at the throne of Heaven. The subject is treated in a masterly way by an excellent author whom the world has lately lost, *Sir William Blackstone*, in his Commentaries on the Law of England, a book in which the philosopher, the scholar, and the gentleman are united with the lawyer. My readers I am

sure will thank me for presenting them with the passage.

"As to artificial, voluntarily contracted madness, by Drunkenness or Intoxication, which, depriving men of their reason, puts them in a temporary phrenzy, our law looks upon this as an aggravation of the offence, rather than as an excuse for any criminal misbehaviour. A Drunkard, says Sir Edward Coke, who is *voluntarius demon*, hath no privileges thereby; but what hurt or ill soever he doth, his Drunkenness doth aggravate it; *nam omne crimen ebrietas et incendit et detegit*. It hath been observed, that the real use of strong liquors, and the abuse of them by drinking to excess, depend much upon the temperature of the climate in which we live. The same indulgence which may be necessary to make the blood move in Norway, would make an Italian mad. A German, therefore, says the president Montesquieu drinks through custom founded upon constitutional necessity; A Spaniard drinks through choice, or out of the mere wantonness of luxury; and Drunkenness, he adds, ought to be more severely punished, where it makes men mischievous and mad, as in Spain and Italy, than where it only renders them stupid and heavy, as in Germany and more northern countries. And accordingly, in the warmer climate of Greece, a law of Pittacus enacted, that he who committed a crime when drunk, should receive a double punishment, one for the crime itself, and the other for the ebriety which prompted him to commit it. The Roman law, indeed, made great allowances for this vice: "*per vinum delapsis capitalis poena remittitur*." But the law of England, considering how easy it is to counterfeit this excuse, and how weak an excuse it is (though real) will not suffer any man thus to privilege one crime by another."

ERRATA in the Hypochondriack, No. XXXII.—Translation of the motto, last word, for *sure* read *pure*, p. 148, col. 1, l. 147, for *Waller* read *Walter*, delete the comma after it, and the *c* after and following *Pope*.

SELECT MAXIMS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN CELEBRATED AUTHORS.

(Continued from our Magazine for January, page 9.)

ON P E A C E.

PEACE is the quiet and tranquillity of kingdoms, burying all seditions, tumults, uproars, and factions; and planting ease, quietness, and security, with all other flourishing means of happiness.

They justly deserve the sword of war who wilfully refuse honourable terms of peace. But,

Dear and unprofitable is the peace that is bought with guiltless blood.

True peace is to be at peace with virtue, and at war only against vice.

It requireth as much wisdom to preserve an advantageous peace as valour to obtain it.

Peace from the mouth of a tyrant is oftener promised than performed. *Plato.*

Archadamia, a Spartan lady, seeing her country oppressed, by the covetousness of the magistrates, and Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, availing himself of the misfortunes of the republick, laying waste its territories, entered the senate house with a sword in her hand, and in the name of all the ladies of Sparta presented the sword to the nobles, reproaching them at the same time for daring to survive the lost liberty of their country.

As the living members of the body united maintain life, and divided hasten death, so the subjects of a free state by their concord maintain peace, but their factions divide and overturn it.

Popular tumults are easier quelled by fair words than by open violence.

ON L A W.

THE virtues of the law are fourfold; to bear sway, to prohibit, to punish, and to execute.

The precepts of the law may be comprehended under these three heads—to live honestly—to injure no man wilfully—and, to render every man his due carefully.—*Aristotle.*

The law was made to no other end, but to bridle such as live without rule or reason.

It ill becometh a law-maker to be a law-breaker, yet where laws are made by large popular assemblies, this too often happens.—*Bias.*

Those countries must needs perish where the common law loseth its effect.

Those cities in which there are no severe laws for the punishment of vice, are rather to be counted forests for monsters than habitable places for men.—*Plato.*

A man ought to love his sovereign zealously, to keep his laws carefully, and to defend his country valiantly.

The law is powerful and strong, when it is enforced by a wise king, and honest judges.

Four things constitute the character of a good judge—to hear courteously—to consider deliberately—to answer wisely—and to give judgement impartially.

The rectitude of human laws can only be judged of by their conformity to the law of nature implanted in every man's heart to enable him to distinguish good from evil; and by the written law of God, contained in the bible. But human laws too often are like spider's webs, which catch the small flies, but let the great break through.

A bad law is like the shadow of a cloud which vanisheth as soon as it is seen.

O F O B E D I E N C E.

OBEDIENCE sheweth our true, rebellion our corrupt nature.

That kingdom is happy where the subjects are obedient, and the magistrates wise and merciful.

Wicked men obey through fear; good men from love and reverence for the prince, the laws, and the public.

Treason hath no place where obedience hath principality.—*Plato.*

Whosoever obeyeth his superior, instructeth his inferior.—*Cicero.*

Nothing thriveth by contention and strife, but all things flourish through love and obedience.

Where reason ruleth appetite obeyeth. They commonly prove the best masters who have been the most obedient servants.

The humble and obedient gain honour, but the stubborn and riotous reproof and punishment.

The will of man when obedient to reason never strayeth, but where men break through all bonds of duty, there follow all sorts of plagues and punishments.—*Justinian.*

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XVIII. ON TRANQUILLITY OF MIND.

Nisi sapienti sua non placent: omnis stultitia laborat fastidio sui: Non est beatus esse se qui non putat. SENECA.

THE ancient moralists have given us innumerable lessons for the conducting and governing our passions, many of which have been since borrowed from them to form, or to embellish other systems that have recommended themselves by the grand article of novelty, though carrying with them no better claim to the good opinion of the world, than that they were the maxims of people who lived a thousand or two years ago, rendered but little worse by the alterations.

Virtue and vice, truth and falsehood, honour and infamy, are in themselves fixed and invariable principles; and human nature is much the same in the different individuals, whether they live in one age or another; and for this reason, whatever was true and good in morality at one time of the world will continue to be so in all others. Hence it is that the wisest men, in whatever age they have lived, have said the best things on moral subjects in general; and as a great many of these lived in very early ages, it is as much a worthier office in a writer, of a genius any thing less eminent than that of a *Cicero*, a *Seneca*, or a *Plato*, to accommodate their maxims to his own times, than to depend on his own worse invention for new ones; as it would be in an illiterate country curate to read over in his pulpit the sermons of a *Tillotson*, rather than to deliver new ones of his own, which were worse.

The latter of these is a practice very well recommended by a very great writer some years ago; the former is what the author of this paper would fain recommend to the other dabbles in his strain. We are indeed very sensible that this is done much oftener than is generally supposed: the owning it to the world is the great thing that is wanting; for want of an honest freedom to acknowledge this, *Tillotson* is mangled on the one hand, and *Seneca* is butchered on the other; and very good thoughts are so misrepresented, to prevent the readers perceiving whence
LOND. MAG. 1778.

they were stolen, that I often think a noble sentiment, which I remember in all its force and beauty in the original author, when it confronts me in print, or from the pulpit in its new form, looks like the shade of poor *Deiphobus* in *Virgil*, who, though so handsome a fellow in his natural condition, that even *Helen* fell in love with him, yet came out so mangled by the enraged cuckold, who murdered him, that he almost frightened *Aeneas* into fits at the meeting him.

The motto at the head of this paper is an egregious instance of this sort of plagiarism, when the English reader is informed that the sense of it is—"None but a wise man is pleased with what he possesses; all folly creates a loathing of what we have; and no man can be happy that does not think himself so." How many instances will be recalled of whole dissertations, poems, and even sermons formed only on this basis, composed of only repetitions of the same sense in other words, and having no merit but what consists in the truth and excellence of the original thought: yet which of all these authors will he find honestly acknowledging that he borrowed it from this venerable sage? We are humble enough, and honest enough to acknowledge that the principal merit of this paper is not so much invention as accommodation. Things ever so well spoken, if not heard, might as well never have been said at all; and the next merit to that of instructing from one's own wisdom is, that of representing in a proper light the wisdom of others, to those who otherwise would never have heard of it. I suppose it will naturally be allowed, that *Tranquillity of Mind*, the subject of this paper, was the same thing in the days of *Seneca* and *Socrates* that it is at present; and that the same rules will attain to it now as would then: if so, why are not the lessons of those authors toward the attaining it, as useful now as they were when they delivered them; yet who that writes or speaks on the
I i same

same subject at this time can either give better, or will fairly represent these?

Tranquillity of spirit is the great, the sovereign good of man; it not only in itself exceeds all other pleasures, but it is as it were the substratum or basis of all the rest, with it, a thatched roof and mud floor can give real happiness; without it, gilded walls and painted roofs imprison pompous wretches: this is that supreme felicity which the wise seek by every means that nature has empowered them, and which some have even been so wise and so earnest in the researches after, that they have found ways of extracting it from every thing, not only from the greatest goods, but even from the most trivial accidents; as the alchemists, though with somewhat less success, search after the philosopher's stone, in all substances, from gold itself to dung. What fortunes have been expended, what lives wasted in the research of this latter precious treasure, though there is no great prospect that it ever will be obtained, nor is it even yet determined whether it would make the possessor happy or miserable if it should. At the same time, how certain is the success of the attempt in seeking the other, how easy the means, how indisputable the benefit, and yet how few employ their thoughts about it.

While we are thus earnestly recommending the research after this great good, it is proper, however, that we should explain what we do, and what we do not mean by it. Tranquillity of Mind does not consist in an easy indolence: it is not a retreat or vacation from all business, all affairs, all thought, or a profound carelessness of all things; if this were Tranquillity, if this were the good we are recommending, idiots and idle dissolutes would, for mere want of wisdom, enjoy in its perfection, that greatest happiness which is the utmost reward of the wise for all their study. Multitude or absence of affairs are both indifferent to this great end; and the wise and honest mind can enjoy as much of it, and that in as great perfection in the midst of this noisy town, and in a scene of the largest business, as in the idlest hours of a solitary retirement. The great lesson is comprised in a few words: to be good and wise, is to be happy; this will in every station give an unshaken Tranquillity of Soul, a serene and equal

form and pleasurable state of mind, under which every accident of life is agreeable, which will remain the same in business and retirement, which neither hurry nor idleness, neither good luck nor ill can disturb or discompose, which no time or change can trouble or elevate, can alter or depress.

The great means of obtaining this most desirable state, is the preparing the mind for it, by freeing it from the thousand things that naturally would prevent or hinder its enjoying it; and the furnishing it with those few, but essential things, which will qualify it to retain and to preserve it.

The greatest of all enemies to this happy state, are the common and received opinions of the world, which are not easily shook off, even when they are known to be erroneous, as the generality of them certainly are.

The next impediments are our passions: these, when kept in proper bounds, are indeed of the greatest use and benefit to our nature; but this regulation of them is a secret, which very few people are possessed of; and without this they create in us an eternal longing for what we have not, and in consequence of this a dissatisfaction with what we have. Under the government of these arbitrary and mad rulers, man never can be content; and he who cannot be content can never know the pleasures of Tranquillity.

Slavery of mind is a much heavier bondage than slavery of body; how inconsistent this must be with Tranquillity is easily seen, when all who know what that happy state is, know that Tranquillity and Liberty are one. Few nations at this time admit of bodily slavery, esteeming it a disgrace to human nature; but all nations abound with that which is much more so, the slavery of the mind, that base and mean servility with which the judgement and the will are tied down to customs and opinions, which are so far from universal truths, that they are mere local and particular systems, fitted to, or forced upon particular places. He who would enjoy an honourable and happy Tranquillity, must shake off these partial maxims; he must not suppose that the eating an egg in Lent on one side of a brook is a mortal sin, and on the other side is no crime at all, because in a different diocese; he must not suppose

that

that the uncovering the head is a real mark of respect, because we do it before our superiours; or that the uncovering the feet, and laying the hand upon the breast is so because the orientals do it; he must learn by a thousand other similar instances that both are indifferent, neither good nor bad, neither right nor wrong; he must consider himself as a citizen of the world, not of any one town or nation of it; and inform himself, as well as he can, of his own nature, and act as he believes an all-wise and beneficent Creator meant that a creature placed in such a station should act, and consider what from him will make others as well as himself most happy.

The general plan thus laid; he is to descend yet farther into himself; and when he knows what station his Creator has given him in the general order of beings, he is to consider what station in particular his own resolution, or that of others, or chance itself has placed him in among his own species. Whatever this be, strict honesty is to be observed in it; and if on mature deliberation, the station he is fixed in appears less proper than many others, for his genius, fortune, or talents, he should change it for any other that appears more proper. But this is a change a wise man can make only once.

When the first appointment of life is thus settled, and the mind is satisfied with it, the whole care and thought ought to be applied to what before could only take up the greater part of it; this great subject is *Piety*: by this the soul is settled in its happiness, is free; is pure, and finds its greatest happiness in the worthiest employment; the contemplating his own and the wide world's Creator; the great, the sovereign master of all things, the parent and supporter of all visible objects, and of the heart that rejoices in the contemplation of them: who can never be comprehended by the senses, but who must be adored and revered with the whole heart; and from whom we are to hope all good, and to expect a defence from all real evil.

To this he is to join a plain and open freedom and simplicity of behaviour, alike to all, and remembering himself in every action, nay, and in every thought, open to the world, or to a greater judge, to GOD. He is to learn

to fear and reverence himself, and then he will never need to disturb his happy Tranquillity by fearing others. He is to remember, that excess is ever followed with satiety; that vanity never knows any end but shame; and that moderation, which is the golden rule, by which he is to avoid both, is to be kept up in every word, in every action, nay, even in every thought: this is the great parent and guardian of Tranquillity; which never can be injured by any adverse accident, so long as this checks all splendour, all pomp, and vanity, and knows no desire beyond a moderate sufficiency.

All accidents are most powerful against those who stand the highest; the lightning blasts the loftiest trees, and the greatest buildings, while the humble weeds and cottages escape; and the tempest, as the sailor very well knows, does infinitely less hurt when the sails are taken down, than when they are all up, and open to the winds.

Constancy of mind is a natural consequence of a consciousness of being in the right; this cannot fail attending a life founded on these rules; and this is to be encouraged in the highest manner: whatever happens to a wise and constant mind, appears the best that could have happened; and it never had rather any thing else should be the state of things than just what is. When this is affected it is idle and unmeaning; but when real, it is a Tranquillity, founded on a just idea of the greatness and the goodness of the Author of all things; and by this, the same greatness of soul, that is above triumphing in any event, in which itself had no share, is also raised above all fear, and looks down upon even death itself without terror, esteeming it the end of all troubles, but none in itself.

A mind thus formed makes a man live without disturbance, and without fear, firm and constant to himself, always agreeing with himself, and full of an unalterable inward peace.

A noble heathen on this foundation tells us, "That a wise man is always full of joy, is ever cheerful, pleased, and even equal in pleasure with the deities themselves; that a permanent and equal joy is the effect of wisdom only, and that in reality none can be joyful but the wise." *Solus sapiens gaudet*, was the remarkable reply of a philosopher

philosopher to a noisy band of rioters, who esteemed drunkenness and noise the proofs of joy; and though it appeared an inexplicable paradox to those who reproached him with his gravity, by opposing to it their own gaiety; yet he who could have looked into the hearts of all the parties, would certainly have found happiness only in his who spoke it.

The man, who, on such principles as those of this great philosopher, has founded a rational Tranquillity, will find that happiness in his own breast, which others in vain seek for elsewhere: he will be always able to entertain himself, and will continue to enjoy a perfect content in himself, which is the true effect of real wisdom. The whole of this great happiness, in fine, depends upon two things, which are both in every body's power; these are innocence, and a good conscience. The first of these, arms him who possesses it with an assurance that leads him to meet every thing that happens to him undisturbed,

but it is not always sufficient to carry him through long scenes of unlucky accidents; then the latter is called in, and the consciousness of this gives a courage and constancy of mind that nothing can shake. Conscience calls up all our thoughts and wishes, as well as our actions, arraigns and tries them all; if guilty, it condemns them; but if justifiable, it gives a plaudit to the whole act of life, that places all other censures or chances far below our notice. *Epicurus* long since observed, that there was no closet secret enough for the wicked man, but that his evil conscience made its way through all enclosures; and on the other hand, the Tranquillity and honest pride of a good conscience enabled *Scipio*, when accused by the Romans of a crime he was not guilty of, to tell them what *Livy* afterwards recorded of him: "Know, fellow citizens, that *Scipio* has a heart too great to know how to be false, and which cannot debase itself so far as to defend its own innocence."

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THOUGHTS ON THE FASHIONABLE VICE:

A Very eminent author has judiciously called a certain reigning passion in the human frame by the expressive name of "The Universal Passion;" and the world has acknowledged the justice of the denomination, though it was not of absolute necessity: we may surely therefore be allowed a right of new naming another passion, which is of late years become more universal even than that; and which, though the politest people in the world, are fond of the practice of it, yet has no name by which it can possibly be decently expressed in good company. The modesty of an age ago endeavoured to disguise this favourite idol of the heart, under the name of an honourable passion, *Love*; but as the rudeness of our clergy, and others of the humdrum order, has been ill-bred enough to distinguish it from that affection under another very harsh name, beginning also with an (*L*), we cannot but strongly recommend it to the world to drop at once so improper and ill-expressive a name as the first, and so coarse a one as the latter, and henceforth to call it *The fashionable Vice*.

Few people of any share of breeding are at present indeed so ungenteel as to be ashamed of it; but this name may be a means of rendering it much less shocking, and of giving the raw beauties of the rising age a more just idea of the rank and esteem it holds in high life, than they will learn from the old-fashioned maxims of their gouvernante, or their *Telemachus*.

People who know the world, have at all times been ready to allow, that there is nothing so troublesome, so unnatural, or so prejudicial to those who would make a figure in it, as modesty. The women, though perhaps as much the wisest as the handsomest part of the creation, have been at all times, by the cunning of the men, kept in such a state of slavery and subjection, that they must wait the notice of them to be called out into life; and these very notices, the modesty men have for their own ends, recommended to their minds, has prevented them from accepting of; and taught them for many ages to say no, as regularly as doctors to a bishoprick, to things they had all the while as much a mind to. This is the slavery in which

which the female world remained under the jurisdictions of our ancestors; but the women begin to find out now that they have wills of their own; that this troublesome virtue, as they were taught to call it, is unnatural, and unnecessary; and that the females of the lower rank in birth and beauty might make no scruple of assisting in the change; the most eminent Sylvia who saw daily the dove, the sparrow, and the happy hen, receive the addresses of their lovers in the open sun, while each not tied to one, selected from a herd of followers successively, whichever pleased her best; most nobly damned the unnatural cautions she had been used to tie herself to, and gave a loose to her wanton inclinations.

The ladies can comfort themselves in the integrity of their own intentions, and in the thought, that though the folly of old customs is not to be got over at once, a few years will give the sanction of custom to what is looked but only on at present.

While females of the foremost rank thus nobly resolve at once to rush into an absolutely natural state, and shake off the troublesome chains of policy, to enjoy the unrestrained pleasures of the happier brutes; the beauties of the second class, remembering the proper distance, even in vice, that is to be observed between them and their betters, show their resolves to take shorter leaps, and only descend to the condition of the lower rank of their own species, above whom malicious fortune had raised them; as it appeared to themselves, only to debar them from the joys of gay familiarity. With this regard, a jovial sisterhood, unable to endure with patience the restraint the imaginary laws of honour laid them under, while they saw the amorous shoe-boy and the happy cinder-wench roll down the hill in *Greenwich* park together; resolved on the same scene of happiness, and throwing shame and modesty behind them, picked out their play-fellows, and became for many hours the happiest blackguards in the world.

These, and a thousand equally eminent instances, which furnish the discourse of every rout in this polite town, give us a prospect of what is like to be the success of the present polite plan of life among the women; and it seems no ill omen to their expected independency,

that their lovers seem to be in no sort of danger about it. There was a time when injured husbands would murder; fathers have recourse to laws; and brothers to revenge; but these are antiquated maxims now; and it seems as safe a thing to rob a man of his honour, as to tell him he never had any. Thus stands the case at present in regard to modern female reformation, which seems to promise to make as great a figure in the annals of our times, as a late change of the same name in a somewhat parallel subject. It is pretty well known to every body who has examined human nature with any degree of attention, that when a woman has set her heart upon any thing she will do it. And like the stubborn mouse in the fable, will run into the fire or water, rather than be put out of her straight course, though she does not know where she is going; but as it seems yet a disputable point, whether the reformation the ladies are intending to bring about will be advisable or not; it may not be improper to throw in some hints at so lucky a juncture; and since the ladies will not hear, and their natural guardians have given up the point, the only method is to address their gallants.

The mischiefs and inconveniencies of this fashionable passion, are allowed to be so many, and so great, that when the wildest fellow seriously thinks of them, he is ashamed of his folly, in purchasing any thing at such a price; and the real value of what he does purchase it at, may be easily understood, from the serious declaration of the wisest man of the present age; who is not ashamed to own, that he has run into more intrigues of this kind than most people, but that he is past it, and is glad he is so. The whole passion is indeed but a phrensy, a fever of the soul, always troublesome, and often dangerous, he is most happy who knows least of it; and if not kept in due bounds, it would put the whole world into disorder.

The female advocates, on the other side, pride themselves greatly on the example of a very wise and famous people, the Lacedæmonians, who, according to Plutarch, were so far from punishing the utmost excesses of this passion, even when it went to adultery itself; that they encouraged and rewarded it, as the means of peopling the

state,

state, and adding to the number of mankind. The civil advocate is to be allowed, indeed, the truth of the quotation, which he has translated fairly; but we are to be allowed also to remark, that the wise state that tolerated, and even encouraged this vice, encouraged also another, which all the world beside have agreed to hold almost as odious, that is, thieving; and we beg leave to recommend it to our Lacedæmonian matrons, to perfect themselves in the latter of these virtues, before they fall into the practice of the former; that the gallant may not only have his love returned, but his pocket picked also in good company; and there may remain no distinction between the house of the countess and the brothel.

The customs of one nation, however eminent for wisdom, are not to sway us against right reason, and the whole world beside, in all the nations of which, there can be no one instance produced, beside that of the Lacedæmonians, of the toleration of this crime; but every where in the barbarous and most civilised, in the most ancient as well as the most modern governments, it has ever been stigmatised with the utmost opprobrium, and even been punished with greater severity than almost any other crime. It has been supposed by many, that the crime of late ages had been less frequent, as the punishment of it had been gradually more and more mitigated; but there is a small mistake in this; for as it seems pretty certain, that there are more infidelities in modern London in a week, than there were in ancient Rome in a twelvemonth; there must be some other reason for the growing lenity of the laws against it. The senators of old Rome were all old fellows, no man under fifty could be admitted into that venerable body; and as the rebellious blood in their veins was cold, they made laws in cases of adultery only against others; whereas common prudence will teach the young sages of more modern times to soften punishments, which it is not impossible may affect themselves; and the severity of the law may well abate, when half the people who vote for it are, perhaps, conscious that themselves deserve the lash of it.

In ancient Rome, where people were at least as wise and virtuous as in

Sparta, there was no formal law against adultery; the publick were not supposed at all concerned in it, but as it was a domestick crime, the punishment was arbitrary, and lay wholly in the breast of the injured husband, the lives of both the criminals not excepted. The emperor Augustus was the first who reduced this crime to publick laws; and he had the misfortune to see it executed on the persons of his children; this was the Julian law by which adultery was always punished with death, and this virtuous regulation went so far, that where the husband was infamous enough to consent to the crime, or to see it and not complain, the publick had a right to accuse, and the husband as well as the wife was liable to punishment.

The emperor Theodosius, in the year 380, devised a very odd sort of punishment for adultery, and such a one as was an honour to the age he lived in; by this law the sentence was not death, but a publick repetition of the crime. To the honour of the matrons of that time be it recorded, that their modesty made this a more terrible punishment to them than death itself; and fewer incurred this, than ever had been known to incur the other in an equal time. Perhaps it would not be very advisable to recommend the enforcing this law among us, since our matrons differ so much from those of the Theodosian times; that it is more than possible they might commit the crime for the sake of the punishment.

The modern laws are favourable enough, to the man, though in general certainly the greater criminal of the two; but the severity of other times and nations has determined the matter much otherwise, Lycurgus punished the adulterer in the same manner as the parricide. The Locrians tore out his eyes; and the eastern nations in general make death the punishment, and often death with torture. The Saxons adjudged death to both parties, they burnt the wife alive, and made the adulterer a witness of her death; then erecting a scaffold over her ashes, they hanged him on it, and there left him, to be devoured by the birds, and her ashes to be blown about by the winds. In England heretofore, king Edmond punished adultery in the same manner as murder; and Canute, though so favourable

favourable to his own sex, from the remembrance of some of the crimes of his younger days, that he ordered only banishment to the man, yet made the punishment of the woman to have her nose and ears cut off. If some invisible power could in one night execute this well concerted punishment on all the modern wives who have deserved it; I am afraid we should begin to know wives from maids by their mutilated faces. In Spain they punished the adulterer by rendering him unable to commit the crime again.

Such has been the light in which brave and virtuous nations have ever looked upon this infamous and detestable crime. It has always been the partiality of the world, to hold it much more criminal in women than in men, though the same vows and obligations are made on both sides in the marriage ceremony, and in the eye of strict justice both are equally criminal. The lenity with which the laws have passed over adultery on the man's side, and the air of gallantry with which it is received in the world, have greatly con-

tributed to the making it common; but though this has not perhaps been sufficiently attended to, in all probability the adultery on the wife's side is frequently owing to this. The taking revenge in kind is a very natural sentiment; and he knows very little of women, who does not know how little force any considerations can have to stop them when thoroughly provoked; in short, if there be any one rule sufficient to keep wives honest, it is this: that the husbands be honest themselves. A virtuous esteem from the wife to the husband, is a bond very rarely broken through, and nothing is so much his interest on all accounts to keep up: it would startle a man of any honour, if, when he was first going to commit the crime himself, he was assured that it would be the occasion of his wife's doing the same; but this is more than ten times in twelve the case; and as little as our modern married gallants may think it, there is scarce any one of them who is not thoroughly repaid for his falsehood in the same way.

SENEX.

THE AFFECTING MEMOIRS OF TWO VETERAN SOLDIERS; OR, THE MILITARY HOSPITAL. AN ADMIRABLE FRAGMENT.

(From Emma Corbett; see our Review for May.)

MEMOIRS OF THE CARBINES.

“OH for the history of that wound! said I, seeing a scar upon the cheek of the person appointed to show me the hospital!—Oh for the history of that wound!

Not worth the telling, answered the man, pointing to the stump of his left thigh, as to a more important subject of curiosity. He took me into a different quarter of the building, which, presented the lodgings of those who were pensioners. In each was a small bed, a chair, and a table. The attendant's name was Julius Carbine. At a door leading into one of the apartments he stopped, and then looked through an aperture, which commanded the room.

The luckiest of all moments, said Julius—for brother Nestor will soon be at it, and it is a day of discipline. We will enter,

Julius, said the owner of the apartment, as we entered, sit down with your company. The side of the bed was covered with a clean white cloth by a little girl who opened the door, and I had also a little girl with me, and we all sat down. It was actually the *brother*, and not the brother *soldier* only, to whom Julius introduced us. In their appearance there was a fraternal similarity, not so much consisting in the features and limbs which remained, as in the misfortunes which had happened to those invisible parts which lay scattered in different quarters of the globe.

Julius was the younger of the Carbines, and as he placed himself *sideways* upon the bed, and desired Carbine the elder (whose name was Nestor) to suspend the attack—he told his story.

We

We slept in the same cradle, and were nursed up for the service. Our little arms——

He flourished a stump which projected about four inches from the right shoulder——Our little arms——

But I have begun the matter wrong and prematurely; for before I relate the account which Carbine gave of himself, I should offer some description of his person, as well as that of his brother Nestor. It is the stump of Julius which reminds me of this.

Carbine the elder was the remnant of a noble figure, who, in the uprightness of his youth, must have risen six feet from the earth perpendicularly. He had the marks of about seventy years wearing in his face—allowing for the natural vigour of his form, the invasions of incident, time, and profession. The present stoop in his shoulders was favourable to the height, or rather to the want of height in his apartment. It is not without just cause that I called Nestor a *remnant*. Nature originally mixed up in him her fairest proportions. At the time I saw him he was a capital figure reduced. For instance, if you looked him in the face, or, more properly to speak, in the residue of his face, you would perceive, in his left cheek, a deep scarification, which boasted no sort of rivalry with the glorious embrowning of the other that had received no injury. Though Nestor himself said, “the whole cheek, in comparison with the half cheek, looked like an errant poltroon.” “It is a cheek (cried he) which seems to have done no duty; now here (continued he, turning the other side to view with much triumph) here are the signs of service.”

Both the Carbines, indeed, had *served* to some purpose. In point of honorary credentials there was little cause of jealousy. Nothing could be more equally divided than the mutual marks of brotherhood in bravery. Sorely battered were the outworks of both. It is worth while to observe how the matter was settled to their satisfaction and credit. The thigh of Julius became the victim of a parapet; but then Nestor was even with him, when he had the honour to drop his left arm in the counterscarp. But as if fortune did not imagine an arm, and that a *left* arm, a sufficient equivalent to a whole thigh, amputated

at one decisive whizz by a cannon ball, she deprived Nestor of his right foot, which was left at the bottom of an entrenchment in Flanders. The younger Carbine had the track of a musquet visible at the extremity of his neck, and the bullets with which that musket was charged slanted along the left jaw, carrying off some of the finest teeth in the world, and which, perhaps, are even yet to be seen in one of the fossés. To bring the military scale even, on the part of Julius, he has the good fortune to conceal under his hat (which upon account of that concealment he seldom wears) a respectable contusion, which, beginning at the left ear, swept away not only the greatest part of that, but all that grew in its path, from one end to the other; which distinguishing stroke is in honour of the bastion. But Julius had his *unostentatious* wounds too: his shirt covering no less than six, in so much that his bosom was crossed this way and that, direct and transverse, like a draught-board. I detested the flush of something like victory in the countenance of Julius, as he threw open his chitterlin, and opened his shirt-collar under pretence of too much heat; but Carbine the elder checked his brother's ambition by baring his right arm to his shoulder (or rather begging me to bare it) and there discovering a masked battery of blows, which were a fair match for those in the breast of Julius.

Thus were the testimonies of their prowess participated; “and if (said they) either of us could have boasted a less equal division, it would have been a blow too many for our friendship, and, perhaps, have bred ill blood betwixt us.”

[Here the fragment is torn.]

—the veteran Carbines, after having platooned and pioneered it for a number of years, in the cause of their country, found at length they could keep the field no longer.

They entered the Temple of Peace; but not quite on the footing of ordinary members. The senior Carbine privately enjoyed some small privileges, and the junior was in possession of the casualties, derivable from showing the hospital to such as had the curiosity to survey it; and he hopped about with his ruins in a manner that engaged one's pity and admiration.

[A second rent in the fragment.]

Now

Now, Nestor was a man of inalienable affections. They were not to be subdued. The military passion was by no means dead in his bosom. The heart of the soldier was still visible in his little bed-chamber. There were to be seen, suspended from the walls, the battered corset that had covered his breast, and the firelock, whose iron mouth was almost worn out by the loadings. They were brightly burnished, and the nicest care taken to clean them weekly.

But this was nothing. The practical part of a soldier's discipline did Nestor carry on in a room of forty inches diameter.

No sooner were we all seated by the side of the bed, than a singular ceremony began. He had six sons, all little, all living for their country, and in secret training for the battle under their father. It was his custom, thrice in the week, to turn the key upon all the pensioners but his brother, and instruct his family in the art of war. Poor as he was, he had actually been at the cost of equipping them; had fitted up for them something that resembled a uniform, and, in miniature accoutrements, presented them with the sword, the musket, and the bayonet.

The soldier's science was taught them by the veteran. One branch or another of the art military was the subject of every day. The sons of Nestor Carbine knew not the enervating luxuries of artificial heat: they thawed the severity of the seasons with nobler fires. Their education was wholly martial. At night they listened to the lecture, and their swords were drawn forth to practice what they had heard in the morn. They engaged their strengthening arms in the *mock* fight, that they might be prepared for the *real* one. It was now the evening of the ravelin, then of the flanking; now of the fortification, then of the *fosse*; now of the half-moon, then of the epaulement; now of the saps, and then of the ambuscade; now of the horn-works, and then of the bastion; now of the gabion, and then again of the mines, the parapet, the battery, or the tenaille.

They had just begun an engagement as we entered the room.

It will be best related before the younger Carbine tells his story. Let
LOND. MAG. June 1780.

him therefore repose a little longer upon the bed.

The striking troops were drawn up three deep in the center of the room, and the object of attack was a large deal trunk set upright betwixt the contending parties. One side were to oppose and one to defend. The father was commander, and in good time came the brother, who, instead of reposing on the bed as above mentioned, sprung up with surprising agility, and hopped away to head the adverse party, making a kind of warlike musick with a little drum, tattooed by the timber instrument that served him for an arm. Nestor, meantime, assumed a whistle, which served for a clarionet.

The engagement was carried on in the exactest military order; they advanced, they retreated, they rallied, and they came on again. Every little heart panted with ambition, every eye sparkled with expectation of victory. The mimic ardour soon became real, and the two generals were themselves wrought up into a serious sensation. Julius shouted, and Nestor encouraged. But, presently, the aspect of the battle altered, for one of the *besiegers* (a boy of uncommon bravery) took one of the *besieged* prisoner. The conqueror flourished his little foil, but the captive shed tears of slavery and sorrow. The general on the worsted side affected to be dismayed. His opponent, spirited up his army, pursued his victory, took a *second* of the enemy prisoner, and the town (that is, the *box*) was taken.

A shout of joy was heard on one side, while the poor remains of the conquered troops fled to a corner that was the interior encampment behind the bed. Julius beat the dead march with his wooden drumstick; but Nestor and his troops, having burst the city gates (that is, the *box lid*) proceeded to plunder. It contained all the magazines of the enemy, consisting of new foils, martial caps, belts, wooden bayonets, confectations, and fruits. These were the prizes of conquest. They were all fairly won, and divided amongst the victors according to seniority. The little girl, who had sat on the bed, now sprung up, took a small Ozier basket from a hook, and strewed flowers in the path of the victorious, singing a song of triumph as they marched round the room. The ceremonies, however, being over, both
parties

parties came forward, and shook hands very heartily in token of good will, and then the affair ended with, "God save great George our King," and a general huzza.

"——Our little arms (continued Julius, whom I will interrupt no more) were nursed into early vigour for the field: for our father, whose bones——

"May every faint bless them!" said Nestor.

"——have been reposing more than half a century, in different parts of Flanders and Germany, struck first into that mode of training which my brother has adopted. Other people's children have playthings given them, because, forsooth, they whimper for them; but we were never allowed so much as a hoop or a top till we gained it by a victory. We knew the difficulty of obtaining the prize, and valued it the more; and thus were fitted for deeds of hardihood, ere other infants had an idea of glory."

"Poor creatures!" said Nestor's second son, scornfully.

"We could vault upon the steeds of the menage before *they* could keep the saddle of their wooden ponies. Ripe for practice, we were sent forth, at an early age, to the field, and both of us entered as volunteers in the service of our country."

"We did so," said Nestor.

"Nature—for which, stump as I am, I still thank her—gave us no bad forms; and though we took the field with faces as effeminate as that of our mother—You was reckoned the very model of her, you know, Nestor—yet the first campaign left us no room to blush upon that score. Our virgin engagement happened in the hottest glow of the summer, and we were soon rid of a delicacy which is inglorious on the front of a soldier. Oh with what pleasure did we contemplate the alterations at our return!"

"I remember it," said Nestor, smiling.

"The traits of the mother were quite worn out by the weather. In every lineament there was seasoning. The sun had written *hero* in our countenances, and we rejoiced in the dignity of the tan.

"But mark the joke, sir; a fantastical pair of wenches pretended to love us, in our fair-weather suit of features,

before we made the first fall; that is, before we were *worth* loving; but took it into their heads to quarrel with our appearance the very moment we returned. They wanted still to see the red and white of the *woman*, and so took to themselves new paramours.—The jades gave us up, sir, for a couple of fellows who would shudder at the patter of a hail-storm."

"So much the better (said Nestor). We have had the satisfaction to see one of the rascals hanged for sheep-stealing; and the other, you know, is to be put into the pillory this day se'nnight."

"And I will be prepared for him, I warrant ye," exclaimed one of the boys.

"No, child (said Nestor) he is no mark for the son of a soldier."

"After this, sir, we had no lazy periods of peace. Some part or another of Europe was continually beating the drum or sounding the trumpet in the ear of England. It was our duty to go forth in her defence."

"Father (said the eldest of the boys) when is it likely we shall have a *war*?"

"My brother, sir—(continued Carbine, who was not put out by any family remarks)—my brother, sir, had the honour of the first misfortune."

"You do not call it by a right name," said Nestor.

"*He triumphed* in the first testimony of the warrior."

"I am an elder brother (said Nestor) and the first blow was my birth-right."

"But I was soon even with him; for, towards the close of the campaign, a random shot—when I was thinking of nothing less, gave the four fingers of my left hand to the enemy. In that condition we entered into winter quarters.

"But no sooner was my brother cured of the wound in his face——

"You may see the mark of it here, sir," said Nestor.

"——in his face, than he received one much deeper in his heart!"

"In his *heart*? (cried the youngest of the six sons, clapping his hand on his father's side)—why, you joke: here it is alive and merry now. I can feel it beat."

"God keep it so (answered the eldest). It will be a sore day for us when that stops, I promise thee."

"Give me thy hand, Ferdinand (said Nestor) and, brother, do you go on with

with your story, for it entertains the gentleman and his little daughter, and I like to hear it. You were always good at a story from a child. Go on."

"—would you believe it, sir, that a fellow so sliced should have the impudence to attack one of the prettiest girls in England?"

"In the *world*, you might have said," cried Nestor, shaking his knee.

"—like a brave boy of the blade, he pushed his point right on, turned his *worst* side to the wench, and insisted upon her taking the scars as a recommendation."

"Why, they *were* so," said Nestor, holding his knee still while he spoke.

"—in this manner he continued to batter the citadel, which trembled in the bosom of the poor girl, and in less than a month, no time at all for such a siege, he entered the fair castle of her affections in triumph."

"By the blood that I have shed, sir (said Nestor) and by the drops which *yet* flow in my body, Frances was the best and bravest wench that ever lay by the side of a soldier."

"Nestor (said Julius) hold your tongue.—His limbs, sir, were almost constantly on the move. War carried them away. What of that? His joke was ready. Never mind, Frances, would he say to his wife, I am the winner yet. Fear nothing. Were I reduced to my trunk, I should flourish still, my girl. A soldier, whose children have blood in their veins, is invulnerable. He is immortal in his sons."

"Let us *engage*, father!" said one of the boys eagerly, as he brandished his foil.

"Thus would my brother heal up the wounds of the war; but be that as it may, wounds are but sorry things in a family. Often has my brother disputed with me on this subject.—Julius, would he say, thou art but half a loyal subject still—*thou* givest to thy country the *services* only of an individual, while I furnish it with the force of a whole family. As an *individual*, thou must soon die; but hadst thou taken care to *multiply* thyself as I have done, thou mightest well expect to live, and conquer these thousand years. Brother, brother, it is a false notion; a soldier ought, of all men in his majesty's dominions, the soonest to marry: he ought, indeed.—Notwithstanding this,

sir, I could never be prevailed upon: No, though an honest girl offered to sling my knapsack across her shoulder after the loss of my thigh. To confess the plain truth to you, I did not like certain ceremonies betwixt my brother and sister at their partings. Frances, indeed, wept but little; but in my opinion, she *looked* a much deeper sorrow than is to be expressed by a pair of wet eyes."

Nestor hemmed violently.

"And as to my brother. though he cocked his hat fiercely—pretended to have caught cold—rubbed up his accoutrements, and blustered mightily, he never was readily himself—and how the devil *should* he be—for a week after. These things, sir, are against the grain. The brush of a bullet is nothing at all: it may take off your head, or it may only take off your hat: either way, no great matter—but the cries of a woman—the piercing agonies of a wife to come across one's thoughts in the last moments—no, sir, no, damn it—there is no bearing that—I will live and die a bachelor!"

"But this is not the worst, sir. *Death* sometimes comes at the bottom of the account to *unsoldier* a man. He knocked at brother Nestor's door, and carried Frances away while she was nursing him of a fever, into which he was thrown by the pain of a wound. Zounds! that was a terrible day, Nestor, was it not?"

"Terrible!" said Nestor, turning his head from the company.

"She died suddenly. Courage, said I, brother. He waved his hand, and spoke not. Brother, said I, have courage.—Fool, replied he, in a passion.—(if he had called me so in cold blood, I would have had him out)—Fool (said he, in a way that one could not but forgive him, stamping his foot on the ground at the same time) am I, thinkest thou, before God Almighty, or the enemy? What has courage to do before Him? thou shouldst tell me to be *patient*—I said no more; for the poor Frances lay dead before his eyes; and there being but one bed of any size, the living and the dead lay together."

"Child (said Nestor to the little girl, his daughter, who was sobbing at the side of the bed, with her apron thrown over her eyes)—come hither. Thou art *like* thy mother—kiss me."

K k 2

"Nestor

"Nestor (continued Julius) tied the crape round his arm, and his soul was in mourning. He gave Frances to the earth. Decency——"

"Go no farther," said Nestor.

"——Decency required my attendance, sir. My poor Carbine shed then the first tears that I ever saw upon his cheek. Oh! he was melted down into something softer than his mother. He wanted to prevent the man from striking the nails into the coffin.——"

"Julius, GO NO FARTHER, I say," cried Nestor, pressing his daughter close to his breast.

"I wish my uncle would hold his tongue," said one of the boys.

"He opened the closed lid, and peeped in (continued Julius). He cast a lingering look into the grave. He drew his hand gently over the coffin as the sexton was beginning to lower it. He kneeled down to see that it was put *sestly* into the ground. He let it go, and said he was perfectly resigned; then came away, and then returned; then went off a second time, and fought the grave again, wringing his hand, and declaring he was perfectly resigned all the time.——"

"Wilt kill me, Julius? (said Nestor) stop, I say!"

"——in short, sir, he—he—he—did so many things upon that occasion, that, surely, if a man has any love for a woman, he ought to be a batchelor."

[*The fragment is here defaced, and illegible for some pages.*]

——after the engagement, the solemn thoughts again came on. Julius rubbed his face twice or thrice along the pillow, and declared, that while the wind continued in that quarter, his old aches would twinge him a little.

"And in this hospital, sir, we are now laid up for life," said Julius.

He rubbed his face again upon the pillow. "Well (said he, rising) every dog has his day!"

Upon this Nestor began to whistle:—not one of those tunes, which arise from vacancy, but a whistle truly contemplative; it was more slow and pensive as he proceeded, and in its closing cadence, a tear started from his eye. Streaming almost to the borders of the upper lip, it settled there; and though, as he waved his head backwards and forwards, it trembled upon the edge of his cheek, it did not fall.

When he had opened the door, I stole an opportunity to put something into his hand.

He took it as money ought to be taken by a brave or worthy man who wants assistance, and sees no shame in receiving it. A sober smile came into his countenance; but the *tear* continued.

His daughter's hand was still closed in his; but she looked at the tear, and was taking out her handkerchief.

"Let it alone, my dear (said Nestor.) *It is your mother's.*"

How are the Carbines to be envied! said I, when we were stepping into the street.

"You flatter us," replied Nestor, bowing gently.

I went two paces, and turned back. The tear had verged off, possibly while he was bowing.

It had got upon *my* little girl's face; and there it hung like a dew drop from a rose bud.

Good God, said I, how rapid an exchange!

In saying this, I found it had vanished from the cheek of my daughter, in the time that I was making the exclamation!

Alas, it is quite gone then! said I.

No! upon lifting my hand to my face sometime after, I found the precious offering of sympathy had changed a *third* time its residence, and was trembling on my *own* cheek. I blessed it, and ***

STATE PAPERS.

Answer from the Court of Great Britain to the Declaration of the Empress of Russia; sent to the British Envoy at Peterburgh, April 23, 1780.

"DURING the course of the war, wherein his Britannick majesty finds himself engaged through the un-

provoked aggression of France and Spain, he hath constantly manifested his sentiments of justice, equity, and moderation, in every part of his conduct. His majesty hath acted towards friendly and neutral powers according to their own procedure respecting Great Britain,

Britain, and conformable to the clearest principles generally acknowledged as the law of nations, being the only law between powers where no treaties subsist, and agreeable to the tenour of his different engagements with other powers; those engagements have altered this primitive law, by mutual stipulations, proportioned to the will and convenience of the contracting parties.

“ Strongly attached to her majesty of all the Russias, by the ties of reciprocal friendship, and common interest, the king, from the commencement of those troubles, gave the most precise orders respecting the flag of her imperial majesty, and the commerce of her subjects, agreeable to the law of nations, and the tenour of the engagements stipulated by his treaty of commerce with her, and to which he shall adhere with the most scrupulous exactness.

“ The orders to this intent have been renewed, and the utmost care will be taken for their strictest execution.

“ It may be presumed, not the least irregularity will happen; but in case any infringements, contrary to these repeated orders, take place, the Courts of Admiralty, which in this, like all other countries, are established to take cognizance of such matters, and in all cases do judge solely by the law of nations, and by the specific stipulations of different treaties, will redress every hardship in so equitable a manner, that her imperial majesty shall be perfectly satisfied, and acknowledge a like spirit of justice which she herself possesses.”

Answer from the King of France to the Declaration of the Empress of Russia.

“ THE war in which the king is engaged having no other object than the attachment of his majesty to the freedom of the seas, he could not but with the truest satisfaction see the empress of Russia adopt the same principle, and resolve to maintain it. That which her imperial majesty claims from the belligerent powers is no other than the rules already prescribed to the French marine, the execution of which is maintained with an exactitude known and applauded by all Europe.

“ The liberty of neutral vessels, restrained only in a few cases, is the direct consequence of neutral right, the

safeguard of all nations, and the relief even of those at war. The king has been desirous, not only to procure a freedom of navigation to the subjects of the empress of Russia, but to those of all the states who hold their neutrality, and that upon the same conditions as are announced in the treaty to which his majesty this day answers.

“ His majesty thought he had taken a great step for the general good, and prepared a glorious epocha for his reign, by fixing by his example, the rights which every belligerent power may, and ought to acknowledge, to be due to neutral vessels. His hopes have not been deceived, as the empress, in avowing the strictest neutrality, has declared in favour of a system which the king is supporting at the price of his people's blood, and that her majesty adopts the same rights as he would wish to make the basis of the maritime code.

“ If fresh orders were necessary to prevent the vessels of her Imperial majesty from being disturbed in their navigation by the subjects of the king, his majesty would immediately give them; but the empress will no doubt be satisfied with the dispositions made by his majesty in the regulations he has published. They do not hold by circumstances only, but they are founded on the right of nations, and quite suitable to a prince who finds the happiness of his own kingdom in that of general prosperity. The king wishes her imperial majesty would add to the means she has fixed to determine what merchandises are reckoned contraband in time of war, precise rules in the form of the sea-papers with which the Russian ships will be furnished.

“ With this precaution, his majesty is assured nothing will happen to make him regret the having put the Russian navigators on as advantageous a footing as can be in time of war. Happy circumstances have more than once occurred to prove to the courts how important it is for them to explain themselves freely relative to their respective interests.

“ His majesty is very happy to have explained his way of thinking to her Imperial majesty upon so interesting a point for Russia, and the trading powers of Europe. He the more sincerely applauds the principles and views of the empress, as his majesty partakes of the same

same sentiments which have brought her majesty to adopt those measures which must be to the advantage of

her own subjects, and all other nations."

Verfailles, April 25, 1780.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON HOBBY-HORSES.

SIR,

EVERY man, it is said, has his Hobby-horse. Every age, at least, is not without one; and toast and sack were not more in vogue among our ancestors, than tea and chocolate have been since; nor was *bam-pie* and *hip-pocras* ever reckoned a greater treat at the tables of the wealthy, than turtle and claret are now at the feast of every epicurean alderman.

Our mental tastes too no less than our corporeal ones, are perpetually varying in their *ton*. Nor is this variation confined merely to the external garb, head-dress, or what in any part we put on. The very subjects of our more refined researches have their vicissitudes; and school divinity, with the other branches of monkish education, never were more the subjects of serious enquiry than the *black-letter* books, and *printed* heads, have since been among the curious and inquisitive.

The wonder is not so much, to see how each taste rises in turn, flourishes and dies away, as to see with what eagerness, while it continues, the indulgence of it is pursued. This day a black-letter book fetches two or three guineas at an auction, which in a few months goes, perhaps, to the trunk-maker; and the *hundred-guilder print* of *Rembrandt*, which but ten years ago would have been thought cheap in the proof at fifty or sixty guineas, in the present satiety of enjoyments of this sort, would scarce produce as many shillings.

But besides these objects of connoisseurship and literary investigation, there are other amusements, though of a humbler turn, which are pursued with equal warmth and eagerness. Your true *pigeon-fancier* would give for a pair of right Japanese or Siam doves, nearly as much as would purchase a couple of good Yorkshire hunters; and the gentlemen of the turf are hardly more extravagant in the breed and rearing of their geldings, than the florist has been in the

choice and nurture of a tulip-root from Holland.

I am obliged, sir, to make use here of the *passé* tense; for alas! (as Poor Robin says) *Omnium rerum vicissitudo*; and this flowery taste, which heretofore constituted at once the wonder and employment of the age, seems now dwindled almost to nothing. The *Grand Oronoque*, once the glory of gardens, is now fallen to a few shillings; and even the *Pomp of Newbery* and *Catsalque* itself, would not, in all the beauty of their bloom, fetch at present more than ten or twenty guineas!!! That your readers may see how very inadequate these prices, great as they may appear to some, are to the estimation set upon tulips, when the true *Automania* prevailed; I shall here present them with some account of the prices given for flowers in the years 1634, 35, 36, and 37, when the Dutch tulip trade was at its greatest height.

"In those years (saith mine author) people of all sorts, from the greatest to the meanest, neglected all manner of business and manufacture, and sold their utensils, &c. to engage in the tulip trade. Accordingly, in those days,

The Viceroy was sold for	£. 250
Admiral Liefkens	- 440
Admiral Van Eyk	- 160
Grebber	- - 148
Schilder	- - 160
Semper Augustus	- 530

"In 1637, a collection of tulips of Wouter Brockholmsen was sold by his executors for 9000l.

"A fine Spanish cabinet, valued at 1000l. and 300l. besides, were given for a *Semper Augustus*.

"Another gentleman sold three *Semper Augustus* for 1000l. each.

"The same gentleman was offered for his flower-garden 1500l. a year for seven years, and every thing to be left as found, only reserving the increase during that time for the money.

“ One gentleman got in the space of four months 6000*l*.

“ April 1637, by an order of the States, a great check was put to the tulip trade, by invalidating their contracts; so that a root was then sold for 5*l*. which a few weeks before sold for 500*l*.

“ It is related by a curious gentleman, that he had remarked, that in one city in Holland, in the space of three years, they had traded for a million sterling in tulips!!!

“ It is further related, that a burgomaster had procured a place of considerable profit for his friend, a native of

Holland; when the latter offered to make him any amends in his power, which the former generously refused, and only desired to see his flower-garden, which was granted. In about two years afterwards, came the gentleman to visit the burgomaster, when perceiving in his garden a scarce tulip, of great value (which the one had clandestinely procured from the other) he flew into a violent passion, resigned his place of 1000*l*. *per annum*, went home, tore up his flower-garden, and has never been heard of since.”

I am, sir, your's, &c.

May 4, 1780.

HUDSON, jun.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and bolden at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th Day of November, 1779. Being the SIXTH Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 225.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, April 4.

THIS being the first day of meeting after the Easter recess, but few members attended; and the following was the only publick business worthy of notice.

The report from the Committee of Supply, for granting 3,000,000*l*. to discharge Exchequer bills issued in consequence of the votes of the last session, was agreed to.

Addresses to his majesty were ordered for an account of money issued in pursuance of addresses from the House. Also, for an account of money issued to Duncan Campbell, Esq. for maintaining the convicted felons at Woolwich, on the river Thames.

Wednesday, April 5.

Three county petitions were presented to the House, of the same tenour as those before brought in from other counties, complaining of the undue influence of the crown, want of economy in the expenditure of the publick money, and the support of a great number of useless and sinecure places. The first was the Denbighshire petition, presented by Sir Warkyn Williams Wynne, who said but little upon the occasion. The second was the Cumberland petition, on which Sir James Lowther, who presented it, made some free and warm remarks. It was signed, he said, by more than 3000 respectable persons, men of property and character in the county, unsolicited; and he desired the ministry to consider, that if their petition was denied, they had constitutional means of redress in their power, by refusing to pay the taxes; and he did not imagine they could be compelled, for if prosecuted, he believed no jury

would find a verdict against them. The third was from Buckinghamshire, presented by Lord Verney, who in very strong terms expressed his apprehensions of the consequences, if the prayers of so many thousands of his majesty's loyal subjects should be rejected.

Mr. Thomas Grenville supported Lord Verney, and reminded administration, that the petitioners are the yeomanry of the county, men totally independent of party, and biassed by no motive but the good of their country. These petitions were referred to the committee of the whole House, appointed to sit the next day on all the county petitions.

Lord Newbaven moved, that the several publick accountants be ordered to lay before the House, an account of the balance of publick monies remaining in their hands on the 4th day of this month, to enable the House to consider of the proper application of such balances to the publick service: amendments were made respecting some offices which make up their accounts to Lady-Day and Michaelmas, and then the motion was carried.

On a motion being made by the Secretary at War, for referring the estimate of the expences of three new-raised regiments, viz. Colonel Fullarton's, Colonel Holroyd's, and Colonel Humberston's, to the Committee of Supply, a very long and warm debate took place.

Sir Philip Jennings Clarke rose first in opposition to the motion, and gave his reasons in a detail of the extraordinary methods used to augment the army, which, he said, were not consistent with the principles of honour, equity,

equity, or publick œconomy; there was a deficiency of 11,000 men in the establishment of the old regiments; and he insisted that it would have been less expensive, and more useful to the service, to have employed the old corps, than to raise twenty-two new regiments, which had been done with manifest partiality in the appointment and promotion of officers. He instanced the promotion of Lord North's son to the rank of colonel, though not above twenty-one years of age, while veteran officers are refused the same rank.

Lord North justified the appointment of his son, by declaring that he had raised a regiment of volunteers at his own expence, for the defence of the *Cinque Ports*, which were not included in the new militia act; he had done it at a time when an invasion was expected; and the principal inhabitants having desired that one of his family might command it, he had consented to the appointment of his son, on this express condition, that his rank should be only temporary, and not entitle him to rank or half-pay in the army. The House seemed thoroughly satisfied with this reply.

Mr. Townshend then strengthened Sir Philip's remarks on the mismanagement of the army, and in the strongest terms condemned the appointment of Mr. Fullarton, as well as the partiality constantly shown in promoting Scotch officers, while experienced English officers, ready and capable of undertaking any enterprise, however hazardous, were laid aside, and their services rewarded by insult and neglect. He should sooner have expected that Mr. Fullarton would have been made a bishop, or a judge; and in his opinion, he would have been much better qualified for either, than for a command in the army.

General Burgoyne stated to the House the usual line of conduct observed in military promotions, and insisted upon it, that every rule and precedent established in the army had been violated in the appointments now censured, as well as several others.

Mr. Fox was very severe upon the Commander in Chief of the army, and the Secretary at War; he called it the extreme of madness and folly to give temporary rank and command in time of war, to men who had never seen the service, who knew nothing of it, and to reserve men of long experience for a time of peace. Veterans in the art of war are to take care of the country in time of peace, and men of no experience at all are to command hazardous expeditions in time of war. What must our enemies think of such gross absurdities?

The Secretary at War defended the measure of giving the preference to new levies; he said the method of augmenting the old corps had been adopted in the last war; but the present circumstances of the kingdom,

under an immediate apprehension of an invasion, made it necessary to give all publick encouragement to the zeal and activity of those gentlemen who offered to raise regiments for the defence of their country: they had accordingly been appointed to command the troops they had raised, but without any permanent rank or half-pay, therefore it was a plan of publick œconomy. With respect to the appointment of officers to high ranks, without going through the gradations of service, this was not unprecedented, many instances could be produced in the late reign; one, amongst others, was the promotion of General Frazer, who, from political consideration, was raised in the year 1746, from a lieutenant to the rank of colonel.

Lord George Germaine only desired a suspension of the judgement of the House till the particular nature of the service, to which the three new raised corps are appointed is known; the event, he said, would justify the appointment, and show that no officer in the army could have undertaken it, and that no insult or injury to the army or any officer in it was intended by this special promotion.

General Conway, after speaking very handsomely of Mr. Fullarton as a gentleman, and of Majors Humberstone and Holroyd, as military men, still condemned the appointment of the first, as an injustice to the officers of the army.

Major Holroyd gave a satisfactory account of the pains he had taken in raising his regiment, of the disinterested motives by which he was actuated, and of his zeal for the defence of his country, in a most animated speech.

The question on the estimate for Mr. Fullarton's corps was put separate, and occasioned a division; however, it was carried by 102 votes against 66. The estimate for the three was then agreed to without a division. The sums will be found in our annual account of the Supplies and Ways and Means.

Thursday, April 6.

This was the memorable day, when the members in opposition to the ministry, usually termed the *minority*, carried their point by a *majority*; and as this circumstance was occasionally mentioned in all the succeeding debates throughout the session with a degree of triumph, founded upon the absurdity of receding from their resolutions agreed to on this day; it is essential to give the debate at large, on a subject so interesting to the community. More petitions from different counties and bodies corporate were presented to the House, and read; after which, the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration all the said petitions, was read, the Speaker quitted the chair, and the chairman of the committee took his seat at the table.

Mr.

Mr. Dunning opened the business to the committee with many compliments to the abilities displayed by *Mr. Burke*, in his bill for retrenching publick expences, and lessening the influence of the crown. That bill, he said, was received with involuntary bursts of applause from both sides of the House; for there were moments when the members of that House were capable of expressing their own honest feelings, though he regretted that those moments were of short duration. That bill, though it did not extend to every object of the petitions, went far enough, however, to embrace many of them. He saw, with pleasure, the extent and aptitude of the plan; but he saw with an equal degree of anguish, that it was mutilated in such a manner in the committee, as to be rendered totally inadequate to the end which it was designed to attain.

He turned his attention next to the attempt made by Colonel Barré to co-operate still more effectually with the views of the petitioners, by obtaining a Commission of Accounts, by which the past abuses in the expenditure of the publick money might be detected, and the defaulters exposed, at least, if not punished.

He expressed an equal pleasure at the first suggestion of this plan from his honourable friend, and also at the promise then given by the noble lord at the head of the Treasury to assist in the measure; but there again he met a disappointment no less severe, at seeing a plan likely to produce such happy effects in such able hands, wrested out of those hands by that noble lord, with a design which too clearly indicated a disposition to preserve, instead of abolishing, the principal abuses complained of. To support this opinion, he remarked, that his lordship had, in the bill which he had framed upon that business, omitted a clause, which had uniformly been inserted in every bill that had passed that House for a Commission of Accounts. The clause was a provision, "That in prohibiting an enquiry into the expenditure of money for secret service, the Commissioners, however, should not be prohibited from enquiring into all sums paid by way of pension, or otherwise, to members of parliament." He therefore presumed, that the omission of that provision clearly showed it was the intention of government, that parliament should not come at the root of that influence which the people complained of; and consequently, that the bill was not intended to serve, but to deceive the people.

The motion made by Sir George Savile, for the production of the Pension List, took his attention next. This he considered as another very excellent expedient to effect the purposes of the petitioners. But this he also had the mortification to see defeated by the noble lord, who, instead of giving the House the satisfaction required, took an infinite

LOND. MAG. 1780.

deal of pains to make comments on that part of the list which he thought proper to give them, and which only tended to show, that what was given to them was not properly what ought to be given, nor what it purported to be.

The fourth and last great effort that had been made to facilitate the object of the petitions, was the motion of another very honourable member, for an account of additional offices and increased salaries; but here again every possible difficulty was thrown in the way of its success; and, as if government were determined to exclude the House from every information that could direct or assist their efforts to satisfy their constituents, the accounts delivered in upon that motion were not less intelligible than they were voluminous. Even he, who had been used to laborious application, would have been unable to make any thing of them, had it not been for the assistance of a pamphlet, which he then drew out of his pocket, and wherein he found those accounts reduced into some shape of intelligibility. From this pamphlet he discovered, that the office of Searchers to the Port of London had been formerly executed by five persons, but to those five, six more had been since added; and that the salary annexed to each of those persons, which had formerly been but 60*l.* a year, was increased to 160*l.* The third enormous increase of offices and salaries was to be found (said he) in one casual page. What then must be the amount of such a proportionate increase in every other page of that book?—And where the offices and salaries were so multiplied, how must the influence of the crown have been extended and increased?

His next object was to show the House, that as every other means had failed of producing any effect adequate to the prayer of the several petitions, he thought it his duty, and it was the duty of the House, to take some determinate measure by which the people might know, without equivocation, whether their petitions were adopted or rejected; and he had formed a proposition for that purpose, which would produce, either expressly, or by implication, that information. His first object which he meant to submit to the House was a proposition collected from the several petitions, which would establish or deny the grounds of their prayer for redress. His second object should include the means of that redress. But lest the House should be diverted from this fixed proposition of the existence of a grievance, by any argument about the sufficiency of the remedy, he was determined not to mention a syllable about the mode of redress, till it was first determined by the House that any grievance did, or did not exist.

He therefore proceeded to enquire into the reality of the principal complaint of all the petitioners—"The influence of the crown."

L

He

He did not mean that influence which arose from its virtues, or the just right of its prerogative, but that which arose from corruption and other undue practices. It was upon this single ground that the petitions were to be tried; for if the influence of the crown was not acknowledged to have increased, then there was an end of all hopes of redress; and he felt it the more necessary to have that point discussed and determined in the first instance, as he had heard an assertion in a very early stage of the petitioning business, in which a noble Earl [Nugent] had denied the increase of the royal influence. That assertion had made a deep impression upon his mind; and until that was fairly discussed, it was in vain to attempt any mode of redressing the grievances of the people. He paid some compliments to Mr. Smelt for his open declaration of his principles at York, declaring, "that he thought the crown had not influence enough." He wished other gentlemen would now speak out their sentiments on that head, and let the people know what they had to trust to.

Nothing but an influence of the most corrupt and alarming nature could ever induce gentlemen in that House to give a vote which they reprobated out of the House. He had frequently even heard members speak in terms the most severe of the measures which they had voted for. He was not very squeamish nor over-delicate in giving his opinion upon the measures of administration, but he protested that he had never indulged himself in throwing upon them such severe epithets as had fallen upon them from the mouths of the members who supported them within those walls; nor was the number of those persons very small; for he could, only the task would be invidious, mention the names of fifty members who had used such language in his presence.

As instances of the means of corruption used in that House, he mentioned, besides bank notes, &c. the partial distribution of military promotions, lottery-tickets, and the subscriptions to the loan. In the latter, the means of corruption were enormous; no less than one million of this year's loan was avowedly amongst the members of parliament. He did not charge any man in particular with receiving any bias from such douceurs; but he would venture to say, that they had a great and general tendency to corruption. He also mentioned the influence drawn from the India Company, in which government had acquired the appointment of the supreme council, the judges, and almost every important officer; and he concluded, by moving the following resolution: "That it is the opinion of this committee, that the influence of the crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

Lord Nugent rose to repeat his former assertion, that the influence of the crown had not increased: when he said this, he meant a corrupt influence. The just and necessary influence had not been arraigned, and no man ventured to say that it ought to be curtailed; though he was bold to say, that the liberties of the people were never in greater danger than under a popular administration; nor was the influence of the crown ever greater than in the glorious reign of George II. and under the administration of the great Lord Chatham. If there were any such wretches in the House as the honourable gentleman had mentioned, it was a pity, he said, that they were not exposed; but he was rather inclined to think that the learned member must have mistaken their expressions. If there were men, however, wicked enough and weak enough to act and talk in such a manner, the only atonement they could now make to their country was to confess their crime; and indeed an assent to the proposition then before the House was nothing else than such a confession, for it would amount to an acquiescence in the truth of the charge. For his part, it was his pride to have voted with ministry upon many questions; and he had done so upon the American war, even when they were wrong. He had given votes that he would not give again, but his motives were uninfluenced, and he was actuated by the probable appearance of affairs. His lordship upon the whole declared himself of opinion, that the influence of the crown had not increased, and ought not to be diminished.

The Speaker, in his place, as a private member, returned his thanks to the learned member who had made the motion in so very able a manner. He gave his opinion freely, that the influence of the crown had increased, and was increasing; it was a proposition, he said, that every man must be convinced of in his own breast, who had been a witness to what passed every day within those walls. It was not a proposition that admitted of proof or reasoning; the committee were to decide upon the allegations of the petitioners from the conviction of their own minds; they were the jury to decide upon it. Those who thought it had increased, would vote in the affirmative; those who thought otherwise, would vote in the negative; and in putting the question so decisively to the House, the people would then know who had assumed to decide, that the allegations of so many thousands of their constituents were not founded in truth, and who should give their decision without any proof of their fallacy. He concluded with a declaration, that it was his opinion, the influence of the crown not only had increased, and was increasing, but that it ought to be diminished.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland spoke with great respect of the authority and character

of Sir Fletcher Norton; but, highly as he revered his opinion, he was determined to treat it with as free a discussion as that of any other member in the House. He then contended, that the motion contained an abstract proposition, and was therefore improper for discussion; he argued, that there was no evidence of the fact before the House, and moved, "That the chairman do now leave the chair, report proceedings, and ask leave to sit again."

Mr. Pitt spoke after him; and amongst many warm arguments, asked, if there was any occasion to bring evidence of the fact of influence, when the same minister was still seen in office, who had lost America. As opposition to him had increased, he had become the more firm in his seat; and that alone proved the effect of corrupt influence.

Lord North, routed by this, rose to answer, and in the warmth of his reply, said, if he had been kept in place by their efforts, it was because there was so much danger to be apprehended from them, that it was thought unsafe for him to retire. That, indeed, had rendered it necessary for him to remain in office, that the efforts of a set of men might be the better opposed, whose endeavours had ever been used against government, and whose designs were to ruin the constitution.

His lordship was called to order in a tremendous tone by *Mr. T. Townsend*, who said the noble lord had no right to ascribe improper motives to his conduct, and that of the other gentleman who had acted with him.

The House was in an uproar for some seconds; as soon as he could make himself heard, his lordship, with some energy, said, he had a right to retort on those who dared to charge him personally, as the author of the misfortunes of his country.

On this *Mr. Fox* rose in violent heat, and exclaimed, that he would not sit still and hear the noble lord put his right to attack his parliamentary conduct and that of his friends, on a footing with their right to attack the noble lord's executive conduct. They attacked the noble lord as a minister; in which point of view they had a right to attack him. How dared he then vilify his conduct with that intolence which—Here he was called to order, and the House continued in a second uproar for some time: at length *Lord North* pursued his speech; and after treating *Mr. Fox's* language with contempt, proceeded to state, that it was hard for him, or for any man to be attacked and unjustly accused from day to day, and not be suffered to defend himself. That he had never denied the right of gentlemen to censure or canvas his conduct, so long as they did it in a parliamentary way, and in gentleman-like language. He had often offered to meet any enquiry that might be instituted, conscious that it would not appear that he merited the imputations so frequently thrown out against him.

He said, he had never pretended to great abilities. All he had claimed was an upright conscience, and an unfeigned sincerity in his good wishes to his country. He reprobated and detested every unconstitutional stretch of the prerogative as much as any man, or any exercise of undue influence. Indolent, and fond of ease as he was, he protested he would rather spend his whole life in the bustle of publick business, and from day to day undergo the disagreeable fatigue of political warfare, and stand the test of parliamentary attack, abuse, and provocation, than sit down like the Indian under the manchineel tree, and dose away his life beneath the baneful influence of arbitrary power.

His lordship denied that any members of that House were pensioned, and objected to the motion on the same ground as the Lord Advocate had taken. He desired to know, before he voted for such a proposition, what other propositions were to follow it: he had heard of two, which had been mentioned elsewhere; one, a proposition to alter the constitution of that House, by adding an additional number of representatives to it; the other, by moving for either annual or triennial parliaments. He declared he took that opportunity of publickly expressing his disapprobation of both these propositions, and desired the committee to receive what he said, as a notice that he would oppose them both, whenever they should be proposed. The bill for septennial parliaments, no matter by whom suggested, or on what occasion, he had ever regarded as a lucky circumstance for this country, and as the salvation of the constitution.

The Lord Advocate finding that the sense of the House was, that his motion for the chairman to report the proceedings, and ask leave to sit again, would be a mockery, as the chairman could not report any proceeding, for he had not made any, begged leave to withdraw it, and moved the following amendment: "That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is now necessary to declare, that the influence of the crown is increased, increasing, and ought to be diminished." This motion he put with an intention to put a negative on it himself.

Mr. Fox assented to the amendment; but declared, that if ever he should set his foot in that House again (which was a matter of doubt with him) he would always oppose the second sitting of that committee, because the sample already given, sufficiently satisfied him, that it would be no more than a mockery.

The committee at last divided, and the *majority* was left in a minority, the amendment not having been negatived, as the Lord Advocate expected. There appeared for the amendment, 233; against it, 218. Majority for the necessity of declaring now that

the influence of the crown is increased, &c.—15.

Mr. Dunning then made his next motion, which was, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is competent to this House to examine into, and to correct abuses in the expenditure of the Civil List revenues, as well as in every other branch of the publick revenue, whenever it shall seem expedient to the wisdom of this House so to do."

Mr. Rigby opposed the motion, said it was one of the curiosities of the present age to see a minister in a minority. He added, that he intended to have made a motion, which was, "That it was unjust in parliament to diminish the Civil List revenue, without proof of some abuse of it;" and this second motion of *Mr. Dunning's* was not at all inconsistent with it.

Lord North expressed his wishes very strongly, that the committee would not go on.

Lord George Gordon complimented *Mr. Dunning* for his motion, and went into a consideration of every part of that gentleman's opening speech. In the course of what he said, *Lord George* animadverted on the doctrines laid down by *Lord Nugent*, and declared the noble lord had taken some pains to colour his own conduct in that House for many years; but though he respected him as a man, he could not but say he had ever considered him, from the line he had pursued in parliament, as the old rat in the constitution.

The question was put and carried without any division.

The Honourable T. Pitt made the third motion in the committee, which was, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is the duty of this House to provide, as far as may be, an immediate and effectual redress of the abuses complained of in the petitions presented to this House, from the different counties, cities, and towns in this kingdom."

Lord North again implored the House not to proceed. No other objection being made, the motion passed unanimously.

It was then moved by *Mr. Fox*, that the resolutions be immediately reported to the House, which was opposed by *Lord North*, as violent, arbitrary, and unusual; but was, notwithstanding, agreed to by the House; and *Mr. Hussy* reported accordingly, that the committee had come to the said resolutions severally. It was then resolved by the House, that this report be now received. The report was then made by *Mr. Hussy*, and read the first and second time, and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Rigby then moved for the House to adjourn to the next day; but it was carried for Monday, April 10.

Monday, April 10.

Sir William Meredith expressed his apprehensions, that government intended to make an improper use of the military power; his

alarm arose from information, that the third regiment of Guards had been ordered out, and were under arms on Thursday the 6th, while the inhabitants of Westminster were assembled in Westminster-hall, to hear their association read; and on the day when it was known, that the county petitions were to be taken into consideration by the House.

Another member said, the Horse-guards had been doubled that day at Whitehall; but *Sir John Griffin Griffin*, who was on guard, declared, that such a measure could not have been taken without his knowledge, and therefore he flatly denied the fact.

Mr. Byng only replied, that if the fact could be proved, it would be necessary for the members of that House to come to parliament armed.

No proof being offered to support the assertion, the matter dropped; but it was taken up on a future day.

The House went into a committee again upon the petitions, when *Mr. Dunning*, in continuation of his plan, moved the following resolution: "That it is the opinion of this committee, that on the first day of every session of parliament, a list shall be laid before the House of all the emoluments, either by places or pensions, held under the crown by any member of this House, distinguishing the persons by name, and the places, pensions, or emoluments enjoyed by each person, with the value thereof."

This resolution was but faintly opposed, the only ground of argument being the supposed indelicacy of imagining, that men of character and honour would be biassed in their opinions and votes by the consideration of paltry emoluments.

The Attorney General, *The Solicitor*, *Counsellor Macdonald*, and *Mr. Adam*, were the principal speakers against the resolution, which was carried by a very great majority.

The next proposition moved by *Mr. Dunning*, revived under another mode, a clause in *Mr. Burke's* bill, which had been rejected in the committee on that bill. *Mr. Burke* proposed to abolish several offices in the king's household, on the principle of economy. *Mr. Dunning* wished to disqualify the persons holding them from being members of the House of Commons, which was more agreeable to the prayers of the petitioners, as it tended to lessen the influence of the crown in that House. The proposition was as follows:

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the persons holding the offices of Treasurer, Comptroller, &c. &c. of the king's Household (in all thirteen offices, belonging to the court, specified in *Mr. Burke's* bill) are disqualified by their respective offices from sitting as members of this House."

In the debate on this resolution, all the old arguments were repeated for and against placemen

placemen being members, and only one new hint was thrown out by the *Attorney General*; he said, if the resolution passed into a law, those places would be given to members of the other House; and the undue influence of the crown, if any such influence existed, would only be removed into the House of Lords, to add weight to the aristocratical part of the constitution.

Upon a division at a late hour, the resolution was carried by 215 votes against 213. Five of the members who intended to have voted against the resolution were out of the House when the doors were locked for the division, which occasioned the majority of two in favour of the question. The committee adjourned, and asked leave to report their proceedings, and to sit again, which was granted by the House.

Tuesday, April 11.

Mr. Gregory, member for Rochester, presented a petition, signed by 1800 of the principal inhabitants of the city and of its neighbourhood, setting forth sundry inconveniences arising from the repeal of the penal statutes against Roman Catholics, by the act of the last session of parliament, and praying that the same may be repealed. The petition further stated, that the privileges now enjoyed by the Roman Catholics violate the spirit of our excellent constitution in church and state, and are subversive of those wise measures which were taken to fix the illustrious House of Hanover on the throne, and to secure the succession in the Protestant line.

Lord George Gordon congratulated this country, on the alarm being spread throughout England, and the matter being taken up by the laity, when it had been neglected by the prelates, the guardians of the church; and his lordship gave the House notice, that several other petitions on the same subject would be presented in a few days.

Mr. Burke very humanely took notice of an act of savage cruelty that had happened a few days before, when one of the two men who stood on the pillory for an unnatural crime was murdered by the populace; he attributed this accident in a great measure to the neglect of the officers attending, and recommended an enquiry into their conduct, a prosecution of the offenders, and the interposition of parliament to abolish the punishment of the pillory, from its being liable to abuse, an enraged mob having it in their power to exceed the punishment intended by law.

The Attorney General promised to make all possible enquiry into the state of the case; and if it could be done, to punish the offenders, but he thought it would be difficult to get at the information, where so large a mob was concerned, that was necessary for prosecuting any individual; but if the officers of justice

had been remiss in their duty, they should certainly answer for it.

Upon the second reading of the report from the Committee of Supply on the estimate for Colonel Fullarton's regiment, a fresh debate arose on that subject.

Colonel Barré, *General Burgoyne*, and *Mr. Johnstone*, opposed agreeing to the report; they said there were upwards of thirty officers of approved merit out of employment who would have rejoiced at this appointment.

Lord North assured the House, that *Mr. Fullarton* had consented to resign his rank as soon as the very particular service for which he had been appointed was performed.

General Conway applauded *Mr. Fullarton's* zeal, but feared the consequences of such an injury offered to the army; however, the resolution was agreed to without a division.

Wednesday, April 12.

Several petitions were presented to the House from prisoners confined for debt in jails in different parts of the kingdom, complaining of the hardships they suffer from the bad condition of the said prisons, owing to the want of repairing, white-washing, and cleaning the apartments; and also to crowding a number of prisoners together: they implored relief from the wisdom of parliament.

Sir Joseph Mawby objected to the motion for appointing a special committee to take these petitions into consideration, because the law had already provided proper regulations for the management of all publick prisons; but *Lord Beauchamp* replied, that he knew of many grievances, which plainly demonstrated that the regulations were not properly enforced; the committee was then nominated, and all further proceedings upon *Lord Beauchamp's* bill for the more effectual relief of insolvent debtors were postponed, until the committee on those petitions should make their report. The conclusion of this business was, that it fell to the ground this session, with the motion to put off the further consideration of *Lord Beauchamp's* bill for three months.

Colonel Barré moved, "That the Commissioners of the Treasury, their deputies, or officers, should lay before the House accounts of all the monies paid by the Treasury for law charges, from the 25th of March 1772, to the 25th of March 1780, specifying the names of the persons, the sums paid to them, and for what purposes." The intention of this motion was to get at the sums issued in particular, remarkable occasions, such as prosecutions for libels, riots, &c.

Lord North, finding it aimed at the accounts of the late *Mr. Nuttal*, Solicitor to the Treasury, who died about four years since, expressed his apprehensions that *Mr. Nuttal's* accounts might not be settled in such a manner as to obtain that satisfaction the

H. C.

House might expect from the motion; but said, he would use his best endeavours to procure them.

Colonel Barré replied, that the Treasury must know what sums they had issued to the late Mr. Nuttal, and for what purposes; and as to the expenditure, most assuredly his executors would account for it; therefore, he saw no difficulty in the matter. The question being then put, the motion was carried without further opposition.

Lord North brought up the Malt-tax bill, which was read the first time, and occasioned a warm debate, in a very full House, from five till ten o'clock at night.

Sir Charles Bunbury, in a studied oration, which soared many degrees above the sublime and beautiful of Mr. Burke, and which was so full of bold metaphors, rich similes, and pompous diction, that no man could possibly retain it in his memory, opposed the second reading of the bill.

The argumentative part of his very long speech lay in a narrow compass, but was strong and almost unanswerable. He objected to the additional tax as too heavy, unequal, and partial; too heavy for the present circumstances of the people, and particularly oppressive to the poor labouring people, who would be reduced by it to drink water, for they would not be able to allow themselves small beer, which they now brew at home in small quantities, to save expences.—It is partial, because cyder, the common drink of the people in some counties, remains untaxed; and it is partial, because Scotland does not pay a proportion. On these grounds, if no better tax could be found, he wished to amend it, by laying only 3d. instead of 6d. on England, and 2d. on Scotland, which he considered as the just proportion; Scotland being as capable of growing good barley as the North of England and Wales.

Sir Edward Ashley was nearly of the same opinion, and thought great partiality was shown in this and many other respects to Scotland; he saw no reason why Wales and the northern counties of England should pay more than Scotland; and upon the whole, condemned the tax as an oppressive one.

Sir George Yonge upon the same grounds opposed it, and added, that it did not much signify what proportion Scotland was rated at; for in all probability the money to be raised by it would never be paid; for though the House, in consequence of its orders, had been able to make the receivers of the Land-tax in England pay in their arrears up to Lady-Day 1779, Scotland still remained in arrear in the sum of 120,000l.

Sir William Guise, member for Gloucestershire (a cyder county) after objecting to the tax, said he could propose many other taxes to the noble lord in the blue ribbon not at all oppressive, much wished for by the people,

and he would answer for it more productive; for if the Malt-tax was not lessened, he was sure it would never be productive, as so many persons would be obliged to leave off brewing.

He mentioned a tax on the theatres, on players, on all places of amusement, and on races; this seemed to be a retort on Sir C. Bunbury; and he also advised him to take care to preserve the peace of his own county, and not to interfere with that of others, probably alluding to his reviving the idea of a cyder tax.

Sir Adam Ferguson took up the defence of his country with respect to the arrears of the Land-tax: he said both the time and mode of collecting it in Scotland differed greatly from that of England; the accounts being made up at different times of the year, occasioned the arrears to appear more than they really are; and all the expences of government, and of collecting the tax, being deducted, made the balance remitted to England smaller than the amount of the tax; so that, in fact, Scotland pays more than the sum of 43,000l. said to be the sum annually contributed by that country to the Land-tax.

With respect to the additional Malt-tax, he begged gentlemen to consider, that *threepence* for Scotland would be equal to sixpence for England, allowing for the difference in the goodness of the English barley compared to Scotland; he was certain, that a bushel of *big*, Scotch malt, would not make so much beer, nor so good, as half the quantity of English malt.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland expressed his astonishment at the opposition the bill met with from the other side of the House; and he laid down this maxim, That after the House had voted the supplies, they stood bound to find the ways and means of raising them; and that if any member opposed the taxes brought in by the minister, it became incumbent on that member to propose a better and more effectual tax.

He then went into what he called a deduction of facts (without argument) to show that the soil of great part of Scotland would not produce good barley; and that the Lowlands, the paradise he came from, and had the honour to represent, were sterile, but that the crops were often destroyed by the high winds and long rains in September and October; and the spring high winds, said he, which would blow down the new-built Houses I see every day building in London. Here I live six months of the year, and feel no wind, and the English beer I drink is a vast deal better than the Scotch ale. At the time of the Union, Scotland was exempted by the treaty from the Malt-tax, till the end of the war then subsisting; after that, the Malt-tax was extended to Scotland; but it occasioned a ferment in both Houses, which had

had very near overfet the Union, the Earl of Selkirk having moved the diffolution of the Union; and he hinted, that very bad consequences might follow, if an attempt was made to lay the tax on Scotland in the proportion mentioned by Sir Charles Bunbury.

Mr. Townshend denied the Lord Advocate's maxim; he said the representatives of the people are the guardians of their purfes; and it is their duty to fee that they are not drained by oppreffive taxes. He added, the tax was too heavy, and that the northern counties of England and Wales ought not to pay more than Scotland.

Mr. Fox, in a mafterly fpeech, thanked the Lord Advocate of Scotland for laying down his maxim, which he held in a great meafure to be true; but he applied it to another object. He reminded the Houfe of the refolutions they had come to in the committee on the petitions, and particularly that of Friday morning, viz. That the influence of the crown ought to be diminifhed: now, fays he, the Houfe having voted the fupply, that is, the grievance complained of in the feveral petitions of the people, when my very learned friend, *Mr. Dunning*, comes to propofe a remedy to-morrow, the Houfe, according to the Lord Advocate's maxim, is bound in honour to comply with thefe means; for they have promifed it to the people; or, if that gentleman and his friends object to thefe means, they muft be ready with better and more effectual means. I am glad to hear it; for I am thankful to any man that does my work for me.

He then enlarged on the glorious majority of the 6th of April, 1780, compared it to the æra of the Revolution, to the votes paffed then, and at other periods, for the prefervation of our conftitution; and faid, if he died that night, he fhould think he had lived to a good purpofe in having contributed to bring about this fecond revolution.

He warned the Houfe not to agree haftily to thefe taxes, but to postpone them, left parliament fhould be prorogued before the people's grievances were redreffed; and he hoped he fhould find another glorious majority this day in favour of his learned friend's means of leffening the influence of the crown, &c.

Lord North confined himfelf chiefly to the queftion of the bill. He faid, he did not expect any oppofition to a bill in its firft ftage, which he had brought in, in obedience to the command of the Houfe, after the tax had paffed the Committee of Supply, been reported, and agreed to by the Houfe.

As to any amendments, the ufual way was to propofe them after the bill had been read the fecond time, and committed, in the committee; he did not wifh to hurry it, that gentlemen might have reasonable time to confider it; but they would alfo reflect, that the fum to be raifed is 300,000l. A great part of the intereft of the loan abfolutely wanted and voted for the immediate defence of the kingdom, and the credit of that loan muft be affected by a delay of the tax-bills.

He feemed to think there was little caufe to triumph about the majority on Friday morning laft, and hoped to find himfelf in a majority again on the fame fubject. But if, added his lordfhip, this bill in its prefent ftate is postponed, or put off for five or fix weeks, or a flat negative put upon it, then indeed it will be a hint, and a pretty plain hint, that I can no longer carry on the bufinefs of the nation.

He added a few words, to fhew that he had approved the cyder tax; but as it met with fo much oppofition, he would not attempt to revive it; for no tax fo oppofed could be productive of any good. He concluded with obferving, that the poor labourers, confident with æconomy, could not brew their own beer.

This was denied by *Captain Minchin*, who faid moft of them did in his part of the country.

Sir James Lowther came in, in great hafte, and asked Lord North if the northern counties of England were not to pay the expence, the fame as Scotland.

Lord North faid he was not then prepared to answer that queftion.

The motion for reading the bill the fecond time was then carried without a divifion.

A printed bill was handed about in the lobby, with a calculation that the additional fixpence will be fifteenpence in Wales, on account of the bad quality of their malt.

(To be continued in our next)

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE VII.

(Continued from our laft Magazine, page 215.)

SOUND policy, gratitude to the deliverer of his country, and personal merit, were the claims which raifed Capet to the throne of France; but his fon Robert could only plead hereditary defcent; and his feeble government added one more to the many inftances

of the falfe policy of adhering to hereditary right, inftead of elective, in cafes where the lawful heir to the throne does not poffefs the exalted virtue and diftinguifhed accomplifhments requifite to form the character of a patriot king.

Gregory

Gregory V. an ambitious pontiff, took advantage of the weak judgement, and extreme bigotry of the new monarch of France, and made his credulity and tame submission to the papal decrees the basis of astonishing encroachment on the rights of all the sovereigns of Europe.

Robert, unfortunately, had incurred the censure of the church; for he had married Bertha, his fourth cousin; and all marriages, within the seventh degree of consanguinity, were declared unlawful by the canons. Some bishops, however, in the reign of his father, had ventured to authorise this marriage; and he little expected the severe misfortune which fell upon him in the year 998, the second of his reign. The pope, in council, annulled the marriage, and summoned the bishops who had been concerned in it to appear at Rome, and make satisfaction to the Holy See for their offence. The king having the warmest affection for his queen, refused to put her away; and Archambaud, Archbishop of Tours, who had solemnised the nuptials, encouraged him; upon which they were both excommunicated, and the rest of the bishops went to Rome, submitted to the censure of the council, and were pardoned. Such was the superstition of the time, that Robert was abandoned by his courtiers, and had only menial servants left to wait upon him, who purified by fire the plate and other things he had touched; so that dreading a general revolt, he tamely gave up his beloved queen, and submitted to marry Constance, the daughter of William, Count of Arles and Provence, a proud, insolent woman, who was totally devoted to the papal interest. In compliance with her caprice, and being little more than the mere tool of her furious zeal, he bestowed immense donations on the church, and caused a great number of his subjects to be burnt at Orleans, because she had condemned them as hereticks. Constance stood in the porch of a church, while some of the unhappy victims were passing to the place of execution, and with a twig, struck out one of the eyes of a priest who had formerly been her confessor.

The queen's conduct was as unnatural in her family as it was turbulent in the state. Upon the death of Hugh, their eldest son, in 1026, she set on foot every intrigue to disinherit Henry, the

second son, that the crown might devolve to Robert, the youngest; but Henry being a favourite with the people, and the two brothers attached to each other in the most cordial manner, her designs were defeated.

It is remarkable that Robert, notwithstanding the imbecility of his character, was offered the kingdom of Italy, and the empire, by the Italians, after the death of the Emperor Henry II. but he preferred the title of Saint to that of Emperor, and his name is consequently more revered in the annals of the church than in the records of his country. He died in 1031, and Henry, by the title of Henry I. ascended the throne.

The queen, by her artifices, now prevailed upon Robert to forget his brother and friend, and to take up arms against him. The king was at first obliged to fly for refuge to Robert, Duke of Normandy, his brother's revolt being powerfully supported, not only by the queen mother, but by Eudes, Count of Champagne, and Baldwin, Earl of Flanders. After several battles, in which the king's party prevailed, the death of Constance put an end to the contest; the king consenting to a reconciliation, and ceding to his brother the duchy of Burgundy.

Henry, while his father was living, had consented to marry Matilda, the daughter of the Emperor Conrad, and that princess was actually betrothed to him; but he refused to marry her after he came to the throne; and finding the difficulties raised by the court of Rome, to marriages on account of consanguinity, daily multiplying, by which means most of the sovereigns of Europe were exposed to the thunders of the Vatican, he sent an embassy to Jarodislaw, Czar of Russia, to demand his daughter in marriage, which he readily complied with; and the Princess Anne, the first Russian lady who had ventured so far from her own country, was received with great pomp and splendour at Paris, and the nuptials were solemnised with suitable magnificence, in the year 1044.

In gratitude for the services of Robert, Duke of Normandy, in suppressing the rebellion, the king gave him the towns of Gisors, Chaumont, Pontoise, and the Vexin. Yet, after the duke's death, Eudes, his youngest son, joined with Stephen and Theobald,

sons

sons of the Count of Champagne, who had been slain in arms against the king, and excited a second revolt; but Henry soon got the better of this rebellion; and William, the bastard son of the late Duke of Normandy, returning from the Holy Land, and laying claim to the dukedom by the will of his father, the king assisted him with his victorious army, against the efforts of the ungrateful Eudes, and the several other candidates for the succession.

About this, time the vice of duelling became so prevalent in France, that a very singular exertion of the royal and ecclesiastical authority was made, which, however, could only obtain a temporary suspension for the murders that were daily committed, under the pretext of honourable combats. An edict was published, called, *The Truce of our Lord*, by which all duels were strictly prohibited, between Wednesday evening and Monday morning, being that portion of the week which our Saviour consecrated by the last mysteries of his life.

These are the principal events of the reign of Henry I. who died in 1060, and left his kingdom to his eldest son, Philip I. a minor, under the tuition of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders.

Anne, the dowager queen, married again in 1062, to Raoul, Count of Crepi; and surviving him, she retired to her own country, where she lived to a very great age.

The revolutions which took place in other nations, prior to, and during the long reign of Philip, make this a proper period for quitting the affairs of France, and taking a general review of the other powerful states of Europe.

In Lecture V, we left Athelstan upon the throne of England, victorious over the Danes, and his own rebellious subjects, and allied to France by the marriage of his sister Ethelda with Hugh Capet. We shall now continue the history of our own country, down to the great Revolution, effected by William of Normandy.

The year 941 closed the great actions, with the life, of the illustrious Athelstan, who died at Gloucester, in the forty-sixth year of his age, and the sixteenth of his reign. Having no children, he was succeeded by his brother, Edmund I, a youth of eighteen; and his Danish subjects availing themselves of his inexperience, resolved to shake

LOND. MAG. June 1780.

off the English yoke; for this purpose they sent an invitation to Anlaff, who was still in Ireland, and promised a general insurrection in his favour, if he would invade England. The intrepid, but prudent Dane, knowing he was too weak to oppose the united force of the English, entered into a treaty with Olaus, king of Norway, who supplied him with ships and soldiers: thus reinforced, he invaded Northumberland, and marching southward, the city of York, by treachery, was delivered up to him. King Edmund, notwithstanding his tender years, assembled a powerful army with amazing expedition, and by forced marches came up with the enemy at West-Chester, where a furious battle was fought, which lasted the whole day, yet was totally indecisive. At length Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Wulfstan, Archbishop of York, to avoid the further effusion of blood, effected a peace on the following humiliating conditions. Anlaff was to enjoy quiet possession of all that part of England lying to the north of the Roman Way, called Watling Street; and Edmund the territories to the south. Edmund must have been betrayed, or compelled to make this shameful treaty, and therefore it is no wonder that he violated it in 944, by entering Northumberland at the head of his forces, and driving from that country, not only Anlaff, but Reginald, his nephew, king of the Danes. Northumberland was at this time divided into two factions, one of which had revolted from Anlaff, and crowned Reginald king of the country, at York. Edmund embraced this favourable opportunity of recovering and annexing these territories to his crown. He afterwards took possession of Cumberland; and as a punishment to the inhabitants, for the assistance they had given to the Danes in Northumberland, he ceded the country to Malcolm, king of Scotland, to hold it as a fief of the crown of England, upon condition that he should furnish him with succours by land and sea, if England should be invaded by the Danes.

Peace being restored throughout the realm, his subjects began to enjoy the fruits of a mild and equitable administration, when he was taken off in the prime of his youth by a merciless assassin. As he was celebrating the festival of St. Augustin at Puckleworth,

M m

in

in Gloucestershire, and sitting at the table with his nobles, he observed a man disputing at the lower end of the hall with the steward of his household, and immediately recognising him to be one Leoff, a notorious malefactor, whom he had banished; enraged at the insolence of the wretch, in presuming to appear before him, he rose suddenly from the table, seized him by the hair, and flung him to the ground; but while he was holding him down, the villain plunged a short dagger with such force into the king's breast, that he killed him upon the spot. The honest rage of the company was such, that without reflection, they cut the assassin to pieces, but not till he had wounded several. This tragedy happened on the sixth of May, 946.

Edmund left two sons; but being both infants, and the circumstances of the times requiring an able prince, Ethred his brother was raised to the throne by the advice of the late king's council. The Northumbrians, always prone to change, openly rebelled, upon receiving the news of Edmund's death, and were supported by Malcolm, king of Scotland; but by the good conduct of Turketyl, the new king's minister, peace was restored in the North, and preserved for three years. In 949, the rebellion broke out again; Wulfstan, Archbishop of York, being disgusted at the promotion of Turketyl to the dignity of chancellor, conferred with some other discontented nobles, and secretly invited Anlaff to return, promising to place him on the throne. The Dane accepted the offer, and soon found himself at the head of an army of Danes and English, strong enough to bid defiance to Ethred. In 952, the discontented Northumbrians deposed Anlaff, and set up Eric, another Dane, to rule over them. The English monarch, at last, had the resolution to march against the rebels; and Eric, upon his approach, fled to Scotland. Ethred too readily pardoned his revolted subjects; which he had scarce done, when, with uncommon treachery, a body of Northumbrian Danes sallied out of York, and attacked the rear of the English army. This flagrant instance of ingratitude and perfidy incensed the king to such a degree, that he immediately turned back, and, contrary to the mildness of his nature, laid waste the

whole country; in the height of his indignation, he would certainly have exterminated the whole rebel race, if they had not humbled themselves in the most abject manner, laying the blame on their king Eric; and the Archbishop of York, the former they put to death, and the latter they delivered up to Ethred, who confined him in prison the remainder of his days.

Publick tranquillity being restored, the king discovered great weakness of character, being wholly governed by Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury, an ambitious bigot, who plunged his royal master into all the follies of superstition, that he might plunder his subjects at ease. This overbearing priest had such an influence over the king, that he submitted to receive corporal discipline from him as a punishment for supposed crimes, and permitted him to dispose of all the benefices in the church, and all the high offices in the state, which he filled with his own creatures. Dunstan governed the kingdom in so arbitrary a manner, that a rebellion must have been the consequence, if Ethred had not been seized with a quinsy, which put a period to his life, in the year 955.

Edwy, the eldest son of Edmund I, was elected king by the suffrages of the nobility and the clergy, to the exclusion of Ethred's two sons, who were born before their father ascended the throne, and this was the pretext for setting them aside. The new king, though but fourteen years of age, was deeply in love with a young lady, named Ethelgiva, and his conduct on his coronation day gave but a bad specimen of his qualifications for royalty. Instead of honouring his nobles with his company, he stole from table after dinner, and withdrew to Ethelgiva's apartment. The nobility and clergy construed his absence into manifest contempt, and proposed sending to him to return. Dunstan undertook the commission, and entering Ethelgiva's apartment, tore him from the arms of the lady and her mother, and after many bitter reproaches, conducted him to the nobles. The king smothered his resentment for a time; but knowing that Dunstan was universally detested, he took the first opportunity of calling him to account for the immense sums that had been entrusted to his care by Ethred, at the

same

same time demanding restitution. The artful monk pretended he had disposed of the whole for pious uses, according to the will of the royal donor; but this excuse did not prevent his banishment.

Unhappily, the superstition of the times favoured the corruptions of the priesthood, and Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, knowing how serviceable Dunstan had been to the church, considered this sentence as an attack upon the whole body of the clergy, deserving the severest resentment; and he directed the whole force of it against the unfortunate Ethelgiva, who was dragged from the king's palace by a band of soldiers to the archbishop's house, where she was branded in the face with a hot iron, and then banished for life by the privy council. The king in return exiled all the monks, and bestowed the benefices on secular clergy; but his want of resolution made him afraid to arrest the principal traitor, the old archbishop, who was only Dunstan's instrument of vengeance. In the year 957, Edwy discovered his error when it was too late, for the archbishop and the other malecontents encouraged Edgar, the king's younger brother, an ambitious prince, to dethrone him; and joining his party, an open rebellion broke out in Mercia and Northumberland. In a short time Edwy was abandoned by all his subjects, except the West Saxons, and Edgar was elected king of all the territories on the north-side of the Thames, except Essex. The unfortunate Edwy was soon after obliged to sign a treaty, which left him only the narrow confines of Wessex. He did not long survive these great calamities, either poison, or excessive grief, put a period to his life in the year 959.

Edgar, by an act of succession, made by the privy council in the last reign, ascended the throne of England, and discovered great abilities for government. Policy and gratitude obliged him to recall Dunstan, whom he promoted first to the see of Worcester, then to that of London, and finally to the archbishopric of Canterbury. Having reason to suspect the rebellious disposition of the Northumbrians from his own experience, he augmented his navy to the number of near 4000 sail of the small ships constructed in those days, and he kept them continually cruising

round the island, till the men became able seamen.

To keep the Scots quiet, he ceded all the country of Lothian and the city of Edinburgh to their king Kenneth III. on the same terms of homage and vassalage as Malcolm had held Cumberland, which secured Kenneth as an ally, and in consequence of this treaty and the growing power of Edgar, rendered formidable by his fleets, the king of Man, and of the Northern Isles, and the petty princes of Wales, submitted to him as their sovereign.

Edgar's warm attachment to the monks, who were the historians of England before, and for a long time after his reign, occasioned such a partiality in their records of his actions, that very little reliance can be made on their account of his transactions.

But of the irregularity of his passions, and his arbitrary conduct in the gratification of them, we have such undeniable authorities as are sufficient to denominate him a tyrant. The story of his seducing Elfrida, the heiress of Orkun, Count of Devonshire, from Ethelwold her husband, and assassinating the unfortunate man with his own hands in Harewood forest, that he might make her his queen, is too well attested, too well known, and too horrid to bear recital. In short, his unbridled lust tarnished the glory of his reign, and rendered him so infamous, that it was not till towards the close of it, after he had undergone numberless pennances, that the priests would consent to perform the ceremony of his coronation, it not being deemed lawful to anoint with the holy oil, a man who led such a debauched life. The ceremony was at last performed with great splendour at Bath, in the year 973, and from this time he behaved with more decency; but his constitution was destroyed by repeated excesses, and he died in the year 975, the thirty-third of his age, and the sixteenth of his reign.

Edward, the eldest son of Edgar, by his first wife, or as others write, by a concubine named Elfreda, was elected and crowned by Dunstan: he was but twelve years of age when he succeeded his father, consequently the administration of government fell into the hands of Dunstan, whose interest had procured him the crown, in opposition to the intrigues of Elfrida the

queen dowager, who wanted to set him aside as illegitimate; and to place her son Ethelred upon the throne. Disappointed in her designs for the present, she retired with her son to Corfe castle, where she formed a party against the monks in favour of the secular clergy, and secretly excited the nobles to humble the pride and reduce the power of the former. The Duke of Mercia struck the first blow, by taking from them all the benefices they held in that province, and granting them to several priests. The example being followed in other counties, this short reign was taken up with civil feuds between the monks and the seculars, so that we have no account of any other transactions of his government. His tragical end is the most remarkable part of his history; and it is thus related: as he was returning from his favourite diversion of hunting, in the neighbourhood of Corfe castle, he outrode his attendants, and resolved to pay a short visit to the queen dowager and his brother. On his arrival at the castle, he was received by Elfrida in the most affectionate manner, and pressed to dismount; but he refused, alledging,

that his attendants would be alarmed at his absence, and being very thirsty, he only desired a cup of wine, which was instantly brought; and while he was drinking, a ruffian, by Elfrida's order, stabbed him in the back. The king finding himself wounded, set spurs to his horse, and rode off in full speed; but fainting with the loss of blood, he fell from his seat, and his foot hanging in the stirrup, he was dragged by the horse till he came to the cottage of a poor man, to which he was traced by the servants of Elfrida, and found dead; in order to conceal the murder, they flung the body into a well; but it was soon discovered, and honourably interred in a monastery at Shaftesbury.

His youth, the simplicity of his manners, his piety, and his veneration for the monks, all contributed to sanctify his name; and as Elfrida detested the whole order, it is no wonder that he was styled Edward the Martyr by their historians, who likewise added legends of miracles performed at his tomb.

(To be continued in our next.)

POETICAL ESSAYS.

THE REWARD OF MERIT.

A SATIRE.

A H me! what pangs ambition's steps await!
What mighty cares imbitter transient
Fate!

When Disappointment whets her galling sting,
And sick'ning Envy waves her pallid wing;
When Jealousy her saffron robe displays,
And squints malign at MERIT's well-earn'd
bays;

When great Revenge, that strides the lightning's flash,

A prey to conscience, smarts beneath the lash,
The wholesome lash, by honest Satire giv'n,
Satire, the scourge and minister of Heav'n.
Ambition then, by Fate however plac'd,
Chief o'er the rabble, or the realms of Taste;

Whether she slumbers in the City-chair,
The jest of dignity—a MODERN MAYOR;

Whether in sacred lawn she nods profound,
For e'en in lawn such vices have been found!

Or link'd with AVRICE, more exalted sits,
Where DURVY's monarchs move their pup-
pet-raits.

Still must the tremble, still with shame re-
treat;

Still then the path where Candour boasts her

Where, undisguis'd, her polish'd sword she
rears, [play'r.

O'er monarchs, prelates, magistrates, and

Bid Observation ope her amber eyes,
Pierce to the center, and explore the skies;
Search each close haunt that tyrant pow'r
invades,

The peopled palace, and the Sylvan shades;
Trace ev'ry action of this world of man,
And build experience but on Reason's plan;
Oft shall she find, beneath the cloak of pride,
Vile int'rest lurk, and rankling envy hide.
Oft shall she find, and tremble to behold!
A heart of meanness in an angel's mold.

Should'st thou by justice measure out thy days,
Correct bold vice, and give to virtue praise;
Should'st thou, weak man, by thy example
drive,

The fire of emulation to revive;
Should all thy actions to one centre tend,
Thyself to worth, a patron, father, friend;
Should Science to thy eye unveil her stores,
And watchful art unbar her golden doors;
Should thirst of fame within thy bosom dwell,
Glow in thy soul, and prompt thee to excel,
Swift from her cave shall pale Detraction start,
Redoubled malice gnawing at her heart,

Shall

Shall on thy efforts cast a deadly foam,
And pluck thee down from Fame's aspiring
dome;

Shall show how weak, how very weak his
claim,

Who think on **MERIT**'s base to build a name.

Turn to the Church, with eager footsteps run,
Weep, fast, and pray, and stile thyself her son,

Her loving son, by ancient Faith allied,
By duty warm'd, and by affection tied.

Implore her favour with unceasing care,
With lifted hands, and animated pray'r,

That from her ample cress thou may'st derive
One little drop, to keep thy soul alive;

A scanty pittance, that thy soul may prove
The fond indulgence of maternal love.

Go hush the seas, the angry billows bind,
Weep to the rocks, and calm the boisterous
wind!

Harder than rocks, and as the winds more wild,
The cruel mother shall behold her child!

Shall see him tott'ring on misfortune's grave,
Nor drop a tear, nor lend a hand to save:

Shall see him wan, afflicted, and oppress'd!
Yet close her ears, and steal her stubborn breast.

Canst thou, devoid of manhood, waste thy
prime,

Where e'en existence borders on a crime,
Enslav'd to Custom's arbitrary rule,

Labour the mill-horse of a *boarding-school*,
To beat ideas in a dunce's brain?—

To match which, Hell, with her inventive
train,

Demands whole ages! Can thy humble mind
Drudge on content, nor cast one look behind;

One ling'ring look, by sad reflection lent,
To mourn the time thy folly has mispent?

Can'st thou brave poverty, contempt, and
shame,

And dead to manhood, be as dead to fame?
Then may'st thou—such rewards attend thy
care,

Preach, teach, and starve, on *twenty pounds*

Go search the records back of ev'ry age,
Since prelate pride obscur'd the blushing page;

Trace each event with double care and pain,
Then turn the volumes back, and look again.

Find, if thou can'st, if ever humble worth,
Unknown to fashion, unallied to birth,

Without smooth Flattery's base unmanly
wiles,

E'er gain'd the sunshine of the priesthood
As well may'st thou, frail mortal, think to find
One prevalent and universal mind.

As well may'st thou successfully explore,
Truth in a lie, or virtue in a whore;

For when, thro' ev'ry reign, and ev'ry age,
Thy care has search'd the biographick page;

Then shalt thou find, whilst blockheads block-
heads join,

To rule the state, and swell the priestly line.
Then shalt thou find, and curse thy fruitless
search,

MERIT ne'er yet found favour with the
[Church.

Would'st thou from poverty exemption claim,
And mount superiour in the path of fame;

Would'st thou, secure, on Fortune's summit
stand,

Nor tear her frowns, nor dread her fickle hand,
Fly to the **GRAT**! be prudent, and be wise,

And count the villain, Honour would despise.
Sotten each act of cruelty and whim,

And praise whatever vice is found in him.

Then shall thy *bonest services* find grace,
Where honest *Virtue* dares not show her face,

Then shall admiring lords, enraptur'd sit,
And *well-bred* ladies wonder at thy wit.

Then shall preferment wait thy saintly brow,
"Room for his **GRACE**!" Merit, stand by
and bow!

Prudence (to cunning very near allied,
Virtue's contempt, and folly's darling pride,

That cunning, which, by mean self-int'rest
taught,

Would sell the world's salvation for a *great*.
That cunning, which, without the show of
art,

Strings as it probes, and festers in the heart.
That cunning, which, to answer some *great*
end,

The Church adopts, confirms, and seals her
friend.)

Prudence will tell thee, if thou need'st be told,
Soul-soothing flattery only yields to *Gold*;

Gold, the grand master-key of Church and
State,

Whose mighty power, unlimited, like fate,
Extends o'er all: whose influence confess,

Reigns in each heart, and triumphs in each
breast.

MERIT, whose curse it is, like injur'd
Truth,

To feel the bite of Envy's scorpion tooth:
Like Truth, despis'd; from Fortune's fa-
vours hurl'd,

And persecuted by a barbarous world,
MERIT, the mark of universal hate,

Alike rejected by the Church and State,
No art, no science, will her cause defend,

No gen'rous patron hail himself her friend;
No clime will hide her, or allay her woes,

For ev'ry corner teems with **MERIT**'s foes!
Where shall she turn her? Where erect her
head?

Where dwell in safety? or, Where lay her
Shall she unto the **Laws** her case proclaim?

Alas! the **Laws** scarce ever heard her name!
Shall she unto the **ARMY** bend her feet?

Perchance her due reward there may meet.
Yes, in the Army once should **MERIT** come;

MERIT, perhaps—might rise to beat a
drum.

Rejected by the *Gown*, the *Robe*, and *Sword*,
Say, what protection will the **STAGE** afford?

Will it shield modest Worth; assert his cause,
And labour only to bestow applause?

Will it, by Justice taught, award the bay,
And spite of Malice, echo **MERIT**'s praise?

Hard

Hard is the task, who in these nicer days,
 Venture's himself a candidate for praise;
 Who on the slippery Stage assays to tread,
 To wreath one humble garland for his head.
 Envy, who never knew one moment's sleep,
 Whose eyes soft Pity never taught to weep,
 Shall curl her snakes, and sharpen ev'ry dart,
 To sting the rash adventurer to the heart;
 Then shall he find, as from the shaft of Death,
 So none is free from Envy's poisonous breath.
 Go rouse the angry tempest from its bed,
 And to the pointed lightnings bare thy head,
 Snatch from the jealous hand of pow'r its rod,
 Libel thy sovereign, and blaspheme thy God;
 Yet may'st thou chance thy sov'reign's wrath
 to 'scape, [sleep;
 Thy God will pardon, Power's quick eye will
 Yet may'st thou save the tempest's force en-
 dure,

And thro' the burning lightnings pass secure;
 But not from Envy, her unbounded rage,
 No tears can sooth, no prayers can assuage.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE GRATEFUL LAY. A PASTORAL.

Inscribed to the Memory of the celebrated
 Mr. GAY.

YE shepherds attend to my lay,
 Which gratefully I do rehearse,
 To the memory of tuneful Gay,
 The Shakespeare of Pastoral Verse.

His manners were gentle and mild,
 As his converse was rural and sweet;
 He was justly "Simplicity's child,"
 As immortal Pope doth repeat.

His truly Theocritan strains,
 Wherever he warbled his reed,
 Bespeak him, of all the gay swains,
 The shepherd of worthiest meed.

The sweet eclogues, which Cunningham sung,
 Our sorrow shou'd never abate;
 Nor the harmony of Shenstone's tongue,
 His loss to us e'er compensate.

For can we so quickly forget,
 Or e'er it so happily repair,
 As his Grubbinol and Bumpkinet,
 Did that of their Blousalind' fair*.

"What of Shenstone (mild Cunningham
 said) †

I with justness do humbly deny,
 Since with Gay the true pastoral fled,
 And with him too, I fear, it did die.

The Bucolic rivals ‡ dispute,
 About whether deserved the bays,
 Was instantly silent and mute,
 When were seen Damon's worthier lays."

So to him the fair laurel was borne
 By Genius, as justly his own;

Which, whilst living, his brow did adorn,
 And since dead, on his tomb's ever grown.

Tho' on each annual eve of his death,
 For a space it is withered seen,
 Till—from a breeze of his Fame's balmy
 breath,
 It re-bloometh more lovely and green.

Long, ye nymphs and ye lambskins, bewail
 The loss of your favourite swain,
 Whose presence illumin'd each vale,
 And brighten'd the pleasantest plain.

But, why do I try to proclaim,
 The praise of our Damon, whose worth,
 Long ere now, on the pinions of Fame,
 Has been borne o'er all parts of the earth.

W. S.

ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY,
 As performed before their Majesties and the
 Royal Family. Written by William White-
 head, Esq. Post-laureat, and set to Music
 by Mr. Stanley, Master of the King's Band
 of Musicians.

STILL o'er the deep does Britain reign,
 Her monarch still the trident bears:
 Vain-glorious France, deluded Spain,
 Have found their boasted efforts vain,
 Vain as the fleeting shades when orient light
 appears.

As the young eagle to the blaze of day,
 Undazzled and undaunted turns his eyes,
 So unappal'd, where glory led the way,
 'Midst storms of war, 'midst mingling
 seas and skies,

The genuine offspring of the Brunswick
 name

Prov'd his high birth's hereditary claim,
 And the applauding nation hail'd with joy
 Their future hero in the intrepid boy:

Prophetic as the flame that spread
 Round the young Iulus' head
 Be that blest omen of success; the Muse
 Catches thence ecstatic views,
 Sees new laurels nobly won
 As the circling year rolls on.

Sees that triumph of his own
 Each distinguish'd month shall crown,
 And, ere this festive day again
 Return's to wake the grateful strain,
 Sees all that host of foes,
 Both to her glory and repose,

Bend their proud necks beneath Britannia's
 yoke,
 And court that peace which their injustice
 broke.

Still o'er the deep shall Britain reign,
 Her monarch still the trident bear;
 The warring world is leagu'd in vain
 To conquer those who know not fear.

From

* Read the last stanza of his fifth Eclogue, cyclop'd the Dirge..

† Read the last stanza of his Corydon, on the death of Shenstone.

‡ Pope and Phillips.

Grasp'd be the spear by ev'ry hand,
 Let ev'ry heart united glow,
 Collected, like the Theban band,
 Can Britain dread a foe?
 No, o'er the deep she still shall reign,
 Her monarch still the trident bear;
 The warring world is leagu'd in vain
 To conquer those who know not fear.

THE RESTORATION.

WHEN rambling Charles came back to town,
 No more an exile from the court,
 With giddy eyes he view'd the crown,
 Because he thought—'twould make him sport.

And sport it made - for Charles himself
 Was ancient Frolick's eldest son;
 Nor car'd he for a nation's pelf,
 But—as it led him on to fun.
 Now Frolick, Fun, and Lust, and Sport,
 Pervaded our once sober nation,
 And all the vices of the court
 Mark'd out—the *blessed Restoration!*

*ODE, on the finishing of a Gentleman's
 Pleasure-ground, in the Vicinity of Bir-
 mingham.*

YE bow'rs, where nature sports in artless
 wiles,
 And Fancy frolics with bewitching smiles;
 Whose pow'rs, like those of fairest Beauty,
 charm,
 And Care of its heart-piercing sting disarm;
 Such only can the eye of Taste approve,
 Such only Peace and Contemplation love.

Hence, mimic Art!—thy stately scenes
 Around the Corinth-column'd dome display;
 There best become where Grandeur lords its
 sway.

And Pride, in all her trappings, reigns:
 Insulted Nature icorns the specious show,
 And wings her flight where humbler flow'rets
 blow.

Hail, sacred nymph! thy charms be here
 display'd,
 Oppos'd to them, Art's gaudiest colours fade;
 From thy gay lap be all that's pleasing thrown,
 Grace, ease, simplicity, are all thy own:
 So shall each scene Hesperian beauties wear,
 Shall all that ancient bards have sung, declare.

And lo, with modest cheek and roscate bloom
 She comes!—her smiles these infant dells il-
 lume:—

Now wanders o'er the turf'd green,
 Now musing in the grove, is seen;
 Sports round the lake, or down the shrub-
 fring'd glade,
 And points, delighted, to her own cascade.—
 See from their lucid beds the Naiads gaze,
 The Dryads from the oaklings spring,
 While old Silvanus tunes his rustic lays,
 And sport the fairies in a ring.

And you, ye guardian deities of hills,
 Of woods, and lawns, clear streams, and gush-
 ing rills:

Shield, O shield from harm, these peaceful
 bow'rs, [flow'rs;
 The stream protect, the trees, and budding
 Bid the curv'd lake in waving silver flow,
 The shrubs to blossom, and the trees to grow;
 From the rude rock, where Nature taught its
 way,

In ceaseless murmurs bid the water play;
 The grove afford a grateful cooling shade,
 And birds in tuneful warblings fill the glade.
 So shall Taste's fairest blossoms rise,
 Where once unhallow'd brambles grew;
 Shall each exploring eye surprise,
 And point Elysium to the view.—

And hark! methinks I hear
 Enchanting music near—
 Sweetly it breathes its notes around,
 Still soft—and softer still its sound—
 Harmonious chord—now, now it fills the air,
 It sounds propitious to the Muse's prayer.

Ah, little dream the sons of pomp and state,
 Who, proud, disdain the life that is not great;
 What halcyon joys a calm retirement gives,
 Where Peace sits smiling, and where Concord
 lives;

'Tis ye who know to waste the social hour,
 Who spurn Ambition, and who court not
 Pow'r;

Whose hearts with sympathetic Friendship
 glow;

Who, willing, stretch the hand to hapless Wee;
 Who most deserve, yet blush at just applause;
 Who fond of Nature, follow Nature's laws—

'Tis ye alone are form'd for rural joys,
 To taste that bliss supreme that never cloy—
 Nor shall the Muse be mute when truths are
 clear,

*That bliss, reward of Virtue, Worth, reigns
 here.*

*Verses addressed to a Lady, eminent for her
 Skill in Music, on seeing her prune some
 flowering Shrubs.*

TIS all fable—what dreaming bards ad-
 vance,

How Orpheus made the nodding trees to
 dance

His Thracians in their ringlets, thought the
 grove,

Still as they beat the ground, appear'd to move:
 But grant the fable true—your pow'r is more!

You, by your hand—can open Nature's store;
 Unbind the glebe—a new creation make—

And bid the sleeping flowers to awake!—
 Your all commanding charm!—your finger
 such!

That by that art—your harpsichord you
 touch!

The tickly shrubs revive—and prun'd by you,
 Forget their seasons—and all bloom anew!

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF SKIE OR SKYE, IN SCOTLAND.

(With an accurate Map.)

THE island of *Skye* is comprehended in the shire of *Kess*, and is only divided from the shire of *Inverness*, by so narrow a channel, that at the Ferry a man may be easily heard from one side to the other, if the wind be favourable. It is one of the principal of the western isles, which are situated between 55 and 59 degrees of northern latitude. The length of *Skye*, reckoning from the southern to the northern extremity, by the latest surveys is computed at 45 miles, and the breadth from east to west at 20. It has several commodious bays and harbours, with the additional advantage of thirty rivers abounding with salmon; the sea likewise supplies them with plenty of herrings, cod, turbot, and almost every species of shellfish.

The air is commonly moist and cold, and subjects the inhabitants to a variety of diseases, which they endeavour to prevent by drinking spirituous liquors. The soil in general is a black mould, especially in the marshes, but in some parts clay, and a light red mould is found which being mixed improves their arable land. However, the produce of the island consists chiefly in cattle and fish, which are the grand articles of their trade. In some parts there are likewise mines of iron, and quarries of white marble; black and white marbles, agate, and variegated stones and crystals, are found here, and plenty of free-stone and lime.

Though the channel which separates it from the continent is navigable by the largest men of war, yet the current is so violent that no ship is able to sail against it, even with a fair wind, so that advantage must always be taken of the tide. The method of ferrying over cows at the narrow ferry, called the *Kyle*, where the tide is very rapid, is curious and singular. They tie a willow twig about the cows lower jaw, and so bind five of them together, after which a man in the end of a boat holds the withy that ties the foremost, and so rows over, carrying over three or four hundred cows in the space of a few hours at low water. On the coast, and almost to the centre of the island, there are very high mountains which are barren, but the low lands are fertile. The country is populous, and the people comely; it is here, and in some other of the western islands, that the superstitious

notions about the *second sight* are most prevalent; it is by tradition said to be a divine gift to particular persons called *Seers*, who by certain visions foretell the death, or other accidents, that will befall their neighbours; but this ridiculous idea is now turned to ridicule by men of liberal sentiments, and subsists only amongst the vulgar.

The natives dry their herrings upon the island, and preserve them eight or nine months without salt, or any other art but gutting them, tying a rush round their gills, and hanging them up upon ropes made of heath. There are a great many curious caves all over the island, some of which, it is said, are many miles long. Also forts built of stone on rising ground, supposed to have been erected by the Danes, and little stone houses under ground, designed probably to conceal the persons and the effects of the natives in time of war. Their fuel is coal, turf, and peat. Their food, besides the plenty of fish already mentioned, is varied by the abundance of black cattle, of sheep, goats and hogs, and land and water fowl, though many of these are devoured by the eagles and hawks. They are subject to the bite of several species of venomous serpents, for which they have an extraordinary cure. The rump of a cock with new cheese is applied to the wound, and if possible to the head of the serpent that has given the sting; or water in which an adder's tongue has been soaked; in general the natives are skilful in the cure of diseases, and their remedies consist in simples.

The island is divided into three parts, belonging to different proprietors; it is the seat of a presbytery, and has ten parish churches. The south part, called *Sleat*, belonged formerly to the chief of the Macdonalds, but was forfeited to the crown by their taking up arms in favour of the Pretender. That part which lies north of *Sleat* is called *Strath*, and was in the possession of an ancient tribe called *Mackinnan*, and to the north west of this is the country of *Macleods*, who derive their descent from the black prince of Man, and were also formerly heads of an ancient tribe. The present proprietors, and most of the inhabitants, are Protestants, but a few of the common people are Roman Catholics.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XXX.

ACCOUNTS of the Russian Discoveries between Asia and America. To which are added, the Conquest of Siberia, and the History of the Transactions and Commerce between Russia and China. By W. Coxe, A. M. 4to. 18s. in Boards. Cadell.

THE major part of this curious and interesting performance consists of judicious compilation, methodically arranged from the best narratives of the Russian voyages, for the discovery of the communication by sea between Asia and America. Professor Muller, of the Royal Academy of Petersburg, concludes his account of the first Russian navigators for this purpose, with the expedition of Beering and Tschirikoff, in 1741. Mr. Coxe, during a long residence at Petersburg, knowing that this subject had more particularly engaged the attention of the curious, since the accurate account given of the important discoveries made by the Russians, in Dr. Robertson's History of America, directed his enquiries in search of further and later information. A treatise in the German language fell into his hands, containing a full and exact narrative of the Russian voyages from 1745 to 1770.

The author not having prefixed his name, Mr. Coxe applied to Professor Muller for a character of the work, who compared it with the original journals in the Academy, and recommended it to him as an accurate account of the islands situated between Kamtschatka and America, and worthy of being translated into English. This task Mr. Coxe accordingly undertook, and it forms a capital part of his book.

The additional intelligence procured by our author at Petersburg, enabled him to convey new information to his readers, particularly three journals of Krenitzin's and Levascheff's voyage to the Fox Islands, in 1768 and 1769, illustrated by a chart of the same, which was sent to Dr. Robertson, by order of the Empress of Russia, and by that gentleman politely communicated to Mr. Coxe, to be engraved for his work. Also the voyage of Synd, a Russian lieutenant, to the North East of Siberia, where he discovered a cluster of islands, and a promontory, which he supposes to belong to the continent of America, lying near the coast of the Tschutski, a people yet unconquered by the Russians. This voyage was begun in 1764, and completed by Synd's return to Ochotsk, from whence he sailed in 1768. It is accompanied by an authentick chart. There is also a short account of the voyage of one Shalauoff, a Russian navigator, in 1761, from the Lena to

LOND. MAG. 1780.

wards Tschukotskoi-Nofs, or Bay, with a chart drawn by a midshipman, who was on the expedition. Shalauoff made a second attempt, his first having failed, to double the bay, in 1764; but it is conjectured he met with the same fate, as our much lamented Captain Cook, both he and his crew being killed by the Tschutski, for they were never heard of, and it was known that the savages supplied their neighbours, the Koriacs of the Anadyr, with flour, part of the provision of Shalauoff's vessel.

Those several accounts of the Russian voyages in the Frozen Sea, as far as they relate to a North East passage, together with Captain Cook's last voyage, bring down the history of the unsuccessful attempts made to accomplish this passage to the year 1779. The summary of Cook and Clerke's voyage, together with a new chart of the same, will be given in our next.

A concise history of the conquests of Kamtschatka and Siberia by the Russians, together with the present state of these countries, stood connected with the account of the new discoveries made by them in the Frozen Sea, and therefore are very properly introduced by Mr. Coxe, and a reduced copy of the general map of the whole empire of Russia, published by the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, is prefixed,

XXXI. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Vol. LXLX. Part II. for the Year 1779. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Lockyer Davis.*

THE most useful paper in this collection is that which we have copied for the benefit of the public: many accidents having happened to persons sleeping in chambers, that have been aired by charcoal fires; the remedies proper for recovering them, ought, like all other improvements in the medical art, to be circulated for general good, either free from, or at as little expence as possible.

The important discoveries on different kinds of air first made by Dr. Priestley have opened a new field for some of the most pleasing and interesting scenes that can exercise the contemplation of philosophers. Amidst many other objects of admiration, is that of a new aerial fluid, which in purity and fitness for respiration, so far surpasses the best atmospheric air, that an animal protracts his life five times as long, or even more, in it, than in common air of the best quality! A science so novel in its nature, and which leads to uses so beneficial to human life, at the same time that it gratifies curiosity, could not fail of attracting the notice, and engaging the close attention of the learned in the different countries;

N n

countries; accordingly, we find that the Abbé Fontana, director of the cabinet of natural History belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Mr. Lavoisier, Dr. John Ingen-Houfs, body physician to their Imperial majesties at Vienna, and several other ingenious foreigners, members of the Royal Society of London, have communicated to that learned body, the result of their labours in the pursuit of this new branch of natural philosophy, and their communications are some of the principal papers in the present volume.

Dr. Ingen-Houfs, in one of his letters, article xxvi, of these Transactions, says, "he cannot express the greatness of his satisfaction as a physician, from the important discoveries made by Dr. Priestley, and pursued by the Abbé Fontana; he flatters himself, that ere long an easy and cheap method will be discovered, by which such quantities of this beneficial air may be obtained, as will serve to cure several diseases which resist the power of all other remedies, and so prolong, as it were, human life. We may expect with some degree of confidence, that this new element, *dephlogisticated* air, when it shall be used for the benefit of respiration, will be found more fit than the best common air, to free our bodies from that quantity of *phlogiston* or inflammable principle which seems to exist sometimes in too great a quantity in the mass of our blood; or from which it seems sometimes, as it were, to be let loose in too great abundance, producing, perhaps, in consequence, fevers and other symptoms, the causes of which have not yet been clearly elucidated by the best medical writers.

This *dephlogisticated* air, free from the inflammable particles with which the best common air is always infected, will probably be found capable of absorbing a greater quantity of those *phlogistic* particles with which the air coming from our lungs is always found to be pregnant, and thus of ventilating, as it were, much more expeditiously the mass of our blood of that which a constant exercise of

the organs of respiration is not always able to free it from in a sufficient quantity."

We heartily wish such utility may be derived from the numerous experiments at this time daily making on all kinds of air; for, independent of the benefit pointed out by Dr. Ingen-Houfs, the whole system can only be considered as a matter of curious and pleasing amusement.

The description of two new micrometers, invented by Mr. Ramsden, optician, is a curious paper, and appear to be a considerable improvement in opticks. In an elegant Latin letter, from Dr. Thunberg of Stockholm to Mr. Banks, an account is given of *Sitodendrum incisum et macrocarpon, usque fructum qui exinde nascuntur*. A few authors have given imperfect descriptions of this tree, by the name of the bread fruit tree, or manihottan. This is the most ample and satisfactory account yet given of this extraordinary plant. It grows in and about Batavia in great abundance. Several improvements in electricity, and some meteorological journals of the weather in different parts of the world, make up the remainder of the volume; and we are sorry to observe, notwithstanding the hints thrown out by us from time to time, in reviewing the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, that the same inaccuracy and poverty of style prevails. We want no other proof than the extract we have given in their own words from Dr. Ingen-Houfs's letter. This negligence induces us to put the following queries to any individual ingenious member who may peruse this article, and who has a regard for the honour of one of the first societies in Europe. Do your secretaries perfectly understand English? one of them we know is a foreigner by birth. Have you no editor of the papers, selected by the committee for publication, entitled to render the language pure and correct? Is it right these translations being printed in the English language, that foreigners, who may make them the criterions of our language as it is written at present, should be so miserably deceived?

* * * The remaining Review of less important works, intended for this month, is unavoidably postponed to the next, on account of the extraordinary length of the Monthly Chronologer.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

Particulars of the Proceedings of the Protestant Association, and of the dangerous and alarming Riots in London and Westminster.



FROM the first publication of the London Magazine, it has been the invariable rule of those intrusted with the care of it, to record, for the perusal not only of the present, but also of future generations, a faithful chronology of memorable events,

The dreadful scenes of riot and conflagration, we have now the disagreeable task of recording, commenced on the 2d of June; on the morning of that day, pursuant to an advertisement from the Protestant Association, a vast number of people assembled in St. George's Fields, where they were joined, about eleven o'clock, by their President, Lord George Gordon. On his lordship's arrival, they formed a ring round him, when his lordship addressed them in a short speech, strongly recommending a peaceable deportment and behaviour, and in this disposition to proceed to the

the House with their petition. A hand-bill was likewise distributed, inculcating the same pacifick temper, which was urged as the more necessary, there being reason, as the hand-bill expressed, to believe, that a number of Papists would assemble to breed riot and confusion, in order to throw an odium on the cause.

While his lordship was delivering his speech, the crowd, desirous of hearing and seeing, pressed so closely around him, that with the heat of the day, and the concourse of people, his lordship was nearly suffocated. The crowd then opening a little, he marched them in four different bodie, according to their four divisions, of London, Westminster, Southwark, and Scotland, three or four times round the fields, after which his lordship left them, proceeding in his carriage over Westminster Bridge to the House of Commons, in order to be ready to receive and present the petition as soon as it arrived.

The Committee, and several other members of the society, went the same way. The rest, amounting to several thousands, took their route over London Bridge, marching very quietly, and in tolerable order, about six or eight in a rank, through Cornhill, Fleet-Street, and the Strand, towards Westminster, following their respective banners, on which was expressed the name of the division, with the words, "No Popery," and other labels, expressive of the cause of their meeting. Each petitioner also wore a blue cockade in his hat, some of which were ornamented with gold and silver; and many had printed labels affixed to them, of the same tenour with those on the banner. At the head of the Scotch division, a Highlander marched in his country dress, with his drawn sword, while the martial bagpipe spread around its harmonious sounds.

Previous to their march, a tailor was employed, in St. George's Fields, to tack together the different skins, signed by the petitioners, composing a very large roll, which was carried on a man's head.

They marched on in this manner, gathering every where as they proceeded, and, on their approaching Charing-Cross, were joined by fresh numbers of their own body, some on horseback, and others in coaches, who proceeded with them to the House; and, as they passed by the churches, in their way from their first rendezvous, gave three cheers, as they did at the Admiralty. By the time they came to New Palace-Yard, the company which passed over Westminster Bridge having joined them, their numbers were so large, that Old Palace-Yard, with Westminster-Hall, and all the avenues about both Houses of Parliament, were entirely filled with this astonishing multitude.

In this situation, they waited the arrival of the members of both Houses, many of whom were severely treated by them in their

way to the House. Among these, their principal vengeance seems to have fallen upon the peers, both spiritual and temporal, particularly on the Archbishop of York, whose carriage they stopped, and greatly insulted him; the Lord President, whom they seized, jostled, and kicked on the legs; Lord Mansfield, whom they stopped, and reviled to his face; Lord Stormont, whose carriage they took possession of for near half an hour, getting upon the box and wheels, taking great liberties with his lordship's person, and might not perhaps have then parted with his lordship, had not a gentleman jumped into the carriage, and prevailed on the populace to desist. The Duke of Northumberland and Lord Boston were both pretty roughly handled, and the former lost his gold watch. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Bishops of Lincoln and Litchfield, met with nearly the like treatment, the former having the wheels of his carriage torn off, and with difficulty escaping himself. The Archbishop's wig was pulled about, and his canonicals torn. Besides these, the Lords Hillsborough and Townshend (who went together in the same carriage) with Lord Willoughby de Broke, and Lord Ashburnham, were very roughly handled, the two former losing their bags, and the two latter being buffeted about for some time. Lord St. John and Lord Dudley received likewise strong marks of the disapprobation of the rioters.

Among the members of the House of Commons, Welbore Ellis, Esq. experienced a good deal of very rough treatment: he was pursued to the Guildhall, Westminster, the windows of which the populace broke in their fury, and then getting at the object of their pursuit, treated him with great freedom. Lord Trentham likewise received a considerable degree of insult, and had the front glass of his vis-à-vis broken.

The mob twice attempted to force their way into the House of Commons, and it was with difficulty the members got either in or out. They attempted also the House of Lords; but by the excellent management of Sir Francis Molyneux, the Usher of the Black Rod, and the exertions of the doorkeepers, they were kept out.

When Lord North made his appearance, it was with difficulty he found his way to the Commons, being stopped on the stair-case by several of the members of the Association, and obliged to pledge his word, that he would support the Protestant cause as conducted by Lord George Gordon. Lord George Germain too, on his arrival, was much hissed and groaned, and porter thrown into his face. Many other members were sworn to support the cause, particularly Lord Stormont.

Lord George Gordon came several times to the top of the gallery-stairs, from which station he let the people know the bad success

of their petition. He told them first, that it was proposed to take it into consideration on a future day, but that, for his part, he did not like delays. He came a second time to inform them of the ill reception of their petition; and on coming to them the third time, comforted them with the hopes, that his majesty, who was a gracious prince, and whose eyes would be opened by the respectable appearance which they had this day made in the eyes of the nation, would interpose his authority and influence for granting the prayer of the petition. His lordship was heard, or rather interrupted, with repeated bursts of applause from the people in the lobby. General Grant, who is related to his lordship, endeavoured to draw his attention from the people, and to call him back to his duty in the House, but with little effect. Several members came into the lobby, and endeavoured by fair words to persuade the people to depart. Mr. Sawbridge assured them, that their petition was well received, and favoured; but it could not be decided upon in the course of one day. The alderman was well received by the populace. Mr. Charles Turner addressed them also. He was at first huzzed; but some person unluckily calling out, "That is the very fellow who talks most in the newspapers (in the debates of parliament) against Lord George Gordon," a hiss ensued, and Mr. Turner was obliged to retreat. About nine o'clock, different members conjured the people, in the most earnest manner, to disperse, and warned them of their danger, a resolution being formed, if they did not retire immediately, to send for the Guards. The young assistant to the Chaplain of the House of Commons came then to the head of the gallery, and, in a pathetic manner, exhorted the people to save themselves and their families from destruction, and to reflect that they were injuring a good cause by their irregular behaviour. This speech was but badly received, voices being heard wishing curses on his consecrated head.

The guards were then sent for, and they took their stations in separate divisions, some in the Court of Requests, some on the stairs, and others at the different doors. They suffered no person to come in, while the officers of the troops, joined with the members of parliament in exhorting the people to go home, which they at last did; and thus, by their prudent and gentle method, this matter ended here for the present, contrary to the expectation of every one, without bloodshed. What passed in the House during these transactions without, will be seen in its proper place in our History of Parliament.

Though every thing was now perfectly quiet at Westminster, yet what had passed in the day was only a prologue to the following tragedy which began that night, and ended not till the Thursday morning following: a tragedy of so deep a nature as perhaps was

never before exhibited on the theatre of the publick. Popular fury is a demon of the most outrageous kind, which, like other spirits of an evil nature, is much sooner raised than allayed. It is much to be lamented, that in the cause of Religion, which should ever be conducted with meekness and lenity, such extreme acts of violence as those we are going to record, should have been committed. Though the appearance of the associators in general was such as bespoke them to be only mechanics and working people, yet was their behaviour at first, and during their march through the city, such as would have done any cause or rank the highest honour. Indeed, there is great reason to believe, that they had no share in the horrid scenes that were afterwards exhibited, as the principal actors in them seemed to be deluded boys, or vagabonds and thieves, who embraced so favourable an opportunity to plunder on the publick distresses.

Soon after the associators had departed from Westminster, the Sardinian Romish Chapel, in Duke-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, was forcibly entered, the benches and other moveables carried out into the street and burnt, and the inside, with the fine organ, and a picture which cost 2000*l.* were all destroyed. The like was done to another Chapel in Warwick-Street, and to two others in different parts of the town.

Thirteen young men were taken at or near the Sardinian Chapel that evening, and were the next day examined before Justice Fielding and others, at the Publick Office in Bow-Street. Most of them were sworn to by the constables and soldiers of being found within the Chapel. One only was proved to be in any degree guilty in aiding or assisting to the damages done. This unfortunate youth, who was only an apprentice, was detected in throwing one of the Chapel books and a cushion into the fire. The constable who detected him had a long scuffle, and many attempts were made to rescue him, but in vain; during which, another constable, in order to identify his person, whose behaviour was so daring, cut a piece of cloth from the skirt of his coat, which was shown to the magistrates in court. Justice Wright ordered one of the peace officers to examine the young man's coat, which he did, and it was some minutes before the discovery was made, owing to the ingenuity of the unfortunate youth, who, we suppose, on perceiving the piece cut out, had judged the intention of the person, and sagaciously, though not completely, made the whole of that skirt even as before, but left the others as they were, which was the cause of his being so closely identified. Justice Wright very humanely advised this misguided youth to keep his defence till the day of trial; for, as matters then stood, his defence might at this time be of great prejudice to him, and rather tend

to condemn than exculpate. Another, a gentleman's servant, was proved, by a grenadier, to have committed a very mean, as well as dishonest action: after the grenadier had taken him, in the inside of the chapel, observing his pockets to be rather bulky, he searched him, and found them to be full of wax tapers belonging to the chapel. Another of the prisoners was pricked in the breast by a bayonet, which, had it gone half an inch farther than it did, must have inevitably killed him. What is no less surprising than true, all the prisoners seemed to have been at work all day; some of them even got out of bed to help to extinguish the fire, according to their own story; others had been at work till eleven o'clock that night, and were prisoners in an hour afterwards. A foreigner, by appearance a gentleman, was taken into custody by the soldiers, but escaped. He was observed to be very active in instigating the deluded populace to demolish the Chapel. He was, however, afterwards taken, and safe lodged. It is but justice to remark, that none of the Protestant Associates were among the prisoners. Two were acquitted, and the other eleven were conducted back to prison, under the care of the peace officers and a party of the guards.

Saturday, second Night's Riot. This evening passed without any material depredations being committed, though not without great disorder and tumults, the rioters seeming to increase in their numbers.

Sunday, third Night's Riot. This evening a large body of the rioters assembled in Little Moorfields, where they broke into a Popish Chapel, demolished the inside, then brought out the altar, images, and pictures, with every other moveable, and committed them to the flames. About nine o'clock, a party of the Guards arrived, on which the populace dispersed, but not without several accidents, occasioned by the greatness of the crowd. The Lord Mayor, with Alderman Pecham and Clarke, and Sheriff Pugh, attended with the peace officers, in order to stop the riot, but to no purpose; for the people would not disperse till they had demolished the building. The Lord Mayor and his officers, on the dispersion of the mob, retired to the Mansion-house, leaving the Guards to prevent future outrages. These matters, however, were but trifling, when compared with the melancholy scenes that followed.

Monday, fourth Night's Riot. This evening the populace assembled again in Rope-Maker's Alley, Moorfields, where they attacked the school-house, and three dwelling-houses, belonging to the Roman Catholics, which they soon demolished, destroying every thing moveable, and burning the very floors and timbers. The dexterity the mob showed on this occasion, and the expedition they used in displacing stones and timber, very sufficiently indicated, that the persons employ-

ed in this business were no strangers to the same kind of work in a more regular line. A woman, who very imprudently testified her detestation of the Protestants, and who might, had it not been for that, have escaped uninjured, was very severely treated, and her house and furniture burnt. Immediately on notice of the above riot, the Lord Mayor and his officers attended; and, though they were supported by a party of horse and foot, the rioters were suffered to effect their purpose. It is not our province to cast reflexions on the city magistrates who attended on this occasion; but we cannot help thinking, that if a proper and resolute spirit had been shown here, the dreadful evils that followed might probably have been prevented. The loss of a life or two here might have put a stop to an evil, which afterwards proved the destruction of many, and ended in the ruin of both publick and private edifices.

From hence they adjourned to Charles-Square, Hoxton, and approached Mr. Bridgewater's Academy. They charged him with being a Papist; he answered, he was a Protestant, and not a Papist. "But you teach the children committed to your care the popish tenets?" He answered, "I teach the children the Old and New Testament, agreeably to the principles of the Church of England, as by law established." They then asked Mr. Bridgewater, if he was willing, that six or seven of them should go through his house in a peaceable manner? He answered, yes. Seven men did go into every room in the house; they committed no outrage; and, being satisfied he was not a Papist, departed in a peaceable manner, without being guilty of the least outrage.

A second party withdrew to the Hermitage, where they committed many outrages, and a third party did the same in the Borough. At the close of the evening, a large party of them assembled before the house of Mr. Rainforth, a tallow-chandler, near Clare-Market, who had fallen under their displeasure, for giving evidence against some of the rioters, on their examination before Sir John Fielding. After demolishing the windows, they entered the house, the inside of which they destroyed, and then brought out the fat and candles, with whatever else was combustible, into the street, where they set them on fire, floating the air and kennels with particles of the melted tallow. On the first account of their being assembled, some soldiers, both horse and foot, attended; but neither in sufficient number, nor were they seemingly much disposed to impede the proceedings of the mob. Thirty boxes of candles, besides fat and tallow, were destroyed on this occasion.

About half past ten, another party collected before the house of Mr. Maberley, coach-painter in Little-Queen-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, which they demolished both be-

fore and behind, in like manner destroying a fine new front erected to his shop.

Between eleven and twelve, they assembled before the house of Sir George Savile, in Leicester-Fields, where they destroyed the windows and iron rails in front, brought out the fine furniture into the square, and set them on fire; but on the appearance of a party of horse and foot, they dispersed. Sir George was happily considered by them as the author of the bill; and Mr. Maberley, as well as Mr. Rainsforth, had been very active in seizing the persons apprehended at the Popish Chapel in Duke-Street.

To prevent any further mischief, especially as hand-bills had been circulated the day before for another meeting of the Protestants this day in St. George's Fields, detachments of light-horse were early marched from different parts of Surrey, towards the avenues leading into St. George's Fields, to disperse any they might there find collected. Other parties of horse and foot were marched from the Savoy, Whitehall, &c. to different parts of the town, for the same purpose. The avenues about the Palace, Westminster-Hall, and both Houses of Parliament, were in particular strongly guarded with troops, to prevent any repetition of the insults offered on the first day of the riot to the members.

The Association, on their part, with a view also of contributing to the prevention of the peace, dispersed a hand-bill, and published an advertisement, in which appeared the following: "Resolved unanimously, that all true Protestants be requested to show their attachment to their best interest by a legal and peaceable deportment, as all unconstitutional proceedings, in so good a cause, can only tend to prevent the members of the legislature from paying due attention to the united prayers of the Protestant petition."

Tuesday, fifth Night's Riot. The feeble and inadequate measures taken, if any may be said to have been taken by the City magistrates to quell the rioters, and the appearance of the soldiers, who acted only as tame spectators, the magistrates being struck with such a panic as not daring to order the military to make use of their arms, so encouraged the rabble, that they concluded they should be permitted to proceed to the most horrid outrages with impunity. Inspired with this destructive idea, about seven o'clock this evening, the Old Bailey, and all the avenues to Newgate, were crowded by the mob, who called upon Mr. Akerman, to release the five prisoners, who were taken in the Sardinian ambassador's chapel, and confined in that prison, in order to take their trials for the offences alleged against them. On his refusal, they immediately forced their way into his house, and, in a few minutes, numbers of the rabble were seen at different windows, throwing out beds, tables, carpets, wearing apparel, furniture, and every article

they could lay their hands on, into the street, where it was immediately set on fire, and from this pile innumerable firebrands were thrown into the house, which, by the activity of those within, was soon on fire in three places. In less than half an hour, columns of flame were seen issuing from the chimnies, and from every widow of the house, the fire burning with inconceivable fury, so as to endanger the houses on the opposite side of the way, though the street is there of considerable width. Firemen and engines came from different quarters, and were suffered to play upon the opposite houses, but not one of them dared to interfere with the prison itself. As night came on, the conflagration became truly awful: the majestic appearance of the building, the brightness and intenseness of the flames, and the roar of a mob consisting at least of twenty thousand, all concurred to afford a more tremendous scene than was perhaps ever before exhibited in this country. An old man, who, by his conversation, seemed to have a taste for scenes of this sort, declared, that he had not missed a capital fire for these fifty years, but had never before seen so fine a sight as this. From Mr. Akerman's house, the flames soon spread to the chapel; and about nine o'clock, the mob having procured ladders, sledge-hammers, and other implements, a number of persons were seen climbing the walls of the prison, while others forced their way into it through the little gate at the end of Newgate-Street. All the different apartments and cells were broke open, and the prisoners of every denomination set at liberty. Four of the convicts were to have been executed on the Thursday following. The fetters of all the felons were knocked off at a smith's shop in the neighbourhood; some of them were put into hackney-coaches, others were suffered to walk away, and the mob, after escorting them to a little distance, took their leave, and would not suffer any person to follow them. One of the prisoners, a young woman, fainted the moment she got into the street; and some of the fellows, who had been the most active in destroying the prison, were now busied in relieving this female in distress. Some of them kept off the crowd with their bludgeons, while others took her in their arms, and conveyed her into Smith-field, where they put her into a coach. One of the party was appointed to accompany her, and the rest stopped a few minutes to see that nobody followed the carriage. About eleven o'clock, an ill-looking fellow came out of the prison, with a large bunch of keys in his hand, and swore that he had been into every cell, and that not a single prisoner was left. About twelve, a sailor, who was buzzard close to the flames on the top of Newgate, called out with an oath to the mob below "Four fire ships in sight!" by which we suppose he meant the four houses he had burnt.

burning in different parts of the town. Long before this, the prison was in flames from one end to the other, and at last we had the melancholy prospect of seeing this fine building reduced to a pile of ruins. It cost 140,000*l.* building, was fourteen years completing, and the damage done to it is computed at 70,000*l.* The outer walls are indeed standing, but much damaged by the heat of the flames. The Session-House escaped the flames, but the windows of it were entirely demolished.

The mob now separating into different parties, went different ways, to commit further depredations in various parts of the town. They attempted to enter Lord North's house in Downing-Street, but were prevented by a strong party of horse. They went likewise to Mr. Mahon's, in Ruffel-Street, Covent-Garden; but being assured by the neighbourhood, that Mr. Mahon had by no means merited their resentment, they then proceeded to Sir John Fielding's, where they wreaked their vengeance, by destroying the inside of the house, and tumbling the furniture into the street, where it was burnt in three separate fires. Lord Petre's house, near Grosvenor-Square, was another intended object of their vengeance; but the arrival of a party of the Guards a few minutes before the mob, prevented any attempt there. The Ship alehouse, in Duke-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, was entirely demolished; as was also the house of Mr. Woodhouse, a popish schoolmaster, in Little Ruffel-Street, Bloomsbury.

The mob, not contented with these devastations, repaired to the house of Lord Mansfield, in Bloomsbury-Square. A detachment of Guards being sent for, the civil magistrate gave directions to fire on the rioters, by which some were killed, and others wounded, but not till they had destroyed by fire, his lordship's furniture, mortgages, books, and most valuable manuscripts; after which they got at the liquors, and intoxicated themselves with them to the highest degree. They then set fire to the house, and entirely destroyed it. By the firing of the military, several bullets passed through the parlour window of one Mrs. Dubois, where some company were sitting, but happily hurt none of them. A poor servant maid, however, who happened unluckily to be going to the door, was killed by a ball, which passed through it into the passage. A large body of the mob then set off to destroy his lordship's fine seat at Cane-Wood; but happily, on their arrival there, they found a large body of the military had got possession of it, about half an hour before them, on which they retired, without making any attempt. The destruction of Lord Mansfield's papers may be considered as a publick loss: a great number of manuscript volumes of notes, and other valuable professional papers, collected with un-

remitted assiduity, and written with his own hand, being burnt. One of them was a large quarto, on the distinct Privileges of both Houses of Parliament, which, after the utmost persuasion of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and some other friends, his lordship had consented to give to the world immediately, and for this purpose had just transcribed it himself into the above volume.

Another part of the mob entered a pawnbroker's in Golden-Lane; the house they gutted, destroyed the furniture, and brought all the goods into the street, where they burnt them. The house of Mr. Lyon, in Bunhill-Row, shared the same fate. In Clerkenwell, the two prisons were set open, and all the prisoners released. In Great Queen-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, the house of Justice Coxe was destroyed; these, and many other outrages committed in various parts of the town, closed the horrible scene of this night's riot.

Wednesday, sixth Night's Riot. The violence of the populace, instead of diminishing, or being glutted with the destruction, horror, and consternation, they had already spread, seemed to be considerably increased this day, which is not so much to be wondered at, when we consider, that all the prisoners in Newgate, Clerkenwell Bridewell, and New-Prison, were let loose on the terrified inhabitants of the thunder-struck metropolis. Some even had the audacity to go into publick-houses, and call for what provisions and drink they thought proper, without paying for any; nor dared the affrighted publicans ask for payment; on the contrary, they thought themselves happy that they had not their houses pulled down. Others, still more daring, even knocked at the doors of private houses at noon-day, and extorted contributions from the inhabitants.

Numbers of the mob paraded early in the morning with blue cockades in their hats, all the hackney-coachmen were obliged to wear the same token, and "No Popery" was written upon several parts of almost every house in the City; in some streets they were even obliged to hang blue flags and ribbons out of their windows.

About one in the morning, they went to the Fleet prison, the gates of which they insisted should be thrown open, which being complied with, they were proceeding to set fire to it; but the prisoners requesting them to suspend their intentions, till they could remove their goods, the request was agreed to, and the prison was cleared of the debtors. Their business was conducted in the same manner at the King's Bench in St. George's Fields, and also at Bridewell in New Bridge-Street, Black-Friars. Every cart in the City was now employed in removing goods, either from the prisons or the private houses of individuals, who apprehended themselves in danger.

Early

Early in the evening the mob returned, when the King's Bench prison, the New Bridewell, and the Fleet prison, were all seen in flames at once, and burnt most furiously, till the whole was totally consumed. Blackfriars Bridewell was however saved by the judicious arguments of its inhabitants; but the prisoners were all let out, as they were at the Marshalsea and the Borough Clink.

They then went to the house of Mr. Langdale the distiller (a Roman Catholic) near Holborn-Bridge, to which they set fire, though he had distributed great quantities of liquor among the mob the preceding evening, and that day, and had offered a large sum of money if they would spare his house and effects. The flames of this house, with those of the Fleet and Borough prisons, which were all blazing at the same time; of another house, higher up in Holborn, belonging to the same gentleman, and lastly of the Turnpike and Toll-houses on Blackfriars Bridge, with the conflagration of the inhabitants in those parts where the fire raged, the removal of their goods, the confusion of the streets, and the numbers of women and children, in the greatest distress, pouring out from every court and alley, furnished a scene of the most dreadful horror and despair. The general conflagration was not a little heightened by the firing of the military, by which several of the people fell, and numbers more lay on the ground, in a state little better than death, from the immoderate use of liquors. At the Royal Exchange, and about the Mansion-house, the conflict between the soldiers and the mob was very severe, and particularly at the Bank, on which the rioters had the audacity to make an attempt, though it was very strongly guarded by a large body of the military. The gentlemen of the London armed Association, both horse and foot, were under arms on this occasion. They made a very respectable and military appearance, and were very instrumental in keeping off the mob from the Bank, some of the rioters being killed by them.

In consequence of these terrible proceedings, the Privy Council issued an order for putting the Cities of London and Westminster under *martial law*; and Lord Amherst, as Commander in Chief, received orders to make such a disposition of the military, as seemed most conducive to put an end to this alarming insurrection. Fifteen thousand men were immediately put under arms, and sent into every part of the City, each man being ordered thirty-six rounds of powder and ball.

Friday, June 9. By these prudent precautions, which undoubtedly saved this great City from a general and universal conflagration, every thing remained perfectly quiet all this day, and from this time public tranquillity has been restored. Great numbers of the rioters have since been taken up,

and secured in the few remaining prisons, among which are several notorious characters, and some of the principal authors of these calamities, who are all to be tried at the next session to be holden at the Old Bailey.

The same morning, a council was held at Lord Stormont's Office in Cleveland Row: it broke up at one o'clock, when the lords in Administration went to St. James's, where his majesty had a levee. Soon after two, his majesty retired to the closet, where a Cabinet Council was convened, to take into serious consideration the most effectual means of securing the promoters of the late alarming commotions. In consequence of the above council, a warrant was issued by his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, directed to Mann and Staley, two of his majesty's messengers in ordinary, for the apprehending, and taking into safe custody, *The Right Honourable Lord George Gordon*. The messengers, on receiving their warrants, instantly repaired to his house in Welbeck-Street, and getting admittance, were introduced to his lordship, whom they made instantly acquainted with the nature of their visit. Lord George only replied, "If you are sure it is me you want, I am ready to attend you." Upon which, a hackney-coach being previously got ready, and a party of the light horse having received orders to attend in an adjacent street, his lordship was conducted safely, about six o'clock, to the Horse-Guards. A long examination took place in the War-Office, before the Lord President, Lord North, Lord Amherst, the Secretaries of State, and several other lords of the Privy Council.

The circumstance that first induced the members of administration to turn their thoughts on taking the noble patron of the Protestant Association into custody, was this. Lord George had written a letter, which he sent for insertion to the conductor of a morning publication, addressed to his religious associates, wherein he recommended them to nourish the noble spirit that had so laudably taken possession of them; and told them that he did not, in the smallest degree, doubt, that an unlimited compliance with all their requisitions would be the natural consequence of their perseverance. He at the same time annexed an exhortation for the preservation of peace and good order. The printer deemed it the best step he could take, to send the copy of this letter to government, which he accordingly did, in a note addressed to Lord Hillsborough. His lordship, immediately on the receipt of the letter, caused a council to be convened, before whom he produced it. Their unanimous opinion of it was, that it was of a very inflammatory tendency, and that the author was undoubtedly amenable to the laws. As a further sanction, however, for the measures they intended to adopt towards him, an order was immediately issued

issued to the Post-Office, enjoining all letters franked *G. Gordon*, to what ever quarter they might be addressed, to be from that time detained, and transmitted to the office of one of the Secretaries of State. In consequence of this mandate, several letters, written by this young nobleman, were stopped, and afterwards laid before the cabinet. Most of these were directed to Scotland.

His lordship, on his examination, disclaimed all intentions of violating the publick peace, and expressed the warmest attachment for the love of his country; but at the same time vindicated his adherence to the cause he was concerned in with astonishing ability and resolution. To the question, however, which was frequently and forcibly put by different members of the cabinet, how he could so far degrade his dignity, as an immediate descendant of one of the first families of his country and also a member of the legislature of England, as to unite with a set of the lowest men in the kingdom, and to be instrumental in producing the most shocking disorders, and irreparable injuries which had taken place, he only replied. That he had not foreseen these effects in all the degrees to which they had extended, did not mean them, and was sorry for them.

After he had undergone a long examination, at half an hour after nine he was committed a close prisoner to the Tower. The guards that attended him were by far the greatest in number ever remembered to have attended a state prisoner. A large party of infantry preceded in front, his lordship following in a coach, in which were two officers. Two foldiers rode behind the coach, and immediately followed General Carpenters regiment of dragoons; after which came a colonel's guard of foot guards, besides a party of militia, which marched on each side of the coach. The cavalcade passed over Westminster Bridge, through St. George's Fields, the Borough, and so on to the Tower, where his lordship alighted, seemingly in good spirits, about ten o'clock. When we consider the strong guard that attended his lordship, it was no wonder, that the populace, who attended on this occasion, conducted themselves with singular decorum.

Two of his lordship's servants were at the same time apprehended, and committed to the care of the messengers, his lordship's loose papers seized, and his escrutores, and such other depositaries as were locked, were sealed up.

The following is a circulating letter from the Protestant Association signed by Mr. Fisher, secretary of that society (who had been taken into custody and afterwards released) which received Lord North's approbation, and was distributed about London and Westminster, by order of the committee of the above society.

LOND. MAG. 1780.

" Sir London June 11, 1780.

" As citizens, as peaceable members of civil society, and as loyal subjects, we think it our bounden duty to acquaint you, and to beg that you will, to the utmost of your power, acquaint every one, that the petitions of his majesty's Protestant subjects would have been considered before now, but for the unhappy distractions occasioned by an unruly and tumultuous mob, who, under pretence of opposing popery, have been guilty of many most heinous offenses. The Protestant Association has no connection, directly or indirectly, with these lawless rioters.

" The military power which has been called in, was not to resist the Protestants of London, &c. but to quell the riots, and prevent a continuance of that havoc and devastation, which these unhappy cities have experienced for these many days past.

" We have the happiness to acquaint you, that the dreadful confusion is, by the vigilance of government, in a great measure subdued; and we most earnestly wish and pray peace may be completely restored."

FRIDAY. 9.

A court of common-council was held late on Wednesday night, when the lord-mayor acquainted them, that the cause of calling them together was the tumults that existed in the city, desiring to have their advice therein. The king's proclamation and several letters from the Secretaries of State were read. The court unanimously came to the following resolutions: that the sheriffs of London be desired to raise the posse comitatus immediately, and to pursue, with the lord-mayor and other magistrates of this city, the most effectual legal means for restoring the publick peace. That the thanks of the court be given to the military association, for the offer of their services to restore the peace of this city, and that it be recommended to the sheriffs of this city to accept their offer. That the sheriffs of London be requested to take the military force under their command, and endeavour particularly to protect the Mansion-House, Guildhall, Bank of England, or any other place that is in danger. That the thanks of this court be given to the officers of the militia of the city of London, for the voluntary offer of their services, and that they be requested to put themselves under the direction of the sheriffs of London.

TUESDAY, 13.

On Friday night last a great riot happened at Bath. Its beginning, we hear, was quite accidental, and arose from the slightest cause. About eight o'clock in the evening some boys were at play in St. James's Parade, near the Romish chapel, when one of them threw a stone and broke one of the windows. A man who lived in an adjoining house, coming out, and reprimanding the boy, a number of people gathered together, took the boy's

O o

part,

part, and threw the man over a wall into St. James's church-yard. They then proceeded to demolishing the windows and doors, and entering the chapel, threw every thing that was moveable into the street, and burnt them. While this was transacting, a party of the Bath volunteers came armed, and endeavoured to disperse the mob; one of them fired, and killed an officer. This instead of having the desired effect, served only to enrage them still more. They immediately set fire to the chapel, which in a short time was burnt down, together with six or seven new-built houses adjoining, the property of Roman Catholics. Their numbers by this time were increased to 8000 or 10,000. We do not hear that they committed any further mischief.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Yesterday judgement was moved for in the Court of King's Bench against the persons concerned in obstructing the workmen employed by the city of London in making a horse towing-path at Richmond. Some objections were made in point of law to the indictment, and over-ruled by the unanimous opinion of the court, which set the right of the corporation to improve the navigation of the river in the clearest light; for the court said, that the city was authorised by act of parliament to complete the navigation by all ways and means in their discretion; but as the city of London meant merely to establish their right, and not to inflict on exemplary punishment, a nominal fine only was inflicted of 6s. 8d.

THURSDAY, 15.

At a court of aldermen held on Tuesday at Guildhall, the Lord-Mayor laid before the court a letter he had received from the president of the privy council, acknowledging the zeal and attention the court had shown in their resolutions of Saturday last, to suppress and prevent tumultuous assemblies in the city.

On Tuesday the Lord-Mayor received the following orders:

Adjutant-General's Office, June 7, 1780.

"In obedience to an order of the king in council, the military to act without waiting for directions from the civil magistrates, and to use force for dispersing the illegal and tumultuous assemblies of the people.

WM. AMHERST, Adjutant-gen."

On Tuesday night, at 10 o'clock, the Lord-Mayor was waited on by the commanding officer of the troops in this city, with a letter from a general officer, setting forth, that the military and militia, under the direction of the court of lieutenantancy, might guard the city; whereupon the Lord-Mayor summoned a court of aldermen, also the recorder and city counsel, and yesterday they met at Guildhall, where some debates ensued, when the recorder and counsel gave their opinions that every housekeeper was a militia-man, and had a right to bear arms, and the court being of the

same opinion, it was resolved to send a polite answer to the general officer's letter, signifying the same.

FRIDAY, 16.

On Tuesday night, at ten o'clock, the Lord-Mayor was waited on by the commanding officer of the troops in this city, with the following letter:

Copy of a letter from Lord Amherst to Colonel Twisleton, a copy of which was on the same day officially sent to the several aldermen of the city of London.

Whitehall, June 13, 1780.

"SIR,

"I received the favour of your letter of this date, on the subject of the inhabitants of this city being permitted to carry arms, and I cannot say more on the general subject than I mentioned in my letter to you of yesterday's date, which was a clear disapprobation of that part of the Lord-Mayor's plan which regards the arms.

"If, therefore, any arms are found in the hands of persons, except they are of the city militia, or are persons authorised by the king to be armed, you will please to order the arms to be delivered up to you to be safely kept until further orders. I am, Sir, &c.

AMHERST."

Lieutenant-Colonel Twisleton.

In clearing away the rubbish from the houses burnt down at Holborn-Bridge, dead bodies are daily found, supposed to be persons who were so stupidly drunk, that they had not power to get away when the buildings were on fire.

MONDAY, 19.

A letter from Hull, dated Monday, June 12, says, "That on Sunday night last a riot happened at that place; it began by a parcel of boys, set on by some riotous people; they began by destroying the popish Chapel by fire, and breaking the shutters, windows, and effects of Mr. Williams, druggist, a Catholic; they continued till twelve o'clock at night, when Lord Euston, Colonel of the Suffolk militia, by order of the civil power, posted guards at every place that appeared in danger, and by proper care they are dispersed at present.

TUESDAY, 20.

The following is the answer of the lord president of the council to a letter received from the lord-mayor on Wednesday last:

Whitehall, Council-chamber, June 15.

MY LORD,

"I have been honoured with your lordship's letter of yesterday's date, and have laid the same before the lords of the privy-council, and am to inform your lordship, that we apprehend Lord Amherst's letter to your lordship of the 13th instant has not been properly understood; for when he speaks of the arms in the hands of the city militia, or other persons authorised by the king to be armed, he certainly includes the arms in

in the hands of the citizens and housekeepers, who, by virtue of an order of the court of licutenancy, are required to keep them in their houses; and Colonel Twissleton has put the proper constraint on those letters, by only taking arms from suspected persons, or those who could not give a good account of themselves. While the military, necessary for the preservation of the publick peace, remain in the city, it will, no doubt, be proper that the order of the adjutant general for their acting without waiting for the direction of the civil magistrate should continue in force. The attention paid by the inhabitants in preserving the peace of the several wards is extremely commendable; yet the greatest care should be taken that any armed housekeepers do not expose themselves to the military, who in a tumult might not be able to distinguish them from the rioters. I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

BATHURST, P.

THURSDAY, 22.

Certain advice is received from Macao, a settlement of the Portuguese in the river Canton, of the arrival of the Revolution and Discovery in great distress, and in want of provisions. Upon the death of Capt. Cook, Capt. Clerke succeeded in the command of the two ships, and Lieutenant Gore to be captain of the Discovery; but on the death of Captain Clerke, a fatal misfortune to the world in general, and his friends in particular, Lieutenant King succeeded to his place.

SATURDAY, 24.

The dispatches of the late circumnavigators, Cook and Clerke, brought by the last ships from China, were carried to the king on Thursday last, with a complete journal of the procedure of both the captains in their pursuit of discoveries, down to Captain Clerke's death, which is said to have been in consequence of a consumptive complaint.

MONDAY 26.

On Saturday at one o'clock came on at Guildhall the annual election for the city officers. The business was opened by the recorder, who told the livery that much depended on their choice at this critical time, and therefore desired them to be very particular in their men. The following were the names put up for sheriff, viz. Mess. Kirkman, Wooldridge, Sainsbury, Aldermen; Mess. Mackreth, Taylor, and Bloxam, commoners; when the aldermen Kirkman and Sainsbury were chosen by a great majority. Mr. Bloxam had a good show of hands, Mr. Wilkes was then put up for chamberlain, when much hissing ensued, and some persons cried out "off, off, no popish chamberlain."

Mr. Wilkes repeatedly attempted, but in vain, to address the livery at large: the speech which he at length made was only heard,

and that imperfectly, by the few individuals around him. The purport of it was, that as he had hithe to, since his election to the office of chamberlain, he now promised in future to devote every hour of his life to the duties of that office, and the welfare of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Pinhorn mounted the hustings, and demanded of Mr. Wilkes why he did not resign his alderman's gown?

Mr. Wilkes with some difficulty was at last permitted to say, "that as he had declared his resolution three years ago of retaining his gown for the sole purpose of protecting the rights and privileges of the city against the arbitrary wars of the lords and commons; so he was determined now, whether he was permitted to retain the chamberlainship or not (as similar occasions for his services might probably again occur) he never would lay down his gown but with his life."

He then proceeded: "If any gentleman will stand forth, and accuse me of any abuse in my power, or neglect of my duty in any of the various publick offices with which I have been honoured, I am ready and willing here to answer such accusations, even if they should detain me till tomorrow morning."

A gentleman then said he nominated Mr. James as a candidate for the chamberlainship. This occasioned a new tumult; at the close of which Mr. Wilkes's name was announced for the office of chamberlain, received with great shouts, and a very large show of hands; and no other name being put up, the sheriffs declared him duly elected chamberlain for the ensuing year.

The thanks of the hall were afterwards voted to Mr. Bull, for his upright and uniform conduct in parliament, as one of the representatives of this city, on the motion of Mr. John Reynold, attorney, and the town clerk was ordered to wait on Mr. Bull with them.

On Saturday morning all the guards were drawn off, on account of the common-hall being held that day, from Guildhall, and were placed in the Royal-Exchange.

On Thursday the city remembrance was waited on Mr. Justice Gould, at his house in Lincon's Inn Fields, with the thanks of the common council, when we hear the learned judge declined accepting the freedom, which was voted him in a gold box.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Birmingham, June 5.

On Monday last in the afternoon, about five o'clock, there was a terrible storm of hail, attended with thunder and lightning, at Loughborough, which did considerable damage. Some hail stones were measured, and found to be three inches in circumference. The hail broke a number of windows

dows in the town and destroyed all the produce of the gardens.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary
Whitehall, June 15, 1780.*

THIS morning the Earl of Lincoln, Aid de Camp to his excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, knight of the Bath, arrived at this office with the following dispatch for the Right Hon. Lord George Germain.
Charles-Town, May 15, 1780.

MY LORD.

I WILL not trouble your lordship with a repetition of the delays and difficulties which protracted serious operation until the 29th of March, on which day the landing on Charles Town neck was effected.

By this time a depot was formed; the admiral had passed the bar, and I had the essential assistance of the officers and seamen of the royal navy for my operations. I was also strengthened with the corps from Georgia under Brigadier-General Parsonson, which through a country intersected with rivers, had rendered more difficult by heavy rains, had advanced, not unopposed, in the space of 12 days, from Savannah to Ashley river.

The passage of Ashley, under the conduct of Capt. Elphinstone, and by the good service of the officers and sailors of the fleet, was accomplished with order and expedition, and without resistance on the part of the enemy.

The day succeeding it the army moved towards Charles-Town, and on the night of the 1st of April broke ground within 800 yards of the rebel works.

By the 8th our guns were mounted in battery, and I had the satisfaction to see the admiral pass into Charles-Town harbour, with the success his conduct deserved, though under a very heavy fire from Sullivan's island.

At this period we judged it advisable to send the enclosed summons to the place, which returned the answer I have the honour to transmit with it.

The batteries were opened the next day. From their effect we soon observed the fire of the enemy's advanced works to abate considerably; the attention of the engineers, and diligence of the troops but increasing as they proceeded. A second parallel was completed on the 19th of April, and secure approaches opened to it. We were now within 450 yards of the place.

My communications had hitherto required the greatest attention. They had been chosen from Perrenau's landing in Stono river across the Wapoo, and by small inlets leaving only a mile of land carriage into the part of Ashley river opposite our camp.

Works for the protection of the stores and shipping in Stono, others on the communication, and several redoubts and batteries

on Ashley, were the labours necessary to give security on so important a point.

The presence of the fleet in the harbour relieving me from apprehension on that part, and the admiral taking to himself the defence of Fort Johnson, I was able to detach 1400 men under Lieutenant Colonel Webster, of the 33d regiment, to break in upon the enemy's remaining communication with the country.

Our success but for this measure would have been incomplete, as I had reason to fear a naval force could not be got into Cooper's river, nor consequently the place be totally invested.

Your lordship will observe that Colonel Webster had, in the execution of his orders rivers to cross, and other difficult operations to effect, in presence of a very superior cavalry, which might harass him much. It was therefore of the utmost importance to strike at this corps, and, as suddenly as possible, to seize the principal passes in the country.

The surprise and defeat of the collected cavalry and militia of the rebels, and the possessing Biggin's bridge over Cooper by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton on the horse, the Legion, and Major Ferguson's detachment, gave the command of the country to Col. Webster, threw into his hands great supplies of provisions and enabled him to take a post near the head of Wandoo river, forbidding by land all further access to the town from Cooper to the inland navigation. An armed naval force which the admiral sent into Serree bay, and another stationed in Spencer's inlet, completed the investiture to the sea.

A considerable re-inforcement joining me from New-York the 28th of April, I immediately strengthened the corps beyond Cooper river, which, thus augmented, I requested Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis to take under his command.

On the 6th of May the third parallel was completed close to the edge of the rebel canal, and a sap carried to the dam, which contained its water on the right, by which means a great part was drained to the bottom.

We could now form juster opinions of the defences of the town towards the land, which extended in a chain of redoubts, lines, and batteries, from Ashley to Cooper. In front of either flank of the works, Swamps, which the Canal connects, ooze to each river; betwixt these impediments and the place are two rows of abattis, various other obstructions, and a double picketed ditch; a horn-work of masonry, which, during the siege the enemy closed as a kind of citadel, strengthened the center of the line and gate, where the same natural defences were not found as nearer the water; 80 pieces of canon and mortars were mounted in the extent of these lines.

On the 6th of May our batteries were ready in a third parallel.

New and very forcible motives now prevailed to induce the place to capitulate. Admiral Arbuthnot had landed a force of seamen and marines on Sullivan's island, under Capt. Hudson, to whom, on the threat that ships should batter the fort, the garrison delivered themselves up on terms.

Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis had been no less successful in the country. The cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton had again the good fortune which conduct and gallantry deserve, and overtook at the Santee a body of horse the enemy had with infinite difficulty collected together. They were most spiritedly charged and defeated. Most of the riders fled to the morasses, or threw themselves into the river, from whence few can have extricated themselves. Fifty or 60 men were killed or taken, and every horse of the corps, with the arms and appointments, fell into our hands.

Although, in a second correspondence which the enemy solicited, they had shown in their proposals for a surrender far too extensive pretensions, the admiral and myself could not refrain from attempting once more to avert the cruel extremity of a storm. In this renewal of treaty however we did not find their indiscretion much abated.

The batteries of the third parallel were therefore opened, and a manifest superiority of fire soon obtained; the corps of Yagers acting as marksmen were on this occasion extremely useful.

Under this fire we gained the counter-scarp of the outwork which flanked the canal, the canal itself was passed, and works carried on towards the ditch of the place.

The 11th General Lincoln sent to us his acquiescence to the terms he had two days before objected to. Whatever severe justice might dictate on such an occasion, we resolved not to press to unconditional submission a reduced army, whom we hoped clemency might yet reconcile to us. The articles of capitulation were therefore signed, such as I have the honour to enclose them.

On the 12th Major General Leslie took possession of the town.

There were taken, seven general officers, a commodore, 10 continental regiments, and three battalions of artillery, together with town and country militia, French and seamen, making about 6000 men in arms. The titular deputy governor, council, and civil officers, are also prisoners.

Four frigates and several armed vessels, with a great number of boats, have likewise fallen into our possession, and about 400 pieces of cannon.

I have yet, my lord, to add to this letter the expressions of gratitude I owe to the army, whose courage and toil have given me success,

I have most warmly to thank Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, Major Generals Leslie, Huynes, and Kossuth, and Brigadier General Paterfon, for their animated assistance.

I have the honour to send your lordship returns of our loss. I have the honour to be, &c. H. CLINTON.

Return of the killed and wounded of the troops under the command of his excellency general Sir Henry Clinton, from their debarkation in South Carolina the 11th of February, to the surrender of Charles-Town the 12th of May. 1780.

Total British, German, and Provincial. 2 ensigns, 1 Serjeant, 73 Rank and file killed; 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 2 serjeants 179 rank and file wounded.

Officers killed. 71st reg. ensign M'Gregor, ensign Cameron.

Officers wounded. 22d Reg grenadier company. Lieutenant White. 33d ditto, Lieutenant Bevor. 42d ditto, Lieutenant Grant. 64th ditto, light infantry. Lieutenant Freeman. 71st ditto, Capt. M'Leod, Lieutenant Wilson. Graft's grenadiers, Lieutenant Fretsch, Lieutenant Oethans.

H. CLINTON.

Admiral's office, June 15, 1780. His majesty's ship the *Perkus*, commanded by the Hon. Keith Elphinstone, arrived late last night at Spithead from Charles-Town in South Carolina, from whence he sailed the 17th of last month, having on board Sir Andrew Hammond, who came to this office this forenoon, with a letter from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot to Mr Stephens, of which the following is a copy.

S I R, *Rebuck, off Charles-Town. May. 14, 1780.*

I Have the satisfaction, to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that Charles-Town, with all its dependencies, the shipping in the harbour, and the army under Gen. Lincoln, has surrendered to his Majesty's arms.

My last letter, by a Dutch ship bound to Amsterdam, which sailed the 16th of February, will have informed you of my departure from New York, and my arrival off Savannah, with a Squadron of his majesty's ships, escorting a considerable body of troops under the command of Sir Henry Clinton.

Most of the missing ships having arrived, no time was lost in prosecuting the intended expedition. I shifted my flag from the Europe to this ship, and the transports having repaired their damages sustained on the passage, I proceeded with the fleet on the 10th of February to North Edisto, the place of debarkation previously agreed upon. Our passage thither was favourable and speedy, and although it required time to have the bar explored, and the channel

marked,

marked, the transports all entered the harbour the next day, and the army took possession of John's island without opposition.

The general having made a requisition for heavy cannon, and a detachment of seamen from the fleet, the latter were put under the command of Capt. Elphinstone and Capt. Evans, and the guns forwarded to the army as soon as they could be collected from the line of battle ships, which the bad weather had forced from their anchors.

Preparations were next made for passing the Squadron over Charles-Town bar, where at high water spring tide there are only 19 feet water. The guns, provision, and water, were taken out of the *Renown*, *Roebuck*, and *Romulus*, to lighten them, and we lay in that situation on the open coast the winter season of the year, exposed to the insults of the enemy, for 16 days before an opportunity offered of going into the harbour, which was effected without any accident on the 20th of March, notwithstanding the enemy's galleys continually attempted to prevent our boats from founding the channel.

I inclose a list of the naval force, which, at this time made an appearance of disputing the passage up the river, at the narrow pass between Sullivan's island and the middle ground, having moored their ships and galleys in a position to make a raking fire as we approached Fort Moultrie; but on the Squadron arriving near the bar, and anchoring on the inside, they abandoned that idea, retired to the town, and changed their plan of defence. The *Bricole*, *Noire Dame*, *Queen of France*, *Trite*, and *General Moultrie* frigates, with several merchant ships, fitted with chevaux de frise on their decks, were sunk in the channel between the town and Shute's Folly; a boom was extended across, composed of cables, chains, and spars, secured by the ships masts, and defended from the town by strong batteries of pimento logs, on which were mounted upwards of 40 pieces of heavy cannon.

Every thing being in readiness for crossing the army over Ashley river, the boats of the fleet, with the flat boats, under the command of Capt. Elphinstone and Capt. Evans, of the *Raisonné*, the whole army, with the artillery and stores necessary for the siege, were landed under cover of the galleys on the town-side with astonishing expedition.

As soon as the army began to erect their batteries against the town, I took the first favourable opportunity to pass Sullivan's island, upon which there was a strong fort and batteries, the chief defence of the harbour; accordingly I weighed at one o'clock on the 9th ult. with the *Roebuck*, *Richmond*, *Romulus*, *Blonde*, *Virginia*, *Raleigh*,

and *Sandwich* armed ship, the *Renown* bringing up the rear; and, passing through a severe fire, anchored in about two hours under James island, with the loss of 27 seamen killed and wounded. The *Richmond's* foretop mast was shot away, and the ships in general sustained damage in their masts and rigging; however, not materially in their hulls: but the *Acetust* transport, having on board a few naval stores, grounded with a gunshot of Sullivan's island, and received so much damage that she was obliged to be abandoned and burnt.

Having stationed the ships and armed vessels off the different inlets upon the coast, and the town being now nearly invested. Attempts were made to pass a naval force into Cooper river by Hog's island (the main channel being rendered impracticable,) and small vessels to carry heavy guns were fitted for that service; but it being found the enemy had also sunk vessels in that channel, and its entrance was defended by the works on Sullivan's island and Mount Pleasant, it was resolved to dispossess them of the latter by the seamen of the fleet; and, in the mean time, to arm the small vessels that had been taken by Lord Cornwallis in the *Wando* river.

For this purpose a brigade of 500 seamen and marines was formed from the Squadron, under the command of the Captains *Hudson*, *Orde*, and *Gambier*, landed, at day-break on the 29th at Mount Pleasant; where, receiving information that the rebels were abandoning their redoubt at Lempre's point (an advantageous post on Cooper river) they marched with a view of cutting off the rear, but, on a near approach, found the garrison had escaped in vessels to Charles-Town; but their sudden appearance prevented the rebels from carrying off their cannon and stores, or from destroying their works. About the same time a major, a captain, and some other commissioned and non-commissioned officers, with 80 privates, were made prisoners by the guard boats of the fleet in retiring to the town.

Captain *Hudson* being relieved in his post by Colonel *Ferguson*, returned to the fort at Mount-Pleasant, which, being in the neighbourhood of Fort Sullivan, brought us in deserters daily, from whom I learnt very favourable accounts of its garrison and I therefore formed a plan to attack it, which could not interfere with the important operations the army were carrying on, and which now became every day more and more critical.

The attention of the rebels I found had been chiefly directed to the south and east sides of the fort, which were mostly open to attack; but the West face and north-west bastion, I discovered, had been neglected.

lected. I therefore determined to carry the fort by storm, under cover of the fire from the ships of the squadron. The Captains Hudson and Gambier, and Capt. Knowles, agent for transports, with 200 seamen and marines, embarked, in the boats of the squadron, in the night of the 4th instant, and passing by the fort unserved landed before day light, and took possession of a redoubt on the east end of the island; whilst other boats were preparing to carry over the same number of seamen and marines from Mount-Pleasant, under the command of Captain Ord. On the whole being ready, and the ships only waiting for a tide to begin the attack, the fort was summoned by Captain Hudson, when, after a little consideration, the garrison surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

The reduction of the city followed four days after; for the preparations to storm it in every part being in great forwardness, and the ships ready to move to the assault, the town was summoned on the 9th, by his excellency Sir Henry Clinton, to surrender; terms were in consequence proposed, and the enclosed capitulation signed by the general and myself the 20th inst.

I have commissioned the rebel and French frigates in the king's service, and have given the command of them to officers of long service and acknowledged merit.

The conduct of Sir Andrew Hammond of the Roebuck, who bears this dispatch to you, deserves particular mention: whether in the great line of service, or in the detail of duty, he has been ever ready, forward, and animated. The Captains Hudson, Orde, Gambier, Elphinstone, and Evans, have distinguished themselves particularly on shore; and the officers and seamen, who have served with them on this occasion, have observed the most perfect discipline.

Our whole loss in the ships and galleys, and in the batteries on shore, is 23 seamen killed, and 28 wounded: among the latter is Lieut. Bowers of the Europe, but in a fair way of recovery.

The fleet has endeavoured most heartily and effectually to co-operate with the army in every possible instance; and the most perfect harmony has subsisted between us.

I just had, that rebel privateering has recently received a severe check; the Iris and Galatea having lately, in the space of ten days, taken nine privateers (two of which were ships of 20 guns, and none less than 16) and 800 seamen. I have the honour to be Sir, your most humble servant.

M. ARBUTHNOT.

A list of the rebel ship of war taken or destroyed in the harbour of Charles-Town.

The Bricole, pierced for 60, mounting 44 guns, twenty four and eighteen pounders,

sunk, her captain, officers, and company prisoners.—The Truite, 26 twelve pounders sunk, her captain, &c. prisoners.—Queen of France, 28 nine pounders, sunk, ditto.—Gen. Moultrie, 20 six pounders, sunk, ditto.—Notre Dame (brig) 16 ditto, sunk, ditto.—Providence, 32 Guns, eighteen and twelve pounders, taken, captain, officers, and company prisoners.—Boston, of the same force, taken, ditto.—Ranger, 20 six pounders, taken, ditto.

FRENCH SHIPS.

L'Avanture, 26 nine and six pounders, commanded by the Sieur de Brulot, Lieutenant de vaisseau, taken, ditto.—Polacre, 16 six pounders, taken. Some empty Brigs, lying at the wharfs, with other small vessels, were also taken, and four armed galleys.

M. ARBUTHNOT.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ARTICLES of capitulation between their excellencies Sir Henry Clinton, general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in the several provinces and colonies on the Atlantick, Mariot Arbuthnot, Esq. Vice Admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of all his majesty's ships and vessels in North America, and Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, commanding in chief in Charles-Town.

Article I. That all acts of hostility and work shall cease between the besiegers and besieged, until the articles of capitulation shall be agreed on and executed, or collectively rejected.—Answer. All acts of hostility and work shall cease, until the articles of capitulation are finally agreed to or rejected.

II. The town and fortifications shall be surrendered to the commander in chief of the British forces, such as they now stand.—Answer. The town and fortifications, with the shipping at the wharfs, artillery, and all publick stores whatsoever, shall be surrendered in their present state, to the commander of the investing forces; proper officers shall attend from the respective departments to receive them.

III. The continental troops and sailors, with their baggage, shall be conducted to a place to be agreed on, where they will remain prisoners of war until exchanged. While prisoners they shall be supplied with good and wholesome provisions in such quantity as is served out to the troops of his Britannick majesty.—Answer. Granted.

IV. The militia now in garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective homes, and be secured in their persons and property.—Answer. The militia now in garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective homes as prisoners on parole; which parole, as long as they observe, shall secure them from being molested in their property by the British troops.

V.

V. The sick and wounded shall be continued under the care of their own surgeons, and be supplied with medicines and such necessaries as are allowed to the British hospitals.—Answer. Granted.

VI. The officers of the army and navy shall keep their horses, swords, pistols, and baggage, which shall not be searched, and retain their servants.—Answer. Granted, except with respect to the horses, which will not be allowed to go out of town, but may be disposed by a person left from each corps for that purpose.

VII. The garrison shall, at an hour appointed, march out with shouldered arms, drums beating, and colours flying, to a place to be agreed on, where they will pile their arms.—Answer. The whole garrison shall, at an hour to be appointed, march out of the town to the ground between the works of the place and the canal, where they will deposit their arms. The drums are not to beat a British march, or colours to be uncased.

VIII. That the French consul, his house, papers, and other moveable property, shall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted to him for retiring to any place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the commander in chief of the British forces.—Answer. Agreed with this restriction, that he is to consider himself as a prisoner on parole.

IX. That the citizens shall be protected in their persons and properties.—Answer. All civil officers, and the citizens who have borne arms during the siege, must be prisoners on parole; and, with respect to their property in the city, shall have the same terms as are granted to the militia; and all other

persons now in the town, not described in this or other articles, are notwithstanding understood to be prisoners on parole.

X. That a twelvemonth's time be allowed all such as do not choose to continue under the British government to dispose of their effects in the state without any molestation whatever, or to remove such part thereof as they choose, as well as themselves and families, and that during that time they, or any of them, may have it at their option to reside occasionally in town or country.—Answer. The discussion of this article of course cannot possibly be entered into at present.

XI. That the same protection to their persons and properties, and the same time for the removal of their effects, be given to the subjects of France and Spain, as are required for the citizens in the preceding article.—Answered. The subjects of France and Spain shall have the same terms as are granted to the French consul.

XII. That a vessel be permitted to go to Philadelphia with the general's dispatches, which are not to be opened.—Answer. Granted; and a proper vessel with a flag will be provided for that purpose.

All public papers and records must be carefully preserved, and faithfully delivered to such persons as shall be appointed to receive them.

Done in Charles-Town, May 12, 1780.
(signed) B. LINCOLN.

Done in camp before Charles-Town,
May 12, 1780.

(signed) H. CLINTON.
M. ARBUTHNOT.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO

CORRESPONDENTS.

THE great attention and labour bestowed on the map that is to accompany the papers of our correspondent Periphus, made it impossible for the engraver to deliver it in time: the plate is finished, but it must have been worked off wet, if it had been given this month. The manuscript is printed, and consequently the whole will appear in next month's Magazine.

The poetry from our friend W. S. is come to hand.

The letter from Bern in Switzerland is under consideration.

J. Delafield's printed inclosure is inadmissible.

The song and epitaph from T. E. in our next.

Also the Rural Prospect, by J. A. if we can possibly find room.

All our other correspondents will find their favours either inserted or acknowledged in our next; but the great length of the account of the late disturbances in London has necessarily obliged us to postpone many articles.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For JULY, 1780.

The Hypochondriack, No. XXXIV.	299
— On Disputation	ibid.
Lecture VIII. on Modern History	300
— Affairs of England continued	ibid.
On the Methods used in Russia to recover Persons who are suffocated by the Fumes of Charcoal	305
A Narrative of the still unfinished Voyage, undertaken by Order of Government, in his Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Discovery, under the Command of the late Captain Cook, and now pursuing by Capt. Clerke, for the Discovery of a North East Passage from America to Europe	307
DESIRE and PLEASURE. An allegorical Dialogue	312
Essays on various Subjects, No. XIX.	314
— On the Knowledge of Mankind, and the Danger of following the Multitude	ib.
Portraits of a Bachelor and Married Man	317
Reflections on the Advantages of Politeness	318
Lord Loughborough's Charge to the Grand Jury of Surry, on opening the Commission for the Trial of the Rioters	320
PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.	
Debates in the House of Commons	323
— On Mr. Crew's Bill to disqualify Revenue Officers from voting for Members	ibid.

Debates in the House of Lords	323
— On the Contractors Bill	ibid.
Debates in the House of Commons	326
— On the County Petitions	ibid.
Debates in the House of Lords	327
— On the Duke of Richmond's Motion	ibid.
Debates in the House of Commons	329
— On Sir George Yonge's Motion	ibid.
— On the Malt-tax Bill	ibid.
— On the Impress Bill	ibid.
— On Mr. Burke's Bill	330
Debates in the House of Lords	ibid.
— On the Earl of Radnor's Motion	ibid.
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
— Of the Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esq.	330
— Of Trustler's Practical Treatise on Farming	332
— Of Alwyn; or, The Comedian	333
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	ibid.
POETICAL ESSAYS.	
The Reward of Merit, a Satire, concluded	
The Return of Summer. By an unlettered, Rural Swain.	337
MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	338
Promotions	304
Marriages and Deaths	ibid.
American Affairs	ibid.

With the following Embellishment, viz.

A NEW, ACCURATE, and EXTENSIVE CHART of the DISCOVERIES made by the late CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, and other European Navigators;

Neatly engraved by KITCHIN.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.

Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound; and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in J U L Y, 1780.

Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3 per C. Lon. A. 1758	Short An. 1778.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Navy B. Stock N-w An.	Diff.	Lottery Tick.	scrip.	Omni. Excheg Prem. Bills.	Wind. at Deal London	Weather.
29 11 3 1/2	60 1/2	63 1/2	17 1/2	13 1/2		26	26		11 1/2	13 5 6 75	1		N E	Fair
30 11 3 1/2		63 1/2	17 1/2	13 1/2					11 1/2	13 5 6 76 1/2	1		S W	
1 Sunday												9	S W	
3 6 1/2	9 1/2	63 1/2				27	27		11 1/2	13 6 0 76 1/2	1		S W	
4 6 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2				27	27		11 1/2	13 5 0 76	1		S W	
5 6 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2				25	25		11 1/2	13 3 0 75 1/2	1		S W	
6 6 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2							11 1/2	13 3 0 76 1/2	1		S W	
7 6 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2	16 1/2			24	24		11 1/2	13 4 0 76 1/2	1		N W	
8 6 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2		24	24		11 1/2	13 4 0 79	1		S E	
1 Sunday													S E	
10 6 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2		12 1/2		23	23		11 1/2	13 4 0 76 1/2	1		N E	
11 6 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2		12 1/2		22	22		11 1/2	13 4 0 76 1/2	1		N	
12 6 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	148 1/2	22	22		11 1/2	13 3 0 76 1/2	1		N W	Rain
13 11 6 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	148 1/2	21	21		11 1/2	13 3 0 76 1/2	1		N W	Fair
14 11 6 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2		19	19	59 1/2	11 1/2	13 4 0 76 1/2	1		N W	
15 6 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2		18	18		11 1/2	13 4 0 76 1/2	1		S W	Rain
16 Sunday													S E	Fair
17 6 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2					11 1/2	13 4 0 76 1/2	1		S E	
18 11 6 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2		16	16		11 1/2	13 3 0 77 1/2	1		S W	Rain
19 11 6 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2		16	16		11 1/2	13 3 0 76 1/2	1		S W	
20 11 6 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2		19	19		11 1/2	13 2 6 76 1/2	1		S W	
21 6 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2		20	20		11 1/2	13 3 0 76 1/2	1		S W	
22 6 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2		24	24		11 1/2	13 3 0 76 1/2	1		S W	
23 Sunday													N W	Fair
24 6 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2		24	24		11 1/2	13 3 0 76 1/2	1		N E	
25 6 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2		22	22		11 1/2	13 3 0 76 1/2	1		N E	
26 6 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2		22	22		11 1/2	13 3 0 76 1/2	1		S W	
27 11 6 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2		22	22		11 1/2	13 4 6 76 1/2	1		N	Rain
28 6 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2		20	20	59 1/2	11 1/2	13 4 6 76 1/2	1		S W	Fair

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER BUSHEL.																			
Wheat.					Rye.					Barley.					Oats.				
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
3	6	2	1	2	4	1	9	2	1	3	7	2	2	1	3	2	6	0	0
North Wales					South Wales					Scotland					England				
4	3	3	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	7	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
London					York					Bristol					Birmingham				
4	3	3	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

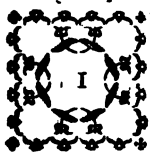
THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
FOR JULY, 1780.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXIV.

Disputantem contra se magis docere quam vincere.

ST. JEROME.

“In disputing with any one, he wished rather to instruct than to overcome.”



THIS is the fashion with some people to talk with disrespect of the ancient Fathers of the church. But this must be owing either to ignorance or want of candour; or, to express myself in milder terms, to their not being acquainted with the writings of these holy sages, or having a prejudice against them because they are holy.

When a man has duly considered any proposition, and feels his mind firmly settled with regard to it, he may pronounce his opinion with a decent confidence; nay, I think it is his duty to do so; for to borrow one of the sentences of our copy-books at the writing-school, “Zeal in a good cause is commendable;” and that cause is good to a man, which appears to him to be good, after a fair enquiry. Truth would not be established upon a solid basis were men indifferent in maintaining their opinions.

I therefore avow myself to be one who venerates the Fathers, in whom, though they are to be sure peculiarities, and even sometimes what seem to be weaknesses, I find an elevation of thought, and a mild propriety, which cannot fail to edify every one who is willing to be improved. *Pere Bonbours*, the French critick, has collected and published a pocket volume of their aphorisms, under the title of *Pensées Ingenieuses des Pères de L'Eglise*.

The motto of this paper is a part of the excellent character which *St. Jerome* has drawn of *Nepotien*, nephew of *Helliodorus* the Bishop. It is indeed a panegyrick presented to an uncle of high dignity after the death of a nephew in holy orders, who is represented as having attained to an uncommon degree of perfection. I am however inclined to receive it as just. Perhaps one is in some measure influenced by the striking

and solemn views which the painters have upon every occasion given us of *St. Jerome*. But the sanctity of his manners, and the weight of his writings, must ever give authority to every thing which we are sure has come from his pen.

The habit of disputing with good temper, and a wish rather to instruct than overcome, which *St. Jerome* ascribes to *Nepotien*, is perhaps as rare a quality as is to be found; and for want of this there can be no doubt that mankind do not make near so good a progress in knowledge and virtue as they otherwise might do.

Pride and vanity, open or disguised, have such a predominance in almost every human being, that a dispute is for the most part a contest for superiority, which ends in resentment. Without making allowance for different opportunities of acquiring information, and different degrees of application to particular studies, which may be accidental, and imply no advantage in one man over another, people who view a subject in different lights are apt to take an instant alarm, as if their judgement and understanding were called in question.

Instances of this are so frequent, that I am persuaded none of my readers will deny the justice of the remark; for, indeed the violence of disputation is not confined to those who have knowledge or judgement to decide upon subjects or consequences; but it is to be found amongst the most ignorant and stupid. Accordingly, the phrase for scolding is taken from those whom I had almost called brutish animals in human shape, the fishwomen; and so we talk of *Billingsgate language*.

Where subjects have been treated in the form of dialogue, as in Dialogues of the Dead, or in dialogues between imaginary persons, we find that calm-

nies of temper, which would be so admirable in disputants.

For in these performances one person dictates all that is said, and as he takes care that his own opinion shall prevail, he is only pleased with his own ingenuity, while he raises arguments against it. We cannot to be sure expect altogether such a calmness where different persons are really concerned; yet I should think there might be a great deal more, if people were sufficiently attentive.

An acquiescent disposition, which makes people from that politeness which is calculated merely for ease, be willing to allow whatever is said in company to pass without any enquiry or animadversion whatever, is not a disposition which will lead to much intellectual improvement. But the *manner* of enquiring and animadverting is what I am now considering.

A certain degree of pride and vanity, or such an opinion of one's self as produces an unwillingness to be insulted even by acknowledged superiority, is a laudable spirit; and there is therefore no reason to blame those who cannot bear to have their opinions treated with contempt. There is a lawful resistance in the mind of man against the tyranny of his fellow creatures in every way, though he may be willing to yield to authority, as is humourously said in the play, we do not like to do any thing "upon compulsion." An appearance of haughty force will make us refuse even what is agreeable. There is a good story told of a gentleman, who, without any happiness of temper had unluckily much of it in his voice and tone, and manner. One day, at dinner, with a stern look, and brandishing his

knife and fork, he called out, "Who won't eat roast beef?" Another worthy gentleman who was one of the company, and took this to be a defiance and threatening, answered with a determined self-satisfaction, "I won't."—"Well then, sir (said the other) will you please to have some mutton?"

It is thus in opinions. A man may be exceedingly well inclined to learn and very open to conviction. But he will not have a proposition crammed down his throat; and therefore, those who have it sincerely at heart, that their opinions should be received by others would do well to consider how necessary it is to study the art of conciliation, and like that eminent divine whom St. Jerome celebrates, to wish to instruct rather than to overcome.

The desire of overcoming is not only an obstruction to the propagation of truth, but contributes to disseminate error. A Goliath in argument will take the wrong side merely to display his prowess, and though he may not warp his own understanding, which is sometimes the case, he will probably confound that of weaker men. It has been said of some of the most pernicious perverters of human opinion, that their motive was to show their talents in sophistry. They might with less guilt have shown their dexterity in stealing.

How agreeable and improving would the conversation of well-informed and thinking persons be, if their constant wish were the benevolent purpose of instructing. If instead of rudely or cunningly endeavouring to extinguish one another's lights, they would fairly join them, and thus at once illuminate themselves, and diffuse knowledge to all around them.

ERRATUM.—In the Hypochondriack, No. XXXIII. p. 246, col. 1. l. 37, for *omit*, r. *admit*.

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE VIII.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 276.)

THE death of Edward the Martyr was a fatal blow, which almost overset the monks, to whom he was blindly attached. Dunstan their great patron, endeavoured to parry it, by offering the crown to Edgitha, a natural daughter of Edgar; but that prince's dreading the vengeance of the ambitious and cruel Elfrida, prudently refused the proffered dignity; upon which, the crafty prelate, with ostensible loyalty,

but secret reluctance, placed the crown on the head of Ethelred, by the style and title of King Ethelred II. This ceremony was performed at Kingston, on the 24th of April, in the year 979, the young monarch being then only in the thirteenth year of his age. It does not appear that his mother, who had perpetrated so horrid a crime, to place him on the throne, had any share in the government; on the contrary, it is said, that

that the pious sorrow of Ethelred for the fate of Edward, at first highly incensed Elfrida, but in the end awakened in her the feelings of remorse and the pangs of conscious guilt, inasmuch that she retired from the world, and ended her days in a convent she had founded at Wherwell, near Andover, in Hampshire.

Ethelred's character was early discovered to be that of a weak, indolent, luxurious prince, susceptible of flattery, and at the same time prone to resentment. The insolence of Dunstan, and the prelates of the monkish party, soon embroiled him in domestick quarrels; and the rapacious Danes, who for sixty years past had not made any attempt upon England, found this a favourable opportunity to renew their piratical hostilities. Numbers of their countrymen being settled in different parts of the kingdom, secretly encouraged an invasion, intending to subvert the British government, and to subject the kingdom to the dominion of their own sovereign. In the mean time, Ethelred came to an open rupture with Dunstan, for taking part with the Bishop of Rochester, who had offended the king; and having fined him in the sum of one hundred pounds, an immense sum in those days, it was strongly suspected that he held a traitorous correspondence with the Danes, and encouraged their depredations, in order to bring upon the king and the nation those calamities which he had openly foretold should speedily overtake them. Death put a period to the turbulent life of this seditious prelate in the year 988, and with him expired the contest for superiority between the monks and the secular clergy.

As for the Danes, owing to the inactivity of Ethelred, they plundered the coasts in separate parties, upwards of ten years with impunity. He had even the weakness to pay them a sum of money to desist from their piracies for two years. However, seeing that no treaties could bind them, and that they aimed at the conquest of the whole kingdom, he was at last roused from his lethargy; and having summoned a general council of the principal nobility, clergy, and gentry, it was resolved to fit out a fleet with all possible expedition, of sufficient strength to block up the Danes in any of the harbours where they should attempt to renew

their invasions. The naval force collected upon this occasion was much stronger than the Danish fleet; but unfortunately the command was placed in the hands of Ælfrith, Duke of Mercia, who detested the king, for having banished him in the early part of his reign, and traitorously went over to the Danes with part of the British fleet, when he might have destroyed them.

In 993, Swein, king of Denmark, and Anlaff, king of Norway, united their land and sea forces for the invasion of England, in which they succeeded, and entering the Humber, they laid waste great part of Yorkshire; the army sent to repel them, making little or no resistance, for the command was given to three noblemen who were of Danish extraction. The victorious Danes then sailed up the river Thames, and laid siege to London; but being bravely repulsed, they ravaged the counties of Kent, Essex, and Sussex, committing the most horrid cruelties. In this deplorable situation of affairs, Ethelred again submitted to the miserable expedient of purchasing a precarious truce, which was effected for the sum of 16,000*l.* and an agreement to pay an annual tribute. Anlaff and Swein returned home, and the former being converted to Christianity while he was in England, made a vow never to take up arms against Ethelred; but Swein renewed the war in 997, and met with such success, that in the year 1002, a tax was imposed on all the lands in England, by the name of *Dane-gelt*, in order to raise the sum of 24,000*l.* to be paid to the invader for another truce. The repetitions of these shameful treaties, and the violation of them, would almost fill a volume; and the consequence was, as might well be expected, that the Danes in the end subdued the kingdom, obliging Ethelred to abdicate the throne. In 1013, Swein was proclaimed king of England, no person daring to dispute his title; and the first act of sovereignty he exercised was to lay an insupportable tax upon his new subjects; but he did not live to see it enforced, for he died six weeks after he had been acknowledged king, and Canute his son was raised to the throne by the Danish party; but the English, tired out with the oppressions of a foreign government, sent deputations to Ethelred, who had fortified himself in the Isle of Wight, inviting him to return;

turn; in consequence of these measures, Canute was declared an out-law, and finding himself too weak to make head against a numerous army, which the English had raised, for the service of their recalled monarch, he quitted the kingdom; and on his arrival in Denmark, he found employment for some time in quieting the troubles in that kingdom, a party having been formed in favour of his younger brother Harold, whom they had placed upon the throne.

Ethelred was no sooner freed from the Danes, than he relaxed into his former indolence and love of pleasure, and joining now the vice of covetousness to his other defects, he alienated the affections of his subjects by loading them with taxes; and to add to their misfortunes, he placed his confidence in a favourite named Edric, who was universally detested.

Canute, who had recovered his crown, and totally subdued his brother's party, being informed by his emissaries of the disaffection of the greatest part of Ethelred's subjects, returned to England with a powerful fleet and army, and landed at Sandwich; having secured his fleet in that port, and meeting with no opposition, he sent bodies of troops into Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire.

Prince Edmund, Ethelred's eldest son, flew to the north, and by his interest levied a considerable force, and Edric commanded the king's troops in the south. When the two British armies were in sight of the Danes, and preparing for action, Edmund received intelligence that Edric meant to betray him, upon which he drew off his forces, and retired to a place of safety; while the traitor, after seducing a part of the English fleet from their allegiance, went over with them and the troops under his command to the Danes. At length Ethelred took the field, and the English flocked to his standard; but such was his credulity and weakness, that when he had joined the army under the command of his valiant son, and they were on the point of giving battle to the Danes, he was persuaded to believe that a conspiracy was formed against his life, and he retired with great precipitation to London; upon which the Mercians refused to fight without him, and Edmund thus found himself detested at a most critical juncture. He

followed his father to London, in order to persuade him once more to put himself at the head of his armies, and to strike a decisive blow, but it was too late, grief and despondency had taken possession of his soul, and hurried him to his grave; he expired on the 23d of April, 1016, in the fiftieth year of his age, and the thirty-fifth of his reign.

Edmund had given such undoubted proofs of his valour and abilities for government, that the nobility and the citizens of London unanimously proclaimed him, though Canute, with a victorious army, was then laying siege to the city; and he was soon after crowned by Livignus, Archbishop of Canterbury; but the prelates and nobility in other parts of the kingdom, upon receiving a summons from Canute, to meet him at Southampton, declared for him, and solemnly renounced all allegiance to the family of Ethelred. But Edmund bravely supported his right to the crown, and fought several battles with various success against Canute; at length both armies being exhausted, and weary of slaughter, it was resolved on both sides, that the two kings should decide their claim by single combat. Accordingly, on a day appointed, the two armies were drawn up in the Isle of Alney, on opposite banks of the river Severn, and remained inactive spectators of the combat. The gallant princes having broken their spears, engaged with their swords, and fought for some time with equal skill and valour; at length Canute, finding his antagonist was too strong for him, artfully proposed a partition of the kingdom, which the generous Edmund readily agreed to, and instantly they embraced each other in the most cordial manner, to the great surprise and inexpressible joy of the two armies. They then made mutual exchanges of their armour, in token of friendship, and the treaty was formally concluded in the presence of the nobility, and the principal officers of both nations.

Peace being thus restored, Edmund returned to London, and was preparing to enjoy the fruits of his valour and generosity, when the traitor Edric, who forebore his own downfall in this union of the two monarchs, which would give Edmund time to search into the bottom of all his unseasonable practices, and to bring him to condign punishment, resolved to prevent it, by assassinating

sinating the king. By immense rewards, he prevailed on two ruffians, who took an opportunity to perpetrate this horrid deed. Thus fell Edmund II. commonly called *Edmund Ironside*, from his great bodily strength, and in him ended the race of the Saxon kings, after a dynasty of one hundred and ninety years, from the accession of Egbert.

Canute was informed of the death of Edmund by the very traitor who had compassed it, and stifling his detestation of the villain, though it is probable he was happy to be rid of such a rival, he only wrote to him in ambiguous terms—"For so good a turn, I will exalt thee above all the nobles in England," and he kept his word, by putting him to death, and ordering his head to be stuck upon a pole, on the highest gate in the city. In a general assembly of the states of the nation convened by the Dane to meet him at London, he made a speech calculated to secure to him the entire possession of the throne; for he reminded them, that no stipulation whatever had been made by the late king in the treaty of partition, for his sons or his brothers to succeed to his share of the kingdom; and he appealed to the nobles who had signed the treaty as witnesses. Some of the assembly expressed their opinion, that Canute could only be the regent for Edmund's sons during their minority; but they were over-ruled by his creatures, and compelled to swear allegiance to him as sole king of England, at the same time abjuring the Saxon line of succession. Having carried this point, he divided the kingdom into four governments, three of which he gave to his chief ministers, and the other he administered in person. In order to ingratiate himself with his English subjects, he began his reign with some popular acts: such as declaring that he would make no distinction between the Danes and the English, but hold them equally entitled, according to their merits, to favour and promotion; and publishing an edict for establishing the old Saxon laws in the administration of justice, except in the north, which, being mostly inhabited by Danes, was to be subject to the Danish laws. His next step was to send the two princes, Edward and Edmund, to the court of Sweden, with secret requi-

sitions to the Swedish monarch, to put them to death. But instead of complying with this inhuman request, he sent them to Solomon, king of Hungary, a powerful and benevolent prince, who was not afraid to grant them an asylum, and his royal protection. As for the king of Sweden, being in a great measure dependent on Canute, he durst not harbour them. Edmund died at the court of Hungary, but Edward married the queen's sister, who was the daughter of Henry II. Emperor of Germany. By this lady Edward had a son, Edgar Atheling, who laid claim to the crown of England, after the death of Harold II. and a daughter named Margaret, who became queen of Scotland.

The other princes of the royal blood, who still gave Canute some uneasiness, were Edwy, a natural son of the late king, who was a favourite with the people; this youth he sent into exile on a false accusation of a conspiracy against his person and government. But it was not so easy to get rid of the claims of Alfred and Edward, the sons of king Ethelred by his queen Emma, sister to Richard II. Duke of Normandy.

These princes resided at the court of Normandy, and their uncle seemed to favour their pretensions to the throne of England. The policy of Canute however suggested a pleasing expedient to silence their claims; he sent a solemn embassy to Richard, to demand the mother of the young princes in marriage, and at the same time offering his own sister to the Norman prince. Richard, flattered by so powerful an alliance, and Emma, dazzled with the splendour of royalty, readily accepted the proposal, and the double nuptials were celebrated with great pomp in the month of July, 1017, to the great mortification of the two British princes.

Being now delivered from all apprehension of rivals, he committed some acts of cruelty, to secure his government from intestine commotions. Edric the traitor, having the insolence to reproach him publicly, for neglect of his great services, and alluding to the assassination of the late king Edmund, as if that atrocious act had been countenanced by Canute, he was resolved to crush the power of the English nobility by one extensive tragedy; and therefore, upon accusations of treason, with very summary and arbitrary trials, he condemned

condemned and beheaded Edric with his three sons; also, Norman, Ethelred, and Brightric, sons of the first nobles in England, the friends and adherents of Edric. He then laid a very heavy tax, amounting to 82,000*l.* on the whole kingdom, to pay off the debt due to his Danish fleet. Oppressive as it was, the English patiently submitted to it, and their compliance had such a good effect on the king's mind, that from this time he entertained a generous affection for his new subjects, and resolved to govern them with equity and moderation. Accordingly, we find the rest of his reign employed in acts of public utility, and his subjects happy under his administration. He swayed the British sceptre nineteen years, and died at Shaftesbury, in the year 1035.

He left two sons by his first wife, Elfwina, daughter of Elshem, Earl of Northampton. Swein, the eldest, he had placed upon the throne of Norway, having conquered that kingdom. Harold, the youngest, succeeded him on the throne of England. By his second wife Emma, he had a second son, named Hardicanute, and a daughter, named Gunhilda. Hardicanute was seated upon the throne of Denmark by his father, about a year before his death. Gunhilda was married to the Emperor Henry III. Canute left the succession to the crown of England open, and the kingdom was thereby divided into three parties. The principal, consisting of the Danes and the citizens of London, declared for Harold. The second, composed chiefly of West Saxons, supported the pretensions of Hardi Canute; and the third, influenced by the queen dowager, who too late felt a remorse of conscience for depriving her children by Ethelred of the succession, resolved to restore them to the throne. Thus was the nation threatened with a civil war, which, however, by the powerful interest of Earl Godwin, was prevented, and an agreement was made to divide the kingdom between Harold and Hardicanute; but the latter continuing in Denmark, Harold was crowned, and soon got possession of the whole, by means of Earl Godwin, whom he gained over to his interest. Queen Emma remained at Windsor, where she was allowed to keep a separate court, and tempted to invite over her sons by Ethelred to England on a visit to her.

Alfred, the eldest, and the most enterprising, fatally accepted the invitation, and was received on his landing with great tokens of friendship by Earl Godwin, who was secretly devoted to Harold, and had promised to cut him off. He was accordingly murdered in the dead of night, with most of his followers, and the unfortunate Emma dreading the same fate, fled to the court of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders:

The reign of Harold I was short, tyrannical, and inglorious. He imposed grievous taxes on his subjects, and was so detested by them, that he would certainly have fallen a victim to their resentment, if a natural death had not delivered them from his cruelty. This event happened in 1040, and Hardi Canute being then on a visit to his mother in Flanders, the states of England, apprehensive that he would demand the crown, and support his claim by the sword, resolved to prevent it, by inviting him to ascend the vacant throne.

The new king landed at Sandwich, and was received with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy, Earl Godwin being the first to pay him homage. His character, by his adherents, had been represented to the English in a most favourable light; but they soon found themselves grossly deceived, for he proved a worse tyrant to them than Harold, for his partiality to the Danes was carried to such a length, that his English subjects were little better than slaves to them. Fortunately, however, for the deliverance of the country from the race of Danish kings, he was persuaded by the queen mother, who had accompanied him to England on his accession, to invite his half-brother Edward to his court. That prince quitted Normandy with great reluctance, being justly apprehensive of some secret treachery; but he was kindly received by Hardicanute, and by his mother; he brought over several Norman gentlemen in his train, and in a short time they ingratiated themselves with the English by their social manners, which were a striking contrast to the ferocity of the Danes. In short, the nation was ripe for a revolution, when the sudden death of Hardicanute, in consequence of a debauch, presented a favourite opportunity to restore the crown to a prince of the Saxon line.

(To be continued in our next.)

An

An Account of the Manner in which the Russians treat Persons affected by the Fumes of burning Charcoal, and other Effluvia of the same Nature. In a Letter from Matthew Guthrie, M. D. to Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S. From the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, Part II. 1779.

DEAR SIR,

I shall endeavour to recollect, according to your desire, the particulars of that part of my former letter which related to the mode of recovering people in Russia, who are apparently deprived of life by the principle emitted from burning charcoal, or by the incrustation formed upon the insides of the Boors huts when it thaws.

People of condition in this country have double windows to their houses in winter; but the commoner sort have only single ones, which is the reason that, during a severe frost, there is an incrustation formed upon the insides of the glass windows. This seems to be composed of condensed breath, perspiration, &c. as a number of the people live and sleep in the same small room, especially in great cities. This excrementitious crust is further impregnated with the phlogiston of candles, and of the oven with which the chamber is heated.

When a thaw succeeds a hard frost of a long duration, and this plate of ice is converted into water, there is a principle set loose, which produces all the terrible effects upon the human body which the principle emitted from charcoal is so well known to do in this country, where people every day suffer from it. However, the Russians constantly lay the blame upon the oven, when they are affected by the thawing of the crust, as the effects are perfectly similar, and they cannot bring themselves to believe, that the dissolving of so small a portion of ice can be attended with any bad consequence, when they daily melt larger masses without danger; yet the oven does not at all account for the complaints brought on at this period; for, upon examination, they generally find every thing right there, and still the ugar, or hurtful vapour, remaining in the room.

As the effects of both are similar, as I have said above, and likewise the mode of recovery, I shall only give you an account of the operation of the prin-

St. Petersburg, O. S. 12, 1778.

ciple emitted by burning charcoal, and of the method of bringing those people to life who have been suffocated by it (as I think it is erroneously termed): this will supersede the necessity of giving the history of both, or rather it will be giving both at the same time.

Russian houses are heated by the means of ovens, and the manner of heating them is as follows: a number of billets of wood are placed in the peech or stove, and allowed to burn till they fall in a mass of bright red cinders; then the vent above is shut up, and likewise the door of the peech, which opens into the room, in order to concentrate the heat; this makes the tiles, of which the peech is composed, as hot as you desire, and sufficiently warms the apartment; but sometimes a servant is so negligent as to shut up the peech or oven before the wood is sufficiently burnt, for the red cinders should be turned over from time to time, to see that no bit of wood remains of a blackish colour, but that the whole mass is of an uniform glare (as if almost transparent) before the openings are shut, else the ugar or vapour is sure to succeed to mismanagement of this sort, and its effects are as follows:

If a person lays himself down to sleep in the room, exposed to the influence of this vapour, he falls into so sound a sleep, that it is difficult to awake him, but he feels (or is insensible of) nothing. There is no spasm excited in the *trachea arteria*, or lungs, to rouse him, nor does the breathing, by all accounts, seem to be particularly affected; in short, there is no one symptom of suffocation, but towards the end of the catastrophe, a sort of groaning is heard by the people in the next room, which brings them sometimes to the relief of the sufferer. If a person only sits down in the room, without intention to sleep, he is after some time seized with a drowsiness and inclination to vomit. However, this last symptom seldom affects a Russian,

LOND. MAG. 1780.

Qq

it

to their dangers by a nausea; but the natives, in common with strangers, perceive a dull pain in their heads, and if they do not remove directly, which they are often too sleepy to do, are soon deprived of their sense and power of motion, inasmuch, that if no person fortunately discovers them within an hour, after this worst stage, they are irrecoverably lost; for the Russians say, that they do not succeed in restoring to life those who have lain more than an hour in a state of insensibility.

The recovery is always attempted, and often effected, in this manner: they carry the patient immediately out of doors, and lay him upon the snow, with nothing on him but a shirt and linen drawers: His stomach and temples are then well rubbed with snow, and cold water or milk is poured down his throat. This friction is continued with fresh snow until the livid hue, which the body had when brought out, is changed to its natural colour, and life renewed; then they cure the violent headach, which remains, by binding on the forehead a cataplasm of black rye bread and vinegar.

In this manner the unfortunate man is perfectly restored, without blowing up the lungs, as is necessary in the case of drowned persons; on the contrary, they begin to play of themselves as soon as the surcharge of phlogiston makes its escape from the body. It is well worthy of observation, how diametrically opposite the modes are of restoring to life those who are deprived of it by water, and those who have lost it by the fumes of charcoal, the one consisting in the internal and external application of heat, and the other in that of cold. It may be alledged, that the stimulus of the cold produces heat, and the fact seems to be confirmed by the Russian method of restoring circulation in a frozen limb by means of friction with snow. But what is most singular in the case of people apparently deprived of life in the manner treated of, is, that the body is much warmer when brought

it is chiefly foreigners, who are awaked out of the room than at the instant life is restored, and that they awake cold and shivering. The colour of the body is also changed from a livid red to its natural complexion, which, together with some other circumstances, would almost lead me to suspect, that they are restored to life by the snow and cold water somehow or other, freeing them from the load of phlogiston with which the system seems to be replete; for although the first application of cold water to the human body produces heat, yet, if often repeated in a very cold atmosphere, it then cools instead of continuing to heat, just as the cold bath does when a person remains too long in it.

In short, I think it is altogether a curious subject, whether you take into consideration the mode of action of the principle emitted by burning charcoal, and our phlogisticated crust, or the operation of the snow and cold water. However, I shall by no means take upon me to decide, whether the dangerous symptoms related above are produced by the air in the room being so saturated with the phlogiston as to be unable to take up the proper quantity from the lungs, which occasions a surcharge in the system, according to your theory, or whether so subtle a fluid may somehow find its way into the circulation, and thereby arrest the vital powers; nor shall I determine, whether the livid hue of the body, when brought out, is changed into a paler colour by the atmosphere somehow or other, absorbing and freeing the blood from the colouring principle, as you have shown to be the case with blood out of the body: these are curious enquiries, that I shall leave to your investigation, I have only endeavoured to collect facts from a number of natives, who have met with this accident themselves, or have assisted in restoring others to life. It is so common a case here, that it is perfectly familiar to them, and they never call in medical assistance.

I am, &c.

•• The following republication of the account of the late Captain Cook's voyage, and of the chart given in our Magazine for July last, is owing to the fortunate circumstance of our having been able to improve both the account and the chart by the return of the ships, through favour of an officer, who, having performed the voyage, kindly undertook to set us right in some particulars, which could not be made perfect, while the voyage remained unfinished. And that the republication might not occupy the place of new articles, it is given in an *extra half-sheet*—by which means the purchasers of the July Magazine may have it in their power to substitute this corrected account and chart for the other.

Dec. 31, 1780.

A summary Account of the Voyage, undertaken by Order of Government, in his Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Discovery. Compiled from authentic Papers, and revised by an Officer returned from the Voyage, and illustrated by a new, accurate, and extensive Chart of the said Voyage, pointing out the Discoveries made in the Course of it.

CAPTAIN James Cook was appointed a post-captain in the navy on the 9th of August 1775, immediately after his arrival from his second voyage round the world; and in July 1776, he sailed again from Plymouth in command of the *Resolution*, a sloop of twelve guns. Captain Charles Clerke, master and commander of the *Discovery*, a sloop of eight guns, followed him, the 2d of August; and after a favourable passage, the two ships met at the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th of November, where they procured the necessary provisions and refreshments; and sailed in company on the 1st of December, to fulfil the great object of this expedition, which was avowedly the examination of the North-West coast of America, with the relative situation of that continent to the Eastern coast of Asia, and the exploring of a passage from that quarter into Europe, either by the North-East or North-West.

Upon leaving the Cape of Good Hope, Captain Cook steered for those islands to the southward of that place, discovered in January 1772 by the French, under M^{rs}. De Kerguelen and De St. Allouarn. Our navigator had, in his former voyage, attempted to make them, but was disappointed by tempestuous weather and fogs. But upon this occasion he was more successful, and found them to consist of one large island, with some smaller ones.—On the coast, the land was high, and covered with snow; these islands appeared to be uninhabited (except by sea lions, seals, and sea birds) and producing neither tree nor shrub; the northern extremity of these islands appeared to be in Lat. 49° S. and E. Long. 91°.

From thence he steered his course for San Diemen's Land, where he anchored, staying three days in the same bay that was visited by Captain Furneaux in *The Adventure*. He next proceeded to New Zealand, where

nothing material occurred. From New Zealand he sailed on February 24, 1777, with intent to go immediately to Otaheite; but getting too soon into the trade wind, the ships fell to leeward, and by this misfortune lost the season, not being able to get farther to the eastward than *Hervey Island*. In this struggle to get to the eastward, a new island was discovered, which may be numbered among the Society Islands, being in Lat. 21° 54' S. Long. 202° 42' E. Captain Cook finding it in vain to strive longer to get to Otaheite, bore away for the Friendly Islands, and on the 29th of April, the two ships anchored at *New Rotterdam*; from thence, after staying a few weeks, they sailed for *New Amsterdam*, where they continued till July 17th, then sailed for Otaheite, and in their way fell in with another new island in Lat. 23° 13' S. Long. 207° E.

August 13th, both ships anchored at Otaheite.—There is no reason to doubt, but Captain Cook met with a reception agreeable to his wishes at his favourite island, as it must be remembered; that he had it now in his power to present to them their countrymen *Omiab* in perfect health and contentment. We may suppose that our navigator enjoyed the highest satisfaction in having an opportunity of affording the islanders that proof of European faith which it is probable had been somewhat called in question, by the untimely fate of two of their countrymen, who on former occasions had ventured to accompany their European visitors: *Auteroo*, the companion of Bougainville, had fallen a sacrifice to the small-pox at the Cape of Good Hope, in his return from France to his native country; and *Tupia*, the follower of Captain Cook in his first voyage, was cut off by the malignant fever of Batavia, before he reached England. They were now, however, made happy in the sight of the travelled, accomplished *Omiab*, who was received with such mingled expres-

sions of joy and surprise, as plainly denoted their slender expectations of his return. But their satisfaction was not limited to his return. The load of presents which accompanied him had also its effect. Their astonishment is said to have surpassed all description, when they beheld a horse and a mare, and several other animals, which Captain Cook delivered to them; nor can this be wondered at, when we reflect, that the hog, the dog, and the rat, were all the native quadrupeds of these islands. Neither is it to be doubted, but their pleasure must have been increased by hearing the explanation of their nature and uses from their countryman. This, it is said, he did to their full satisfaction, and without exciting the smallest appearance of jealousy on account of his superior riches or instruction; neither of which, on his part, prevented his discovering the highest delight at the sight of his native land. Since the last voyage of Captain Cook, the Spaniards had visited Otaheite at two different times. They had sailed from *Callao*, the sea-port of *Lima*, and those who arrived first had made a considerable stay, until they were joined by a second expedition, when they altogether took their departure, a short time before the appearance of the English ships. It is affirmed, that they remained expressly to fall in with Captain Cook, but whether from hostile or liberal views as navigators, it does not appear. Our commander is supposed to have had some degree of partiality for these islands, but we cannot think it was such as would have induced him to make them his residence so long as he did, had not the season of the year pointed out its necessity.

We learn, that during his stay here, Captain Cook employed himself in the investigation of several matters of the highest importance, particularly the mode practised by the natives in navigating their *iwakabs* or vessels. This may be considered by many as a matter of utility as well as of curiosity, leading to the determination of the great speculative point of the population of islands far removed from continents. And if we can give credit to what has been made public, the result of his researches must have been highly satisfactory. We are told that he found the Otaheiteans had the most accurate idea of the motion of the heavenly bodies that could be acquired from natural observation, and such as enabled them to regulate their courses at sea as well in the night as in the day. If we add to this circumstance, the radical similarity of their language to the other islands in the South Seas, there will remain little doubt of the possibility of their having all issued from one common origin.

On September 30th, Captain Cook left Otaheite, and the same day anchored at York Island, where the ships continued till October 11th; they then sailed for *Huabina*,

another small island, where they anchored the 13th, and here Omiah chose to stay.— November 3d, they sailed for *Ulitea*, where they continued till the 3d of December, at which time they took their departure, directing their course northward.—On the 25th they discovered an island, in Lat. 2° N. Long. 204° E. where were found plenty of turtle and fish.—Some small trees and shrubs grew on this island, but there was no fresh water.—Continuing their course, January 21, 1778, the ships anchored at an island to which Captain Cook gave the name of *Sandwich*, where he continued till February 2d—then sailed for the coast of *America*, which was discovered on the 7th of March, in Lat. $44^{\circ} 30'$ N. Long.— $233^{\circ} 26'$ E.—On the 30th the ships anchored in a sound, Lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$ Long. $239^{\circ} 26'$ E. where they got on board wood and water, and repaired their ships.—April 27th, sailed along the coast to the northward.—May 11th, passed Cape S. Elias, in Lat. $59^{\circ} 54''$ N. Long. 277° E.

Though our information with respect to the discoveries of the Spaniards on this coast is very imperfect; yet, as holding immediate connection with the subject of this sketch, they may, as far as known, be here pointed out in brief.

The first of the Spanish expeditions to the northward which we can give any credit to, was in 1769, when two vessels sailed from *Lorretto*, in the Gulf of California, but they advanced no farther than to the point of the *Monte Rey*, in Lat. 36. In a subsequent one, it seems they reached as far as *Porto Trinidad*, in Lat. $41^{\circ} 7'$. But their principal expedition was undertaken by order of *Don Francis Bucarely-Ursua*, and the command given to *Don Bruno de Heeta*, in the frigate *San Carlos*, accompanied by the ship *Senhora* and packet-boat *Mexicana*. They sailed from St. Blas in New Galicia, Lat. $21^{\circ} 34'$, Long. $248^{\circ} 51'$, on the 13th of March, 1775. After surveying the islands of *Socorro* and *Tres Marias*, they, on the 10th of June following, made *Porto Trinidad*. From thence they advanced to *Cape San Augustin*, in Lat. 55° , where they observed large bays and great openings in the continent, which they were prevented from reconnoitring by the violence of the currents; but where they found the return of the flood to take place once in every six hours and twelve minutes. After this, in Lat. $55^{\circ} 7'$, Long. $222^{\circ} 40'$, they discovered an excellent port, which they named *San Bucarely*. At this place they were presented with an extensive view of the interior parts of the country, which they found to abound in large volcanoes. One might now pause to reflect on the futility of the learned Dr. Robertson, with respect to the separation of the two continents by means of some extraordinary convulsion of nature.

nature. But it will be more consistent with this relation to rest satisfied with observing, that the facts and appearances from whence such an inference could be drawn are corroborated by every new discovery made in that quarter of the globe. The opposite continent of Asia has long been remarkable for its volcanos; the intervening islands, discovered by the Russians, do, one and all contain more or less of them; and we now find that the coast of America, particularly at Porto San Bucarely and Cape St. Elias presents the like appearances. It has been said likewise, that the Spaniards found the country in this neighbourhood, and in several other places on the coast, well inhabited, and by a people not only docile and humanised, but even in some degree polished. To the southward of *Porto San Bucarely*, at the distance of six leagues, three small islands were seen, to which they gave the name of *San Carlos*. The land made by *Ischirikow* in 1741, is generally laid down in Lat. 56°. This part the Spanish voyagers made and examined. Proceeding still northward, they, on the 16th of August, discovered *Cape Engagno*; and the day following, about three leagues to the north of the Cape, *Porto Guadalupe*, situated in Lat. 57° 12", Long. 214° 38". This port they found rather indifferent, having but one opening, which is to the south, and no anchorage in less than 50 fathom water. They were however more fortunate in their next day's discovery, which was of *Porto dos Remedios*. It is about two leagues to the northward of the former, has an exceedingly good bottom, and is otherwise convenient. Having left this place immediately, they pursued their northern course, until the 20th of the same month, when they had sight of a cape land, in Lat. 58° 3", which they concluded to be that of St. Elias, seen by *Beering*, in 1741, and near to which he found a port, where he anchored for some time. This cape terminated the progress of the Spaniards, who now returned towards St. Blas, where they arrived on the 20th of October, 1775, after a voyage of seven months and seven days. In their return, they made but few discoveries. These were principally *Cape Mezari*, in Lat. 45° 50", Long. 228° 45"; and *Porto de la Bodega*, situated in Lat. 38° 18", Long. 229° 44". This harbour, which was named after the commander of the *Senhora*, agrees so exactly in character and latitude with that of New Albion, visited by Sir Francis Drake, in 1578, that there can remain little doubt of its being the same. It was found to be in every respect good and commodious. Although the Spaniards studiously conceal their transactions in the quarter now described, it is said to be known, that they have already

established several missions, and attempted to form some settlements to the north of California. It is further said, that these discoveries are capable of some immediate and considerable benefits by the whale and other fisheries, which they would admit of to a great extent. Having thus enumerated the most material discoveries of the Spanish nation, we may be allowed to return to the supposition, that they, as well as Captain Cook, have left much unexplored to the Southward of that point in which he made the coast. We have particularly to regret, that neither the bay discovered by *D'Aguilar*, in 1603, supposed to be in Lat. 43°, nor the opening said to be found in 1592, by *Juan de Fuca*, in Lat. 47°, have come under their examinations. The former is unquestionably an object of very considerable importance, as it is generally believed, that into it is emptied the *Oregon*, or great river of the West, which, before passing into the South Sea by the entrance of *D'Aguilar*, is laid down by the German charts, as forming an immense bay of several degrees of extent.

We now return to our British navigator, who having suffered considerably in his masts and rigging, and sprung a leak in the *Resolution*, was under the necessity of making for a port to repair. This it seems he was fortunate enough to fall in with. He accordingly moored his ship, and soon rendered her fit for the prosecution of the voyage. Upon his departure from this place, it appears that he was attacked with such violent storms as totally prevented his usual accuracy in the examination of the coast. This will not indeed be considered as surprising, when we recollect that it must now have been only the latter end of April, a season of the year in which tempestuous weather may naturally be looked for in that northern latitude. He detected innumerable errors in the charts of the Russians, which had very often misled, and might have proved fatal to him. Continuing his course to the northward, along an uninterrupted coast, he at length reached that point which had so long been the object of speculation and research, the extremes of the continents of Asia and America. These, it was discovered, were separated by a narrow strait only, in which, and somewhat to the northward, he found the sea to be of no considerable depth.—The extreme points are said to be in Latitude 63° 56" N. and about the 192d degree Eastern longitude from Greenwich. The two opposite continents where they so nearly approximated, presented to the eye nothing but a low and barren land. Having passed the strait, therefore, he discovered the American coast extending in such a manner to the north-east, as induced him to suppose, that by continuing its direction, he might effectuate

effluate that passage towards Hudson's or Baffin's Bay, which had been so eagerly and unsuccessfully sought after. But it would appear that our adventurer had been doomed to destroy the utility of such suppositions in this quarter, as he had in his former voyages put an end to all ideas of a continent to the southward. He persevered in his pursuit until the middle of August, 1778, when in Lat. $71^{\circ} 45''$, and E. Long. 197° , he was so obstructed by impenetrable ice, as to be totally prevented from advancing, and obliged to form the resolution of returning. It is said, that Captain Cook applied upon this occasion, the opinion which he had all along conceived of the necessary proximity of a continent of land for the production of those large ice fields which, now in the Arctick, as formerly in the Antarctic region, interrupted his progress. But as that opinion has been combated by his philosophical companion, Mr. George Forster, we shall leave it to a future decision. It appears, that it was not without considerable trouble and danger that he was enabled to disentangle himself, owing to the suddenness with which he was beset with the ice. He nevertheless accomplished it, and immediately took a western direction, in order to discover the practicability of a passage to Europe by the coast of Siberia, which he accordingly made, in Lat. $69^{\circ} 20''$. Long. $182^{\circ} 30''$. Although this is not so far to the northward as the supposed promontory of the country of the *Tschurki*, it is yet higher than Beering, or any Russian navigator has hitherto reached, perhaps, excepting *Krenitzin*, who undertook a voyage of discovery in the year 1769, the account of which Coxe has just made publick. As far as we have carried our information, the Russians have never gone beyond Lat. $67^{\circ} 18''$, which is at least seven degrees to the southward of that promontory called *Isbukorjsoi*, or *Szalaginsk-nosi*, round which no Russian vessel has ever yet sailed. Nor is it probable that even Captain Cook has been able to reach it, as we find that the same obstacles interrupted his advance to the west, as he had experienced on the coast of America. He accordingly entered upon his return to the southward, and soon regained the strait, which he passed, and proceeded to a port in the island of *Unalushka*, in the northern Archipelago, laid down by him in Lat. $53^{\circ} 55''$. Long. $192^{\circ} 30''$, where he anchored, in the month of October, 1778. He soon found that this island as also *Umanak*, and several others in its neighbourhood, had for several years held an intercourse with the continent of America, as well as Asia. At this very time Captain Cook met with some Russian traders from *Kamtschatka*, to whom he conveyed a letter to the Admiralty in England,

which has been since received. The islands in this new Archipelago have been described by the Russians as inhabited by an ignorant and jealous people, unknown to Europeans before their discoveries. They are without government or religion. Their clothing consists entirely of furs. Their food, which they eat perfectly raw, is principally fish. This they go to sea for in *badars* or boats, made of sea-dog's skin. They allow of polygamy, and practice the exchanging of their wives. They live in *juts* or cellars, and use dried grass for their firing as well as for their bedding. Their weapons are bows, and arrows pointed with bone. These islands produce a variety of berries, with the alder, the birch, and the willow trees. It is not probable that such company could be very grateful to our adventurers. Captain Cook, therefore, who was ever indefatigable in his pursuit of discovery, finding the inclemency of the winter approach in this northern climate, embraced the resolution of employing that season in a more temperate latitude. He accordingly proposed to ascertain the nature of the land that he conceived to lie in the neighbourhood of Sandwich island, which had been discovered in his route from *Otaheite* to the coast of America. In this conjecture he was not disappointed. He actually discovered several other islands, in one of which, called by the natives *O-whi bee*, he found an exceeding good port, where he anchored, about the beginning of December 1778. The harbour has the name of *Caracassa*, and is situated in Lat. 22 degrees, and about the longitude of Sandwich island, which lies in 200 degrees East. From the situation of these islands, it is highly probable, that they are the same with that land generally laid down in our maps as seen in 1567 by *Mendana*, in his return from the Solomon islands to America. We learn that these new discoveries of Captain Cook were found to be inhabited by a very numerous and warlike people; that they seemed to be of the same kind and offspring as those of *Otaheite*; the soil also produced abundance of plantains, greens, and other refreshments of the vegetable kind. They had, beside, such a quantity of hogs, as enabled them to assist the ships with that article of provision. We learn that they have arrived at a certain state of government. It seems that in this respect, they are pretty much on a footing with the Society Isles, having a chief or king to whom all appeals for justice are made. Their disposition for war may perhaps be somewhat stronger, as they were found to carry their means of defence so far as to have strong holds upon the eminences of their country, much in the manner of the *Hippasos* of the New Zealanders.

Upon

Upon the first arrival of our navigators, the inhabitants received them with great friendship and cordiality; nay, it is said, showed them a respect bordering upon adoration. They readily furnished them with the supplies they stood in need of, and rendered their situation perfectly comfortable for the space of two months that they took up their residence among them. About the beginning of February, 1779, Captain Cook being desirous of returning to the northward, took his leave of this place accordingly; but he had scarce left the harbour, when a violent gale of wind split his foremast, in such a manner as forced him back to repair it. It is probable that this unexpected return excited some jealousy in the natives, as it appears that their conduct was now totally different towards their visitors; suspicion seemed to take place of hospitality, and dishonesty of their former fidelity. Notwithstanding this change in their manners, Capt. Cook did not suspect entertain any apprehensions of them, and landed his carpenter and observatory as usual. But his disposition for theft now manifested itself upon every occasion; and at length, on the 13th of February, 1779, in the evening the cutter of the *Discovery* was cut loose from her cable, and carried away. The day following, Captain Cook landed with his lieutenant and nine marines, and proceeded immediately to the residence of the chief, to demand justice, and a restitution of the boat. He was received by him with the usual cordiality; but he perceived, that innumerable crowds were assembling from behind the rocks, armed with clubs and darts. Captain Cook carried with him a double-barrelled fowling-piece, one barrel being loaded with powder only, and the other with balls. As the natives grew exceedingly insolent and audacious, Captain Cook discharged, at one of the most daring, the contents of the barrel, loaded only with powder; but this was so far from intimidating them, that they were rushing on him with additional fury, when Captain Cook discharged the remainder of the contents of his piece, and killed their leader. This was followed by a general discharge from the marines, who instantly endeavoured to regain their boats. It is necessary here to observe, that one part of the military weapons of this people consists of a long and heavy dart, which they throw to a great distance with uncommon dexterity and certainty. One of this kind of darts, together with several other instruments of death, were brought over by one engaged in this unhappy and fatal scene, and are now in London.

They pursued Captain Cook and his people to the shore, and, before the captain could reach his boat, he received one of their darts in his back, when he instantly fell,

and was soon inhumanely dispatched by the clubs of the natives. One of the marines, being closely pursued by the natives, received one of their darts in his back, from an enemy close behind him in the water, when he turned round, shot his murderer, and both fell dead upon each other in the water. The crew of the *Discovery* kept up a fire on the enemy; but they were at too great a distance to do any considerable execution. The few remains of this unhappy party being got on board their ships, and having related the melancholy fate of their brave captain, orders were instantly given to weigh anchor, and to stand in shore as close as the depth of the water would admit. This being performed, and the ship having laid her broadside to the shore, an anchor was dropped at head and stern, and the great guns began an incessant fire on the natives, who, not knowing what was intended, were soon interrupted in their business of stripping and pulling to pieces the unhappy victims of their brutality. It is said, that our grape shot made horrible chasms among them; but such was their resolution or stupidity, that it was a considerable time before they fled, in spite of the dreadful carnage they every where saw around them.

Towards the close of the evening, a female native swam to the ship, and informed our navigators, that a scheme had been projected to cut their cables at mid-night. Had this succeeded, as the wind set to the shore, the ship must either have driven aground, or dashed to pieces among the rocks. However, every necessary precaution, that such information could direct, was taken. In fact, about midnight, a canoe, filled with men, was discerned to be approaching the ship with the profoundest silence, when, coming within reach of their guns, they received such a warm reception, that neither men nor canoe were seen afterwards. The woman was taken care of, and landed upon a distant and fertile island, agreeably to her request.

Thus ended the life of a man, highly respectable in private as in public life, and one to whom, perhaps, the geographical world owe greater obligations than to any other who ever preceded him. It was with difficulty that the lieutenant and the remaining marines, almost all wounded, reached their ships, to transmit the account of this melancholy event.

Captain Clerke now took the command of the *Resolution*, while that of the *Discovery* devolved on Lieutenant John Garey. These gentlemen not seeing the smallest probability of revenging the death of their much regretted countryman without great slaughter, on account of the numbers and defences of the natives, deemed it more judicious to take advantage of the disposition of the latter for a reconciliation, and to act upon the

ac-

defensive until their repairs were completed. These they accomplished about the middle of March, when they took a second leave of this fatal island, and bent their course once more to the northward. Captain Clerke's attention was now directed to the examination of the islands in the northern Archipelago; but it was not long before his progress was interrupted by such violent weather, as greatly damaged his ships, and rendered him under the necessity, towards the end of April, of making for the Russian port of *Awatsha* or St. Peter and St. Paul. This place is situated on the eastern coast of *Kamcbarka*, in Lat. $52^{\circ} 54'$, Long. 155° . Upon his arrival, he was received by the governor, *Major Bebm*, with that politeness, urbanity, and friendship, which do honour to himself and to his country. He afforded him every assistance of provisions and refreshment in his power; and such indeed seems to have been their state with respect to health and supplies, that on the 8th of June, 1779, the date of his last dispatches to the Admiralty, he was preparing to make another attempt to explore a northern passage into Europe. It is worthy of remark, that when the dispatches were transmitted from *Kamcbarka*, the two ships had only lost by sickness two persons, one of whom was the surgeon of the *Resolution*; one had been drowned from the *Discovery*; and five had lost their lives at *Owhyhee*. It is certain, that the fate of so worthy and celebrated a character as Captain Cook, must be truly lamented by every feeling mind, and every lover of science; but it is some consolation that merit, experience, and ability, were not in this expedition confined to him alone. Captain Clerke possessed every qualification requisite for the successor of the late unfortunate commander, and having imbibed the same seal

for the important service on which they were sent out, we are informed, that he exerted his utmost efforts to bring the expedition to a satisfactory conclusion; with this view, he made a second attempt to discover the passage which was the grand object of it. But the particulars of this voyage have not transpired; for unhappily, this brave officer likewise fell a sacrifice to his laudable endeavours to distinguish himself in the service of his country, by the improvement of our navigation. Captain Clerke died on the 22d of August 1779, on his return home, two days before the ships reached the Port of St. Peter and Paul, at *Kamchatka*, and was buried in a fort where the Russians were about building a new church. The ships afterwards stopped at *Macao*, and from thence proceeded in a regular course to Europe, and arrived safe at *Stromness*, in the *Orkneys*. The whole correspondence of the Captains Cook and Clerke, being now in the hands of government, and a book of drawings, with other curious and valuable documents, in his majesty's possession, there can be no doubt, that, in due time, the public will receive every further information respecting this arduous undertaking, which may be either useful or entertaining; and in that case, our navigators will no longer be under the necessity of trusting to the imperfect accounts hitherto published by foreigners only, upon this interesting subject.

In the mean time, we have spared no pains or expence to render our account of the expedition, and our chart more complete, than any thing of the kind yet extant, and we flatter ourselves, that by this convenient channel of circulation, it will prove very useful to many, and highly entertaining to a great number of our fellow subjects.

PERIPLUS.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN DESIRE AND PLEASURE.

BY A YOUNG OXONIAN.

DESIRE.

DEAR Pleasure, how disappointing is thy short stay?

PLEASURE.

Wild Desire, how fatiguing is thy vast extent! I exhaust my stock, yet thou thinkest me too sparing. Like most lovers, thou art tired in a moment with embraces, purchased at the price of an age of pain; so I must leave thee, if I would regain that esteem which enjoyment makes me for-

feit; absence, and a new dress, are the only restorers of palled appetites.—It is strange that what is pleasing in itself should seldom seem so but when distant.

"The worth of friends by absence best is known,

And youth and health most priz'd when both are gone."

Thou art so fickle, that fortune, compared to thee, is constant, and so unbounded, that thou outdoest those three things that cry—It is not enough.

DESIRE,

DESIRE.

What is more noble, what more exalted, than to be unconfined ! has not this something divine in it ?

PLEASURE.

Thou hast too much of the man in thee, to pretend to any thing divine. Thy great extent is like a vast desert, a larger field to starve in, and only shows the greatness of thy want, which, like an abyss, is never to be filled. How often hast thou exclaimed—O that I had but this, I ask no more ! I have no sooner given thee that wished for object, but thou hast solicited another, and then slighted that for a third, which has shared the same fate. For my part, I only wish for one thing ; that is, to return to my native heaven, and thus get rid of thee.

DESIRE.

Not so fast, I pray you, my lovely charmer ! this would be the way to enlarge Hell, and to make this world a province of the empire of PAIN and DESPAIR, our mortal enemies. No, you must and shall stay, and let me sometimes enjoy your company. You and I have interchangeably sealed and delivered a *lease* to dame NATURE, and you very well know it will not expire till Doomsday. She is of too tenacious and selfish a humour to release you ; besides, this would not only destroy me, but partly your sweet self, and then farewell Man, her masterpiece, of whom she is so proud ; since without me Man would no more be Man, than Heaven without you would be Heaven.

PLEASURE.

Why ! what are you to that animal's well-being ? Will he not have *Reason*, his old acquaintance, to keep him company, though you should leave him ?

DESIRE.

What good would that pragmatical companion do him, were I gone ? Would not man's will then prove as inactive as a fat, sleepy prebend's pen, and his liberty as useless as a City alderman's sword ?

PLEASURE.

And consequently as harmless. You often guide his will, like the pens of some writers, to dull, unprofitable, or fatal subjects ; and his liberty, like the swords of some mad libertines, to his own destruction. Even his reason, debauched by you, plagues him as sorely

LOND. MAG. 1778.

with her phlegmatick lectures, as a jealous or churlish wife does her half-witted husband with those of the curtain. And that boasted reason, at last, is so puzzled, that it cannot decide what it is most reasonable for him to do. You fill his imagination with such a crowd of enchanting objects, that he does not know which to choose ; trying the new, he forgets the old that charmed him, and, in short, always proves more out of taste than contented.

DESIRE.

Rather say, more tired than sated, and neither blame man, nor me, but your own niggard temper, since to set all right, you need but answer your end. Satisfy man by the constant enjoyment of Pleasure.

PLEASURE.

What, I glut his canine, insatiate appetite with my limited store ! You may as soon make a finite being comprehend an infinite. Besides, man, by desiring so many things, does not well know what he would, or what he should have.

DESIRE.

Surely he cannot be so ignorant as you say, since we find him determining his will to possess this or that thing ? What, for instance, can the most ambitious man aspire to, but the highest pitch of grandeur ?

PLEASURE.

He may have attained it, and yet not think so, or scorn his elevated rank as still too low, prompted by thee, for his boundless ambition.

" In vain, ambitious souls, in vain

You to your fierce desire intend

At last to fix an end ;

If ere that distant end you gain,

It only proves a mean another to attain."

You never let him remain quiet, but still push him on, and make him thrust out others, that he may place himself in the centre of all things ; for every one would be the wittiest, the handsomest, the noblest, the richest, the bravest, the best ; and in short, the happiest in the world, though often they become the worst, and the most wretched by the attempt.

DESIRE.

All this is for your sake ; I am but the steel, while you are the leadstone, whose attractive power draws me.

R r

PLEASURE.

PLEASURE.

Did you, instead of perverting man's reason, suffer it to guide and curb him, he would not so often and so justly complain of us both.

DESIRE.

It is then impossible I should ever be satisfied, or man be happy on earth; since whatever gratification you afford him, he will still desire a greater: whereas perfect happiness consists in having nothing to do with me. A blessing not to be attained in such a scurvy lodging as this world.

PLEASURE.

It is indeed but a paltry hedge-*inn*; but many a bad road leads to a beautiful city; were the baiting-place more pleasant, too many would forget to proceed on their journey.

DESIRE.

Let us then cordially embrace, and continue to act the different parts Providence has allotted us, till the final dissolution of all things, which must necessarily put an end to my existence, and translate you to that paradise, which you justly call your native home.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XIX. ON THE KNOWLEDGE OF MANKIND, AND THE DANGER OF FOLLOWING THE MULTITUDE.

The proper science of mankind is man.

POPE.

IT is a doctrine of more than two thousand years standing, and which has been more than twice two thousand times repeated, that the greatest, the most useful, and the first of all branches of wisdom, is the knowledge of ourselves; but the extension of that doctrine, laid down in the motto to this paper, which enlarges the field of knowledge on this head, and takes in the rest of mankind along with the individual, is not less essential to our happiness, though encumbered with less difficulties in the attainment.

The knowledge of mankind, the understanding the nature, qualities, and affections of our fellow-creatures, is of more efficacy to our well-being, and tends more, infinitely more, to the great end of answering the purposes for which we were created, than all the other sciences put together; and as a great encouragement to our attempting to excel in it, it is much easier to arrive at, than any other science whatever. Man is all in all to man; his deepest purposes all terminate in the resolves of his fellow-creatures, and he can neither foresee, nor understand any part of his misfortunes or successes, unless he first understand those agents on whose concurrence they depend. Before a man presumes to study others, it is necessary that he know himself; when this is arrived at, men are so like one another, that the rest is easy; and the man who can certainly tell, from his

just knowledge of himself, what he would do in any particular circumstance, making proper allowances for the known passions, will not so often as once in a thousand times be mistaken, in concluding by it, what another person will do in the same case.

It is on this principle we venture to advance, that the knowledge of mankind is so easy, after the knowledge of ourselves is once arrived at; and whoever will look into the general world, will find, that these two essential parts of human wisdom ever advance in proportion to one another. The first great step to this happy science is not attended with so many difficulties as the rigid ancient philosophers pretended; the most formidable enemies we have to encounter in our way to it, are prejudices, taken up early, which strengthen as we grow older; and that great and powerful natural principle, *self-love*.

Every man takes a delight in deceiving and betraying himself; there is no species of cunning, of which we are naturally so fond, as that of hiding ourselves from ourselves: in consequence of these original designs, we eternally flatter ourselves; set an infinitely higher value on any thing that is good in us than it deserves, and extenuate our defects to nothing; in short, we are continually winking purple, lest we should see ourselves too clearly.

Every man who knows his own heart, knows, that this is more or less the state

state of it, as he is more or less removed from that knowledge we are inculcating; and every one must own, that these are qualities rather habitual than natural to us; that they are founded on a compelled, not a necessary ignorance, and kept up by force, not by any involuntary affections. If this be the case then, where is the mighty difficulty of overcoming them? There seems indeed little more necessary, than occasionally to throw aside our habitual prejudices, to put ourselves in the place of other people; and in short, to leave our eyes at liberty to open.

The truth is, that this sort of knowledge is not so often missed in the research as neglected, and not searched after. Few people, very few, ever enquire about it, or, indeed, will give themselves leave to receive it; and if so, where is the wonder that so few among us have any share of that knowledge which it is so much their interest to cultivate, since they will not suffer themselves to be instructed in the first lesson of it?

There is hardly a man to be met with in ten thousand who well knows himself, much less who knows another, or, in general, all others. In things not immediately necessary to us, there are multitudes of masters, multitudes of disciples; in this, which is the great essential, on which we are to depend for every thing else, there are just as many masters as scholars; though every man carries both in himself, he never exerts either. Nature, though it gave us both the conditions, never expected, that we would, nay, never intended, that we should use both within ourselves; as social animals, she meant we should be reciprocally instructors and pupils to each other; and by this easy means, all the prejudices, all the obstacles to this necessary knowledge, would be easily removed, and each seeing for the other, each would know himself. As it is generally managed, we are never with, or within ourselves; our contemplations are on external objects, and such is our misery, our infatuation, that we know every thing better than ourselves.

The knowledge of mankind is of a very extensive nature, yet all naturally resulting, and easily following from

this first principle. To know men perfectly, we must know all kinds of men, those of all tempers, ages, constitutions, and even of all professions, their secret motions, natural inclinations, and, as the result of these, even their actions, not only their publick ones, which are the less to be regarded, as being generally feigned, disguised, and artificial; but their private ones also, and, in particular, the most simple, which arise naturally from their habits and inclinations, which may generally be foreseen by a pre-knowledge of those habits, and from which all their more complex actions are most easily deduced.

If we enter seriously and disinterestedly on this plan of study, we shall see but a bad portrait of human nature, but we shall see a true and accurate one so far as it goes; we shall find man, on the one hand, a poor, weak, low, and miserable being, whom we cannot but heartily pity, and, on the other, we shall find him proud, insolent, puffed up with ill-grounded presumption, and requiring little less than adoration from us, though, in reality, he can justly claim nothing but contempt.

We shall be thus taught to think somewhat less haughtily of human nature than we usually do, and consequently somewhat less proudly of ourselves; but we shall think much more justly of both: our natural pride, which in spite of all our efforts, will be continually exerting itself, will make up the better side of the portrait; and by this we shall be guarded against the poison as well of particular, as general flattery. There are two great enemies to all true knowledge; the first external and open, as in the popular opinions, the vices, and the follies of the world; the other internal, from our passions. The true means then, by which we have any rational prospect of arriving at this difficult, this uncommon, yet this most essential and advantageous wisdom, must be by freeing ourselves from this double occasion of error, popular prejudices, and domestic passions.

What we ought to judge of popular opinions will be easily seen from an observation of the nature of that popular voice that makes them. Examine mankind, as a popular body, and what do we find the prevalent things among

them, but vanity, malice, injustice, envy, and a general want of judgement, discretion, and mediocrity? What then can they determine justly for us?

The innumerable errors that we find the generality of the world running into, in regard both to judgement and to will, prove to evidently too us, that vice and error are the most powerful agents. What reason then can we have to let such a multitude decide for us? The best and wisest men of all ages have been forced to acknowledge, that the generality of the world in their time was foolish and wicked; that, among a thousand, there have not been found one wise or good person; that the number of fools was infinite; and that vice ever seemed to plead universality in its favour.

There can be no wonder, as this has been always the state of mankind, that they have been deceived who trusted general decisions; nor can there be any true wisdom hoped for in the world, till those, who are ready to take up opinions from others, will first take the pains to know who, and what those are, from whom they take them: such a knowledge will generally teach us not to take them at all, and will keep us clear of the great source of vice and folly, ill example.

Vice is never so dreadfully contagious, as when it spreads itself by means of number and example; it is a plausible obedience, and seems to carry with it the appearance of humility and justice, to follow the method, and join in the way, frequented by others; but the beaten way too often deceives, and it is not more true, that broad is the way that leadeth to death, than that broad is the way that leadeth to folly. The appearances that make for us in going with the multitude, are indeed but appearances, and the more true state of the case is, that we follow the wildgoose train, without knowing where it goes; we join one another, like sheep, for company; we never enquire into the reason of what we are about, nor remember that we are a part of that multitude we seem to be guided by; and that while every other individual that makes a part of it is as careless about the whole as ourselves, that nobody, whose will and determinations we follow, has no will or determinations at

all, but is led on by mere accident, and falls on good or ill, just as they chance to present themselves in its way. We are no sooner drawn away, we know not why, than we make a part of the attractive body, and draw on others to follow us, who no more know why, than we do why we follow those, who, in the same thoughtless manner, fell in to the crowd before us.

In this just and impartial view, how despicable does that collective monster appear, which, when we look on it in the common light, carries the face of so much weight and authority; and which, while we implicitly follow, we borrow our own overthrow, and perish upon credit?

He who would arrive at wisdom, must always suspect whatever pleases, and has the sanction of vulgar authority, and must credit that alone which demands such credit in itself, and on its own bottom; that which is true and good in itself, not which has the good fortune to appear so to others; he should account the multitude, when in the wrong, as one man, and one man, when in the right, as a multitude; and when an antagonist would overbear his reason, by telling him all the world believes a thing, he may answer, so much the worse, since the best and truest things are esteemed and believed only by a few, and little except falsity and error, by that imaginary, infallible body, all the world.

All the world once believed that the earth stood still; yet was not he, who alone discovered that it moved round the sun, the less in the right, because of this general contrariety of opinion.

Socrates had so little relish for this general opinion, that, when a dissolute fellow, a favourite of the mob, said, as he passed by, "There goes the honestest man upon earth;" he started, and asked aloud, "What have I done, that such a fellow should speak well of me?" The known ill character of the person who gave the encomium here pleaded against it; but Phocion, who had as just an opinion of a multitude as any man, carried this sort of censure much farther; he was speaking in publick, with his usual strength of reason, when the people set up a general shout of approbation at something he had said; on which, this judicious man turned round

to those who were about him, and asked them, with a blush, "Has any folly escaped me, or any loose word slipped from my tongue, that these people are so pleased with me?" The reproof was uttered loud enough to be heard by the people who had occasioned it; and the consequence was, a discontinuance of all these noisy testimonies of satisfaction on the like occasion for the future; and the speaker in publick never knew the sense of the people till he had finished all he had to say among them.

The multitude are so far from meriting our regard as patterns and examples, that it was nobly said by an ancient heathen, who had not the general plaudit of the vulgar, *Qui placere potest, populo, cui virtus placet?* "What man to whom virtue is pleasing can please the multitude?" We ought in general to avoid the company of these misleading guides, and, above all, things, to preserve ourselves from the effects of their behaviour, which, he who knows mankind, will always know, is the more likely to err, as there are the more opinions concerned in it.

When a man has, on such principles as these, put himself upon his guard against this external enemy, the next he is to conquer is the yet more dangerous, internal one, his passions: the confusion and slavery these bring on, are only to be guarded against by our discarding them from our thoughts, at least while

employed on these important subjects. A man ought to disfigure himself as much as possible of these, before he attempts to arrive at real knowledge in the moral world, and make his heart a blank paper, that it may receive every impression of true wisdom, against every offer of which, one or other of these internal enemies is always ready to oppose itself.

However difficult a task this may seem, there are many ways of arriving sufficiently near it for this great purpose; the one is, to affect an insensibility to them, to refuse to perceive the things they offer in the light they offer them; but this is an imperfect remedy; it is not so properly curing the disease, as not feeling the effects of it. A second method is, by contradiction: the destroying one passion, which is too strong for our reason, by another which is stronger, and thus rooting out the greater part of them, and retaining those only at last which are the least mischievous. Another method is by precaution, by avoiding these dangerous enemies and flying every occasion of them. But a superior method to all these is by virtue; in that alone resides the great power of quelling them at pleasure, and on that eternal basis is built the sacred truth of that ancient proposition, that "virtue alone is the beginning of all wisdom."

PORTRAITS OF A BACHELOR AND A MARRIED MAN.

From the Count de Poland, a Novel. By Miss M. Minifie, just published.

A Bachelor is a sort of whimsical being, which Nature never intended to create; he was formed out of all the odds and ends of what materials were left after the great work was over; unluckily for him, the *finer* passions are all mixed up in the composition of those creatures intended for social enjoyments; what remains for the Bachelor is hardly enough to rub round the crusty mould into which he is thrown: to avoid waste, some seasoning, that he may not be quite so insipid, must be substituted in the stead of more valuable ingredients, so in dame Nature tosses *self-love*, without weight or measure; a kind of understanding that is fit

for no other use; a sprinkling of wisdom, which turns to acid, from the sour disposition of the vessel in which it is contained, and the whole composition is concluded with an immoderate portion of oddities. Thus *formed*, thus finished, a Bachelor is popped into the world—mere lumber, without a possibility of being happy himself, or essentially contributing to the happiness of others. His only business is to keep himself *quiet*; he gets up to lie down, and lies down to get up. No tender impressions enliven his waking hours; no agreeable reveries disturb his drowsy slumbers. If he ever speaks the language of sensibility, he speaks it
on

on the excellence of some favourite dish, or on the choice liquors with which his cellars abound; on such subjects he feels the rapture of a lover. The pace of a Bachelor is *sober*; he would hardly mend it to get out of a storm, though the storm were to threaten a deluge; but show him a woman who is intitled to the compliment of his hat, and he will shuffle on as if he was walking for a wager. His house-keeper or his laundress he can talk to without reserve, but any other of the sex, whose condition is above a useful dependent, is his terror. A coffee-house is his *sanctum sanctorum*, against bright eyes and dazzling complexions; here he lounges out half his days—at home he sits down to his *unsocial* meal, and when his *palate* is pleased, he has no other passion to gratify. Such is a Bachelor—such the life of a Bachelor—what becomes of him after death, I am not casuist enough to determine.

Now for the Married Man. The felicity of a Married Man never stands still; it flows perpetual, and strengthens in its passage; it is supplied from various channels; it depends more on others than himself: from participation proceeds the most extatic enjoyments of a Married Man.

By an union with the *genteelest*, most *polished*, most *beautiful* part of the creation; his *mind* is harmonised, his *man-*

ners softened, his *soul* animated by the tenderest, liveliest sensations. Love, gratitude, and *universal* benevolence, mix in all his ideas. The house of a Married Man is his *paradise*; he never leaves it without regret, never returns to it but with gladness—the *friend* of his soul, the *wife* of his bosom, welcomes his approach with susceptibility; joy flushes her cheek—mutual are their transports. Infants, lovely as the spring, climb about his knees, and contend which shall catch the envied kiss of paternal fondness. Smiling plenty, under the guardianship of *economy*, is seen in every department of his family; generosity stands porter at his door; liberality presides at his table, and social mirth gives to time its most pleasing motion. To the existence of a Married Man, there is no termination: when death overtakes him, he is only translated from one heaven to another; his glory is immortalized, and his children's *children* represent him on earth to the *last* generation.

Now, dear James, I have done my duty; the pictures are both before you: you must copy after one or the other. I think you are turned of thirty; time is precious, you have now none to throw away on deliberation; let your best judgement direct you; the choice of your friend is already determined.

REFLEXIONS ON THE ADVANTAGES OF POLITENESS.

IN employing my thoughts on the numerous singularities and errors of which mankind is a compound, I cannot but think, that a want of intercourse with well-bred people leads them into the greatest, and which it seems very little in the power of learning and books alone to obviate, because we may every day observe men, who, with a very imperfect education and slender stock of learning, attract the notice, confidence, and esteem of all they converse with, merely by that fund of ease and gentility of manners, which is exactly calculated to engage our senses, and mollify our pride; and which immediately becomes the object of our desire to imitate; therefore, I must conclude, that scholastick education, unadorned with a knowledge of the world, is an overgrown *stalk*, to which

refined manners and politeness are the flowers and blossoms, the acquisition or deficiency of which is of much importance to those who would be well-bred.

These graces, however, are of so tender a nature, that when acquired, they are easily shaken off and destroyed by conversing with mean and illiterate company, and subject to the blasts of evil custom; for by exercising and displaying them amongst men who cannot relish or comprehend them, you are obliged to sink into compliance with all those barbarities in thinking and speaking peculiar to your company, which before you have been taught to avoid and detest; this makes the old proverb hold good, "That those who associate with wolves will consequently learn to howl;" for though you do not adopt them by choice, yet for the sake of con-

venience

venience, and being understood, you are compelled to join in the habit, although it be totally opposite to your own taste and judgement, as well as the rules of common complaisance.

In short, I cannot reflect upon the destructive effects of ordinary company, without producing an instance in my own family. My brother *Sam*, who, besides the advantage of a classical education, has gone through all the fashionable modes of good behaviour, with most other qualifications of a gentleman, from a sudden fit of discontent with the world, about twenty years ago, took it in his head to purchase a little farm in a distant part of the country, quite remote and obscure, and suitable to his rural views; I regularly visit him once a year, and he returns it me in town; this gives me an opportunity of remarking the effects of twenty years residence with peasants, and the impression which good or bad habits make upon the mind and manners: if I now introduce him to half a dozen ladies, he is embarrassed beyond conception. He comes into the room awkwardly, hitches his foot in the carpet, and tumbles down—recovers himself—bows and blushes, and flies to the back of my chair, and stands silent. I then give the hint to my eldest daughter, who contrives to say she has a fit of the head-ach, and this relieves him, by giving him an opportunity to pity her, or propose a remedy. The topick of disorders being thus introduced, my brother *Sam*, by much persuasion, is brought to sit down amongst us, where, after fifty wriggings in his seat, and other signs of perplexity, he will now and then hedge in a word, which, however, is quite misapplied, and nothing to the purpose; for although you seem to have *Sam* before your eyes, yet in imagination he is down in the country, lopping his trees, scolding his men, or selling his corn. If a married person laments the loss of a child by the measles or small-pox, *Sam* hath something parallel in readiness, and complains that his cows are persecuted with the murrain, or his horses die of the glanders. In fine, his ideas, which before were refined and polite, are now totally chang-

ed and corrupted, and there is no subject upon which he talks three minutes, but he garnishes it with a number of barbarous phrases of the country growth, of which none can get at the meaning but himself and his cattle.

I am very sensible, that if my brother had any pride or vanity left in his composition, he would have preserved some remnant of his former accomplishments; but for want of this, his manners are perpetually gathering rust, and decaying for want of being obliged to use them; and the phrases he utters are so crude and unintelligible, that we may pronounce it to be a language entirely unknown.

But my present wish is to insinuate, that the acquisition of politeness may be multiplied into many advantages in life; independent of an elegant amusement, and food for the mind, it cleanses it from all turbulent humours and passions, and makes room for whatever is agreeable, captivating, and attracting: it is capable of continual refinements, which may be all turned to your own advantage; it gives you consequence with, and commands respect from *others*; it never descends to engage in insignificant disputes and quarrels, but extinguishes malice, rancour, and revenge, as being utterly inconsistent with its rules; and there is so great a pleasure accruing to ourselves in the capacity to please others, that it is infatuation not to make it our particular study: it is worth all our pains to acquire from the circumstance of its being a passport or recommendation to all manner of good company, and what may be in the power of every one to attain, if they are not prevented by absolute ignorance, pride, or ill nature; and wherever we find it, it makes us pleased with society, and lessens that contempt for mankind we are too apt to cherish.

So that a man with a moderate education, good-nature, and a common understanding, if he applies them properly, unmixed with vanity and affectation, has it in his power at all times to be, in the full sense of the word, a man of humanity, of good-breeding, and the complete gentleman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE very important occasion upon which the following speech was delivered, and the information it contains, are motives, independent of its elegant composition, to induce you to preserve it in your repository, as one of those valuable papers which may be read with peculiar advantage by the present generation, and hereafter prove useful to posterity. It is an excellent supplement to the correct and ample account you gave, in your last Magazine, of the late unparalleled tumults and riots; and I beg leave to assure you, that the copy I have transmitted to you is authentick, being taken down in short hand as it was delivered by the learned judge.

Lincoln's Inn, July
12th, 1780.

A STUDENT.

THE CHARGE delivered to the GRAND JURY of the County of Surry, at the Session's House on St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, on Monday 10th July, 1780. By the Right Hon. Alexander (Wedderburne) Lord Loughborough, Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and one of the Special Commissioners for the Trial of the RIOTERS.

"GENTLEMEN,

"THE remains of devastation and ruin, of which you must have been in some measure spectators in your way to this court, sufficiently declare the purpose for which you are convened, and the enormity of the offences that will be submitted to your cognizance.

"It is to his majesty's paternal care and vigilance, in the timely exertion of his prerogative, that you are indebted for the suppression of these outrages, and the restoration of good order and government.

"The commission under which you are to act, extends only to crimes of high treason or felony; as it was not thought proper to blend those ordinary offences which arise from the common frailties of humanity, with crimes of so deep a turpitude, and transgressions that so far exceed the ordinary pitch of human depravity.

"The general circumstances of the late disorders are of too great notoriety

to need a repetition; though it will be proper for you who are to enquire into the nature of the different offences that may be charged before you, to mark the several parts of the late proceedings, and to see how they are connected with one another, and how they all conspire to promote the general system.

"I shall therefore think it a part of my duty to lay before you a short detail of the calamities in which many have been involved, of the dangers with which we were all threatened, and which were directed against the very existence of our happy constitution.

"It is a clear and undoubted truth, that the attack was not partial, that the blow which it has pleased Providence to avert was not aimed at any particular description of men, but was meant to strike at the liberties, the laws, the very being of the state.

"The first remarkable circumstance that occurred was the assemblage of so many thousands of people in a body in St. George's Fields; the dispersion of hand-bills, inviting them to associate together; the appointment of signals, to martial their arrangements; and the destination of places for the different divisions.

"Charity obliges us to suppose, that there were unwary and deluded people, whose blind zeal, and misguided prejudice, seduced them to join the train; but it would be credulity in the greatest extreme, not to suppose that there were many in the foremost ranks, who were inspired with the most artful designs, and the most malignant intentions.

"One purpose was to overawe the legislature, and to compel an alteration of its laws, if not by the exertions of violence, yet by the intimidation of threats, and the terror of numbers.

"To petition for the repeal of any law, under the due and legal regulations of peace and good order, is the undoubted privilege of every subject; but if the legislature is to be compelled by force, and a lawless assembly of men allowed to assume the power of deliberation into their own hands, there must be a dissolution of all government, as was the event of the tumultuary petitions

tions in the unfortunate reign of the First Charles.

"On the restoration of Charles the Second, the recollection of the past disorders, and their fatal source, induced the parliament to enact, among their first laws, 'That no petition, which prayed an alteration in the church or state, should be signed by more than twenty persons, unless it had the approbation of the magistrates and grand jury, nor should be presented by more than ten in number.' But in violation of this solemn act of the legislature, the present petition was carried up in triumph, attended by ten thousands of people, who thronged the streets, and alarmed the minds of the peaceable inhabitants with such apprehensions as the event has proved not to have been vain, and finally attempted to enforce its prayer before the august senate of the realm, with those menaces and tumults which insulted the persons, and even endangered the lives of its members. [Here his lordship gave a faithful narrative of the continuance of the outrages.]

"Having thus stated some circumstances of fact, which attended the beginning and progress of these commotions. I shall submit to your consideration some distinctions of law respecting the crimes which they may probably be found to involve.

"There are two distinct species of high treason, concerning which I shall offer a few observations, that may be useful to guide you in the discharge of your duty.

"First, to compass or imagine the king's death, is one species of high treason.

"Second, to levy war against the king's crown and dignity within the realm.

"The first species must be demonstrated by some overt act, which may be used as a means to effectuate the purpose of the heart, or may be construed to be indicative of such treasonable intentions.

"As to the second species, levying war against the king's crown and dignity; this species will possibly be that found most applicable to the cases that will come before your consideration.

"Therefore, I shall state more fully what the law says with respect to this kind of treason."

LOND. MAG. 1780.

"And I feel myself peculiarly happy that I am not obliged to state the law from inferences and deductions of my own, which might be less accurate, and more liable to exception; but from such authority, that it may truly be said, it is the law itself that speaks, and I have only to pronounce its voice—from no less an authority than that of Justice Foster, that great ornament to his profession, and true friend to the liberty of his country.

"I will read his words:

"Every force that may be used for the purpose of compelling the legislature to alter or repeal the laws, or of compelling his majesty to remove his counsellors, amounts to the crime of levying war against the king's crown and dignity.

"And though those purposes may not be carried into effect, and though no actual exertions of violence may ensue, yet the manifestation of the intention will come equally within the law."

Again. "To throw down enclosures, to attempt by force to alter the established law, or the established religion of the country, to reform the price of provisions, &c. All these are high treason within the clause of levying war; for though there are no exertions of force used against the king's person, yet these are offences against his royal majesty and dignity.

"All insurrections, on the pretence of redressing grievances, or for the reform of any real or imaginary evils, where there is no special interest in the party who makes the attempt, must be construed within the law of levying war against the crown and dignity."

"I shall not enter farther into particulars here, but shall state to you another chapter of the same author.

"And here he makes mention of two cases at the end of Queen Anne's reign: they are those of Tamerling and Purchase, who were convicted on the statute for high treason, in levying war against the king's crown and dignity.

"And though there was no evidence given of their being armed with military weapons, arrayed in martial form, or attended with the usual pageantry of war; yet provided as they were with clubs and axes, their intention was collected from their appearance, and the number of insurgents was

S s

deemed

deemed to supply the want of military weapons.

"There is one observation arises from these precedents of Justice Foster, which I cannot omit to mention to you, as it is so exactly analogous to the present case.

"These persons who were convicted, were either leaders, or set on by others, under the profane pretext of religion—their cry was the danger of the church—a danger supposed to arise from the humane toleration granted to Protestant Dissenters.—It was upon an attempt to obtain a repeal of this act of toleration by force, that their prosecution proceeded, and that they were legally convicted, as coming within the law of levying war against the king's dignity.

"The decision upon this trial had not only the approbation and sanction of all judicious men at the time, but has been further ratified by universal assent down to the present day.

"But to proceed to the cases of felony, that may come before your consideration.

"Gentlemen, the Calendar points out a number of prisoners that may be indicted either—for beginning to pull down—or for setting fire to, the King's Bench, the several other prisons that were attacked, or the several dwelling-houses; others for setting loose the prisoners, others for extorting money. These are the several cases of felony, on which I need to make but few remarks, as I am persuaded some of you by your professions, and all of you by your rank in life, are sufficiently qualified to judge of them.

"As to these offences, you will remember, that burning of out-houses, which are a part of dwelling-houses, is a capital offence; that though the house is not burnt, to set fire to it is capital, by 9th Geo. I. cap. 22.

"That to begin to pull down any house or out-house by persons, twelve or more in number, is capital, by the 3d Geo. I. cap. 33, commonly called the Riot Act.

"And now that I mention the Riot Act, the observation naturally arises, that the spirit which has lately shown itself among us is very similar to that spirit which was kept alive at the time of George I. when they pulled down meeting-houses, under the pretence of

religion, and for the security of the church. And it is observable, that that mob too, which was falsely called a Protestant mob, was that which was the most violent to oppose the Protestant succession.

"The effect of this act was meant to prevent mischief, by rendering the attempt as well as the execution dangerous—therefore, though no mischief was actually perpetrated, the beginning to do it was justly made a felony.

"But as this act is not meant to make magistrates nothing more than idle spectators for an hour, I shall take this publick opportunity of correcting a wrong notion which some might entertain of their incompetency to discharge their duty by forcible measures till an hour after the act has been read; for it leaves the civil authority all the power it possessed before, during the hour after the act has been read, though it arms them with additional authority after that time; the authority of using violent measures to disperse the mob, even though they are not engaged in the perpetration of any other offence than that of being merely assembled together.

"You will consider, gentlemen, therefore, that beginning to pull down is capital—and I must add, that the aiding and abetting is equally criminal in the eye of the law, and equally exposes to punishment.

"And further, the taking of money against the will of the owner, must undoubtedly be construed a robbery.

"So far, therefore, gentlemen, as the Calendar states, I have opened to you the nature of the offences that will come before you, and the law that respects these offences.

"In you, therefore, I shall rest the publick cause, relying upon your honour, your integrity, and your knowledge, that the publick will have no reason to regret the entrusting of their cause in your hands.

"You are acquainted with the nature of your duty, that you will only have to judge of the probability of the commission of an offence; and if such probability appears, to transmit the cause to the court for their further investigation.

"Here innocence will meet with its vindication, and guilt will receive the proper animadversion of the laws.

"If,

"If, after conviction, there remain any circumstances of extenuation, in his majesty's breast there is a fountain of mercy which will be ready to make every allowance."

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th Day of November, 1779. Being the SIXTH Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 271.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, April 13.

MR. Crew's bill for disqualifying officers of the revenue from voting at elections for members of parliament, being read the second time, *Lord North* informed the honourable gentleman, that whenever the motion was made for committing the bill, it would be opposed, and consequently might lead into a debate which would preclude the other order of the day for the committee to proceed on the county petitions, which seemed to be the business most wished to be brought forward.

Mr. Crew thanked the noble lord for his candour, and then with great delicacy addressed the Speaker, assuring him, that if he was apprehensive of injury to his health from sitting to a late hour, he would postpone his motion for the commitment of the bill to another day; but the Speaker desiring him to waive all consideration for him, and proceed, he moved that the bill be committed.

Mr. Jenkinson declared his intention to vote against the motion, upon constitutional principles, for he could not persuade himself that the House had any right to disfranchise a large body of people, and deprive them of one of the best privileges of an Englishman, that of electing his representative in parliament; and he pointed out the distinction between coming to any resolution respecting themselves, with a view to preserve the independency of parliament; and voting away the rights of the people out of doors. This he said, because it was asserted by *Mr. Crew*, and in the course of the debate, by *Mr. Burke* and others, that those gentlemen who had voted for the resolution of the committee on the petitions, declaring that the influence of the crown ought to be diminished, were bound in honour to support this bill, as one of the steps necessary for diminishing that influence.

A very warm and long debate took place, in which *Sir Thomas Clavering*, and many other gentlemen who had voted for the above mentioned resolution, spoke freely against the bill.

The principal supporters of the bill were *Lord John Cavendish*, *Mr. Fox*, *Mr. Burke*,

Mr. Pitt, *Mr. Townshend*, *Mr. Byng*, *Mr. Rous*, *Mr. Powis*, and *Mr. Turner*.

Lord North, *Earl Nugent*, *The Lord Advocate for Scotland*, and *The Solicitor General*, were the principal speakers against it.

The strength of the argument was undoubtedly against the bill, for it turned upon the injustice of taking away the rights of any class of subjects unconvicted of any crime, constituting a legal disfranchisement: and if it was said, that every person holding a place under the government, must necessarily be influenced in giving his vote at elections; this maxim once established, might extend to the disfranchisement of post-masters and their deputies, artificers in the dock-yards, and a great number of freeholders, under different descriptions; nay, it might include the officers of the army and the navy. In short, there was no knowing where it might stop.

On the other hand it was alleged, that with respect to the revenue officers, the immediate objects of the bill, they would not be deprived of any right, for government never permitted them a free vote, they were always compelled, by the fear of losing their places to vote for the court candidate; and instances were brought to prove this to be the case, in many boroughs.

At a late hour the question for committing the bill was rejected by 224 votes against 195. Consequently the bill was thrown out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, April 14.

THE Duke of Bolton moved, that the bill for excluding contractors under certain restrictions from seats in the House of Commons, which has been read a second time, should be committed; for which purpose his grace had summoned the House.

Lord Stormont rose to declare his intention to vote against the commitment of the bill, and to give his reasons as concisely as possible for his intended vote. His lordship observed, that every bill brought up to that House from the other, proposing a new law, and desiring their lordship's concurrence, necessarily supposed that the principles of the bill were founded in wisdom and justice; and whenever their lordships should be of opinion this

was not the case with respect to any bill whatever, they were bound, as being equally concerned in supporting the constitution, and the legislation of the kingdom, to refuse their concurrence.

In this light he considered the bill before them, for the principle of it is false, and it proposes manifest injustice; it likewise infringes the prerogative of the crown. In the situation of publick affairs in time of war, it is necessary to make contracts for stores, and a variety of articles for the publick service, not only for the present moment, but for future times. From the very nature of some of these contracts they cannot possibly be publick; the price of the commodities would be so enhanced upon notice given, that the executive officers of government would find it impossible to carry on the business. The bill requires twenty-five days notice to be given in the London Gazette of any contract to be made with government; and then any person becoming a contractor at a publick bidding, will not be excluded from a seat in the House of Commons; but some of these contracts must be made with secrecy and expedition; it may be necessary that the commodities should be agreed for, and supplied in much less time than twenty-five days; and because a reputable merchant, a man of character and fortune, makes a bargain with government on fair terms, to supply the army and the navy on an emergency, and gives security for the performance of his contract, that the nation may not be disappointed when some expedition is on foot against the enemy, or provide for domestic defence, shall such a man be disfranchised, be prevented from serving his country in one situation, because he has assisted her in another? Surely this is contrary to wisdom and to justice. Nothing had been proved against the contractors with government at present holding seats in the House of Commons; no evidence had been brought to the bar of that House of any influence of the crown over them: if there had been any fraud in the contracts, if they had been too lucrative, this was another matter, and it was a sound principle of policy to enquire into it, and to remedy it; publick economy demanded it at all times, but more especially at present; but to deprive the electors of Great Britain of the right of choosing whom they please to represent them, being properly qualified by law, and to declare, because they furnish government with commodities for the publick use, that therefore they shall not sit if they are chosen, is a violation of the constitution, which it is the duty of the peers of the realm to prevent.

The Earl of Coventry supported the commitment of the bill, and seemed to think it scarcely within the jurisdiction of the House to reject a bill from the Commons, which related solely to their own members, and

had been framed upon the petitions; upon the voice of the people, praying for relief from the increasing influence of the crown, and which had passed through that House in conformity to their own resolution, that the influence of the crown is increased, and ought to be diminished. His lordship acknowledged, that the present king is a prince not likely to abuse the prerogative of influence of the crown; but having said that, he was free to declare, that all reformations ought to be begun in the reign of good princes, to immortalize them; and as the people had adopted the idea of lessening the influence of the crown, not only as a measure of economy, but in order to preserve the independency of parliament, the bill before them being one method approved by their representatives, he could not see how their lordships could reject it.

The Earl of Derby took the same side of the question, and added to the argument of the last speaker, that the House of Commons in a matter so immediately concerning the purity of their own House, might think themselves competent to come to some resolution independent of their lordships if they refused their concurrence, and this would only sow division between the two Houses, which at this time ought to be prevented; and the only way to prevent that, and perhaps a civil war in the kingdom, would be to commit and finally to pass the bill.

The Duke of Grafton spoke nearly to the same purport.

The Earl of Hillsborough warmly opposed the bill, as founded in manifest injustice, and on a part of the people being "virtue and liberty mad." The time, he said, was fast approaching, if not come, when the weight and importance of that House would be felt by the whole nation; for when mistaken notions and false representations of virtue and liberty deceived the people, or the members of the other House, it would be found that their lordships, having as dear a concern in the support of the constitution as them, were the proper guardians to step forth and controul any innovations of the Commons on the one hand, as well as to prevent any unconstitutional extension or exercise of the royal prerogative on the other.

After reprobating the indignity offered to the human heart, and to the understandings of men, by pretending that they are influenced in their votes in parliament by paltry and precarious salaries or perquisites of office, or by the profits of contracts, profits and incomes, which bore no proportion to their estates; he next asked who could be so base as to sacrifice his reputation for a precarious income or office: and even admitting there are a few such vicious characters, will increasing penal laws eradicate the vices of mankind? Was gaming, of all other vices, the most pernicious to a state, diminished?

Earl

Earl Batbursf followed the same line of argument.

The Earl of Shelburne, in favour of the bill, said it was notorious that contractors are under the influence of the minister; and as it had been resolved in the House of Commons that the influence of the crown ought to be diminished, he was certain the people would look up to his lordship for the confirmation of that species of relief which the bill offers. It was impossible, he said, to walk in the streets without hearing people talk of the extravagant expenditure of the publick money, and one mode was by contracts to favourites. He then adverted to the noble lord's observation about gaming. He acknowledged it was a pernicious vice, but he was one example of having conquered it in his youth.

The deplorable situation of publick affairs, his lordship said, called for the reform of abuses, and for the removal of those ministers, who by means of the influence allowed to exist, had brought on the American, the French, and the Spanish war, and were now drawing the Northern Powers upon us. He asked what was become of our large army in America? and what our fleet of twenty-one ships, most of them old, were to do in the West Indies against twenty-six sail of new ships of the enemy? What was the effect of the noble lord's abilities, who was formerly ambassador at so many foreign courts, and is now Secretary of State? what but a Declaration of the Empress of Russia unfavourable to us, instead of an alliance and assistance with a fleet and army! In short, he concluded that we had no means left of saving the nation but by making peace at home, which could not be done but by granting the prayers of the people; and the way to do that was, to pass every bill for diminishing the influence of the crown, and for establishing publick œconomy; a reconciliation with America would then take place by the adoption of a new system of government, and our natural enemies seeing us recover strength and mutual confidence, would soon offer honourable terms of peace.

The Lord Chancellor exploded the idea of not rejecting this bill, because it respected the Commons; and argued against the injustice of disfranchising men for no other reason but their offering their service to government. He held entering into the Declaration of the Empress of Russia to be foreign to the question, and called upon their lordships to put a negative upon the bill, if they would do their duty as guardians of the constitution, and of the most valuable rights of the subject.

Lord Camden spoke strongly in favour of the bill, and seemed to think the temptation of the immense profits made by contracts too strong for any to resist. He appealed to their lordships, whether it was not a received maxim, that interest influences

the heart so as to bias the judgement; he even went so far as to declare, that he would not trust himself under the influence of such trials, and yet he professed as much honesty as any man in the House. He therefore concluded, that the bill was founded on a right principle, was expedient, loudly called for at this time, and wisely framed as one step towards restoring the independency of the House of Commons, and lessening the influence of the crown in parliament. His lordship then, notwithstanding the Chancellor's admonition, went into a digression concerning the Memorial of the Empress of Russia, a subject taken up on another day, for which reason we shall take no further notice of it in this place.

Earl Mansfield, against the bill, urged his old argument, of following the common course of law, if extravagant contracts or frauds in the contractors were discovered, legal prosecutions should be set on foot, and he informed the House that the affair of the Rum Contract so often mentioned, is in litigation, and the payment of great part of the money actually expended. He allowed, that every nerve should be strained to establish œconomy in the expenditure of the publick money; but as to the bill before the House, he was clear that it was founded in injustice, and subversive of the constitution, and therefore ought not to pass.

The Duke of Richmond made an able speech in support of the bill, chiefly calculated to expose the notorious influence of contracts, and to prove that contractors being members of the other House, invariably vote with the First Lord of the Treasury, and approve all his measures indiscriminately.

Upon a division, there were 60 votes against committing the bill, to 41 for it; the next day, twenty-five of the lords in the minority entered their protest in the Journals against the rejection of the bill, assigning the reasons already given in their debate upon the subject.

The same day in the House of Commons, the order of the day being called for, which was to proceed to the committee on the petitions, the *Speaker* said he was too ill to go into a long debate. He had got better, he said, during the Easter recess, but the first day of coming to the House, he had found himself very ill; his physicians told him he had the gout in his head; and as he could not take any remedies while he attended the House, he thought he should be unable to go through the great weight of publick business before them.

The House taking this as a hint of resignation, *Lord J. Cavendish* was for proceeding to vote him the thanks of the House; but *Lord North* rose and desired he would consider further of it, and the House would show him every indulgence by an adjournment,

ment. *Mr. Dunning* likewise persuaded him, to take time; and then he said, with many thanks, he threw himself upon the mercy of the House; an adjournment was then moved, and carried till Monday the 24th. *The Lords adjourned on the following Wednesday, to the same day.*

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Monday, April 24.

IN a very full House, *The Speaker* returned his sincere thanks, in the politest terms, for all past favours, and especially for the last indulgence, which, he said, had made so deep an impression upon his mind, that he was now determined not to suffer the publick business to be any more interrupted on his account; and considering the present critical situation of publick affairs, had resolved, contrary to the advice of his physicians, to continue to do his duty as long as his strength would permit him to undergo the fatiguing office of the chair, and he found his services acceptable to the House.

The order of the day being called for, which was to resume the committee on the county petitions, *Mr. Dunning* stood up, and after recapitulating the proceedings of the committee, expressed his fears, that administration did not intend to give them time to go through the consideration of the several grievances stated in the petitions; and as the House stood engaged to redress those grievances, he thought it his duty to take care, as far as in him lay, to prevent the rising of parliament before they had fully performed the promises they had made to the petitioners in particular, and to the publick at large. He therefore moved, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased not to dissolve the parliament, nor to prorogue the present session till proper measures have been taken to diminish the influence, and correct the abuses complained of in the petitions."

Mr. Pitt seconded the motion, and contended that by the resolution of the 6th, the House had pledged itself to the people to take some measure to lessen the influence they had complained of; and which complaint the committee had resolved to be justly founded. Not to proceed to a conclusion now would be a deception, and destroy all confidence in the wisdom and good faith of parliament. The county of Cambridge already relying on the resolution just mentioned, had rescinded the order for appointing a committee to draw up a plan of association, other counties would follow the example, and he hoped they would not be deceived in their hopes. He expressed his fears of the consequence of rejecting the motion, as it would alarm the petitioners, and give them reason to think their petitions would be laid aside; and he declared, that he would go

any lengths on the one hand to diminish the influence of the crown in parliament, and on the other to support the royal prerogative. He had neither ambition nor interest to gratify, he professed himself a sincere friend to the crown, and at the same time a strenuous advocate for the redress of the publick grievances.

Lord Nugent opposed the motion, because he did not wish to see the measures aimed at, by keeping parliament sitting, accomplished. He persisted in his opinion, that the influence of the crown is not increased, and said there must be an influence somewhere for carrying on government, and the only question was where it ought to be placed?

Mr. Townshend, in support of the motion, observed, that the strongest proof that could be given of the undue influence of the crown was the continuance in office of a ministry despised and detested by the whole nation; and he informed the House, that administration had been deliberating all the last week on the best means of getting rid of the petitions, the result he believed was, to dissolve or prorogue the parliament.

Mr. Adam, against the motion, made use of the following argument; that the reformations proposed by the propositions would introduce great changes, great innovations in the constitution, and he saw no regular system produced, no plan in the room of that which was to be so materially altered.

Mr. Fox desired the famous resolution of the 6th might be read by the clerk, which being done, he said the House stood bound in honour not to rise till they had done something to satisfy the petitioners, and he thought no minister would dare to advise his majesty not to comply with this address. He then ran into a long declamation on the misconduct of the ministry in the American war, and on many other occasions, concluding with recommending the motion as the last and best expedient to prevent alarming consequences.

Lord North satisfied the House, that by the very nature and quantity of the business before them, it was impossible there could be a speedy prorogation, and as to a dissolution, he knew of no such intention; parliament was likely to sit its usual time, and the session would probably be very long, he therefore considered the motion as totally inexpedient. On a division at midnight, there were 254 votes against the motion, to 203 for it.

Mr. Dunning then moved to adjourn the committee to the following Monday.

Mr. Fox upon this, made some severe remarks on the decision of the question for the address; he drew from it a conclusion, that the House had thereby absolutely rejected the petitions of the people, and therefore he wished the committee was adjourned for ever; however, as his honourable friend intended

to make one trial more, he advised him to proceed; but if he was not then successful, he hoped he would join him in a resolution never to set their feet in the House again till the prayers of the petitioners were granted.

Mr. Dunning replied, that he had moved the adjournment till Monday, that he might have time to consider what further propositions he could offer to the committee, though he did not know positively that he should offer any, as it appeared to him that it would be in vain. The committee was adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, April 25.

THE Duke of Richmond, who had desired the House to be summoned for the purpose, made the following motion. "That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House this day se'nnight, to enquire into the state of defence the counties of Devonshire and Cornwall were in at the time when the enemies fleets were off the coast, and also into the state of the dock and harbour of Plymouth at the same period, and into the measures taken for its defence; and likewise to know in whom the responsibility was lodged, or who is answerable for any neglect that shall be proved, or would have been, in case it had been taken, owing to its defenceless state."

His grace said, he would not go deep into the question, unless the motion was opposed, and then, if he found it likely to be rejected, he would explain the grounds on which it went, and the evidence of neglect he intended to produce. He mentioned it as a very extraordinary circumstance, that the governor of Plymouth should not have resided at his government, nor have been there once during the whole time that the garrison was under apprehensions of an attack from the French. *Lord Waldegrave* (the governor) he said, had been advanced to that post as a reward for his brave conduct at the battle of Minden; he was neither too old nor too infirm to take upon him the command; and it was no other way to be accounted for, than that being an elder general than the noble lord at the head of the staff, it would have clashed with his precedence as the nominal Commander in Chief, if he had been obliged to have attended there.

He then took notice of the resignation of *Sir David Lindsay*, the lieutenant-governor, and reminded the noble lord (*Lord Amherst*) that in the debate on the first day of the session, on an address of thanks for the speech, he had told the House that *Sir David Lindsay* had desired to be recalled; his grace now wished for an explanation of that matter, as he was authorized by *Sir David* to deliver to the House a full account of his case. If, said his grace, it is asked to what this enquiry tends, I will freely own, to the

appointment of a real Commander in Chief, who shall think himself responsible, and be so, for every thing relative to the management of the army, and by bringing proof of the shameful neglect of Plymouth and the coasts, and of strange mismanagement of the army, to procure a change of men and measures, that this country may depend in future on having the second port in the kingdom kept in a proper state of defence.

The Earl of Pembroke seconded the motion, and was very severe on the conduct of the ministry, but more particularly confined himself to the management of the army and of the war. He said the greatest discontents prevailed throughout the army, owing to the appointment of men to commands who had never seen service, or had an education for it. While things went on in this manner, and a minister had the direction of the war department, and the disposition of the army, who had himself been rendered incapable of serving in any military capacity whatever, he did not wonder at the ill success of the British arms. He should therefore heartily concur in the motion, from a full persuasion, that if the enquiry went on, such proofs of neglect, and of mismanagement of the army, would be given at the bar by respectable officers, that it would appear to the House to be impossible to hope for any better success, while such ministers and such circumscribed Commanders in Chief continued to hold their offices.

Lord Amherst only said, he was very willing whenever he should be called upon by the House, to submit his conduct to them, and to explain what he had said on the resignation of *Sir David Lindsay*.

Lord Stormont rose to oppose the motion, because he thought it highly improper at this time, when the enemy already derived too many advantages from the difference of their government and ours. The blessings which we enjoy over every other nation, renders us in time of peace superiour to all others, but in time of war it prevents those active expeditions and secret exertions which despotick monarchies have it in their power to make; and would the House add to these advantages the important intelligence which this enquiry would convey to them? He hoped not; already there was too much communication and intercourse between this country and France; and would it be right to let them know what was the state of Plymouth some months ago, by which they might form a probable conjecture of its present condition? Would you inform them what works are left undone; what are begun; and which are the weakest places (for every place has some) that, in the opinion of some officer to be examined at the bar, government has not taken care to fortify? All this would come out in the course of the enquiry, and therefore he would vote against it as highly improper.

The

The Duke of Grafton considered it as a state pretext, to pretend that the enquiry would convey any intelligence they were not in possession of already. He asked if the noble lord could believe the French were not provided with plans of all our fortifications.

He thought it highly expedient to go into the enquiry, for he was pretty sure it would be found that neither Plymouth, nor many other places in the kingdom, are properly taken care of.

Lord Townshend gave a satisfactory account of the state of defence Plymouth was in at the time mentioned; and said, he wished the French had attacked it, for there were batteries capable of firing seventy guns at once against any single ship, or any two, and only two could attempt to come into the port abreast.

Lord Sandwich proceeded upon the same principles as Lord Stormont, and wished the House had not gone so far as it had into the discussion of it, as it was of a dangerous tendency, and what no nation upon earth besides ourselves would suffer in time of war. His lordship answered several things that had been thrown out in a former debate and again in this, about the sufficiency of matrosses to serve the artillery, and showed how properly the seamen in the fleet were employed in that service. From the authority of the commander in chief of the fleet, he assured the House that the French would not have dared to attempt the place by sea; they must have made good a landing first, and as they had not a body of land-forces sufficient for that purpose, that was the reason they did not do anything; they knew the strength of the place too well.

The Duke of Richmond, now seeing the motion so strongly opposed, read a narrative of the case of Sir David Lindsay from copies of his correspondence with Lord Amherst before he resigned. It appeared that he had constantly represented that the place was untenable for want of certain works, which were necessary, not in his own opinion alone, but in the opinion of General Gray, an experienced officer; he likewise wanted a considerable re-inforcement; but to all his applications for instructions and re-inforcements he received no satisfactory answer, but was told that if he did not like his situation, his dislike should be represented to the king, and he might be removed to another government. Sir David Lindsay considering this hint, and the disregard shown to his advice, offered to resign, and to remain at Plymouth second in command, to be responsible for a place which he knew, in its then neglected situation, was untenable. His resignation then took place, and he was totally removed from Plymouth to another place, to Newhaven.

The Commander in Chief was called upon to deny any article of the correspondence respecting the defenceless state of Plymouth,

and to explain his conduct with respect to Sir David Lindsay's dismissal; but

The Earl of Shelburne rose in this stage of the debate to call for an explanation from Lord Stormont of that expression in his speech relative to the communication and intercourse between this country and France. His lordship said, many reflections and aspersions had been thrown out against a noble duke which affected his character, and taken up against himself by abusive writers, which affected their character; and therefore he desired the noble lord would candidly and roundly tell the House what he meant by that expression, and whether, while he was ambassador in France, or since, he had ever had reason to suspect that any member of that House carried on an improper correspondence with France.

Lord Stormont replied, that his words were general; that they meant only the daily and improper communications and intercourse between the two countries by neutral and other vessels without passports, for which our laws had provided no remedy, nor had any been yet suggested to him.

Lord Shelburne was not satisfied with this answer; he insisted on a direct answer to his question.

Lord Stormont insisted he would give no answer, but an explanation of his general expression, and a warm contest was the consequence, in which, *The Lord Chancellor* and *Earl Gower* defended Lord Stormont, and it was determined that it was contrary to order to demand such a categorical answer.

The Duke of Grafton, *The Marquis of Rockingham*, *Lord Camden*, and *The Earl of Shelburne*, as strongly contended that an imputation had been suggested which ought to be wiped away, and though they could not compel the noble lord, they might expect from his politeness an explicit answer; but at last the matter was dropped by the Earl of Shelburne and the Duke of Richmond, declaring they desired any man to produce the least shadow of an imputation on their characters, and they rested it on the conviction the House must feel of their innocence.

The Earl of Shelburne then pointed out the expediency of the motion from the general misconduct of the ministry, which he stated in a variety of particulars, such as sending troops over to America to be slaughtered, and not having enough at home to defend such an important place as Plymouth. His lordship likewise mentioned a letter he had received from Mr. Oliver, late an alderman of London, now in the West Indies, concerning the wretched state of 5000 fine troops placed in that station by Lord Cornwallis, and now perishing for want of being relieved, and other hardships.

The Duke of Chandos was strongly for it, and for calling the noble lord at the head of the army to account as an officer; he declared

clared the neglect of Plymouth was known by every boy in the street of twelve years of age, and that Portsmouth to his knowledge was in the same state.

Lord Amherst gave his reasons for not continuing *Sir David Lindsay* second in command; after he had declared himself incapable of acting in the station of chief; it was contrary to rule, because the chief command would in that case have devolved upon him again, in the absence of the principal commander. He at the same time gave the highest character of *Sir David Lindsay* as an officer.

The Duke of Richmond was dissatisfied, and said the explanation was injurious to the character of *Sir David Lindsay*, and for this reason the enquiry ought to go on.

The question being at length put, it was rejected on a division by 70 to 44.

The same day in the House of Commons, *Sir George Yonge* moved an humble address to his majesty, "That he would be graciously pleased to give directions that the militia and the volunteer corps may be so disposed and distributed as not to be removed to any great distance from the respective counties to which they belong, and in which they were raised." This motion was founded on the alledged hardships and inconveniences the militia had suffered, in being ordered to parts of the kingdom the most remote from their respective counties; but after an uninteresting debate, it was rejected by a very great majority; on this principle, that the nation would be deprived of the greatest use of the militia, in time of war, and when invasions are apprehended, if his majesty was not entrusted with the power of ordering them to any part of the kingdom for its immediate defence.

Wednesday, April 26.

Sir Philip Jennings Clerke moved to postpone the second reading of the Malt-tax bill to that day three weeks, not only as a security that parliament would be kept sitting till the grievances stated in the county petitions were redressed, but to give time for petitions which he heard were to be presented, and objections to be made to the new tax. Upon a division, the motion was rejected by 79 votes against 30, and the bill was read the second time.

The Secretary at War then moved the second reading of the bill to continue for another year the act for impressing, for the land service, all vagrants and other persons, not having a visible means of maintaining themselves. It was strongly opposed by *General Burgoyne*, *Mr. Sawbridge*, *Mr. Dempster*, *Sir Joseph Murray*, *Sir Philip Jennings Clerke*, *Mr. Turner*, and several other members, who in their speeches mentioned a variety of instances of the cruelty and injustice committed under this act, and of the inefficiency

of it in raising proper recruits for the army. *Mr. Dempster* related a case of a poor shoemaker, whom he released from the Savoy, neither the justice of peace nor the constable who took him up having given themselves any trouble to enquire into the character and situation of the man, he was dragged to prison, under this act, and his wife and children maintained by his industry, thrown upon the parish. *General Burgoyne* rested his opposition on the frequent desertion of these impressed men, some of them, he said, refused pay, and in that case, he doubted if they were amenable to the jurisdiction of a court-martial.

The Secretary at War defended the bill on the principle of expediency in time of war, and justified it by precedents in former wars, from the year 1741 to the present time. He represented it as an economical plan of recruiting the army, and said the fear of being impressed had made a great many loose and idle people enter voluntarily into the marching regiments, so that it had answered the purposes effectually in that respect; but if any amendments could be proposed to prevent impressing proper persons, he begged they might be offered in the committee. Upon a division, the second reading was carried by 94 votes against 49.

Thursday, April 27.

The third reading of the bill for laying an additional duty on foreign wines was opposed, and a motion made by *Sir Philip Jennings Clerke* to postpone it for three weeks. He was supported by *Mr. Burke*, and most of the members of opposition, who declared their intention not to suffer the tax bills to get through the House till some effectual redress, or some satisfactory answer was given to the county petitioners. The question being put, upon the motion it was rejected by 128 votes against 67. The bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The bill for imposing a Stamp Duty on Legacies, met with the same opposition to the second reading, and occasioned a smart debate, in the course of which, what fell from *Lord George Gordon* deserves notice, when we reflect on what has since happened. His lordship arraigned the conduct of both sides of the House. "The taxes, he said, would all pass the House, the ministers would keep their places, and the petitions of the people would be scouted; and what is the reason? The gentlemen in opposition are all divided; they hold different opinions; some are for triennial, others for annual, and others for septennial parliaments, and the people without doors are lukewarm; they have no confidence in the leaders of opposition. After the Contractors bill was thrown out of the House of Lords (said his lordship) I walked the streets, and saw the people in their shops as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. This was not the case in America; when the troubles began, the people

T t

of Boston never went to their own houses, nor took any consolation, till the resolutions they came to were carried."

Mr. Townshend thought it a bad example, and said it was no proof of lukewarmness, that the people did not rise in arms, because a bill they thought beneficial to them was rejected.

At a late hour, the House divided, when the motion for postponing the second reading of the bill was rejected by 211 votes against 124.

Friday, April 28.

In a Committee of the whole House on *Mr. Burke's* bill for reforming the king's Civil List, &c. It was proposed that the committee should agree to the clause for abolishing the office of Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, Jewel-office, &c. as useless and expensive.

The utility of the office was proved by *Mr. Gilbert*, who specified the business of that department, such as providing the paraphernalia of coronations, the pomp of royal funerals, the furniture of the Houses of parliament, and for the trials of peers, and the dresses of the heralds, &c. After a very short debate, the clause was rejected upon a division by 210 votes against 162.

The next clause was an abolition of the Board of Works. *Mr. Keene* explained to the committee the duties of that Board, consisting in a variety of works performed in repairing the royal palaces, keeping up the royal gardens, paving the streets before the Parliament-House, &c. all of which, he said, were executed much cheaper and more expeditiously under the directions of the Board than by any other means that could be contrived. Great objections were started to this, as well as to the other clauses, calculated to deprive his majesty of all manner of control over his

own household, and to diminish the splendour and magnificence of the British court. The clause was rejected by 203 votes against 188; and then the committee was adjourned till Monday.

The same day in the House of Lords, *The Earl of Radnor* moved, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, beseeching him, that he would be graciously pleased to order the Lord-lieutenants of counties to transmit to the Secretaries of State, in order to its being laid before the House, an account of what proceedings have been had relative to so much of an act passed in the last session of parliament, as obliges officers serving in the militia to lodge their qualifications with the clerks of the peace of the several counties, within six months after the dates of their commissions."

The ground of this motion was a complaint, that persons of little or no property or character have obtained captains commissions in the militia, and have brought it into disgrace and contempt, gentlemen of rank and fortune, naturally concerned in the defence of the respective counties in which their estates lie, refusing to serve with such officers.

Some objections were made to the strict scrutiny this address might occasion, if the enquiry took place immediately; it was said, it would spread a general alarm, and throw the militia into a state of confusion at a critical time when its actual service was wanted; but the principle being good, the motion was readily assented to, as a foundation for bringing in a new bill early in the next session of parliament. The lords with white staves were accordingly ordered to wait on his majesty with the said address.

(To be continued in our next.)

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XXXII.

MEMOIRS of *Thomas Hollis, Esq. F. R. and A. S. S.* 4to. 2 vols. 4l. 4s. boards. Dilly.

THIS capital-work is one of those uncommon productions of the press, which are not calculated for the generality of readers, nor designed to fall with in the ability of the many to purchase. Yet it contains religious and political sentiments, historical information, and a course of virtuous conduct, the knowledge of which may, in some respect or other, prove beneficial to every honest Englishman, whatever be his station in life, who has the love of his country, and the preservation of her religious and civil rights at heart. For the use and advantage therefore of those, who are not likely to peruse the whole, we shall take

the liberty on a future occasion, to give such extracts as in our humble judgement will be the most likely to afford general entertainment, instruction, and improvement.

The majority of our readers will be apt, when they do not find a string of princely or official titles annexed to his name, to ask, Who was this *Mr. Hollis*? To which we shall only give this short answer for the present.—One of the most excellent, most useful private men that this or any other country ever produced. Hereafter, as a farther satisfaction, we shall confirm the truth, by laying before them some of the principal transactions of his life; and, with permission of the proprietors, an ingenious artist will copy a portrait (from the work) of this genuine patriot, the resemblance of him, who took indefatigable pains to preserve

preserve and make known, the effigies of other great and good Englishmen, may be extensively circulated through the channel of our miscellany.

To readers of a different class, whose rank in life, publick stations, affluent circumstances, or taste for the virtù, altogether, or separately taken, induce them to stock their libraries with the best books in every branch of human learning, this elegant, and, to them, very useful compilation, must be highly acceptable: for in these memoirs, princes, statesmen, senators, philosophers, and accomplished gentlemen, whether natives of this country or foreigners, will find themselves deeply interested.

A brief analysis of the contents of the two volumes will explain our meaning, and be their best recommendation to the respectable body of our fellow-citizens just described. The first volume opens with a short account of the family from whom the late Mr. Hollis was descended, of his own education, of his early attachment to civil liberty, his admission as a law student at Lincoln's-Inn, and other particulars of his juvenile years. These we do not dwell upon, designing to take notice of them on another occasion.

In the year 1748, he set out on his first travels, accompanied by his friend Thomas Brand, Esq. the gentleman to whom these memoirs are inscribed, and the present worthy inheritor of his ample fortune, which he bequeathed to him. We are informed, that in this tour he passed through Holland, Austrian and French Flanders, part of France, to Switzerland, Savoy, and part of Italy, and returned through Provence, Brittany, &c. to Paris. Of this, and a second tour, the compilers say, he left curious and copious journals, and that it appears from their contents, very little escaped Mr. Hollis, where he could have proper information, relating to arts and sciences, publick roads, manufactures, trade, antiquities, and what is called virtù, of which he became an able connoisseur, and a generous encourager, "so far as it might be useful to learning, and no farther." From these journals there are only such extracts given, as may serve to illustrate some striking features of his character, with here and there, his account of some particular objects, either not at all noticed, or very slightly and imperfectly, by former travellers. The reason assigned for being so sparing of these extracts is, that at some future time it may be thought proper to give Mr. Hollis's journals entire to the publick. We take the liberty to add, that the publisher of these volumes is under an indispensable obligation to make this an absolute promise, for there can be no other equitable method of supplying the striking defects, which frequent mention and references

to these journals, exciting curiosity without gratifying it, point out in the narrative of his travels. For instance, we are informed, page 31, "that at *Trieste* Mr. Hollis ran the risk of his life, by the avarice and villainy of a master of a vessel, with whom he had contracted for his passage by sea to Venice. *The story is told at length in the journal, and exhibits a remarkable proof of his sagacity and presence of mind.*" Here the compilers must have forgot that they had engaged to give such extracts, as might serve to illustrate *some striking features of his character*; but we must account for these and similar mistakes by reference to the preface, where we shall find, "that the work was, by certain accidents, put together by different hands, at a considerable distance from each other." We are sorry for it, as this circumstance, causes the only blemish in an excellent compilation, and should have been studiously avoided in memoirs of a person, who was a singular example of accuracy. He would have cancelled sheet after sheet of letter press, for less blemishes, than that which it was our duty to point out; but which the publication of the journals will repair. By the extracts given, it plainly appears that they must be very curious, and consequently very desirable. While Mr. Hollis was at Naples in 1751, his steward wrote to inform him, that the death of the incumbent on a very valuable living in his gift was daily expected. His answer to the steward, declaring himself disengaged with respect to the future disposal of this living, in which he delineates the right qualities befitting a clergyman and a man, that he shall expect to find in the person he shall choose, without being swayed by any other motives whatever, exhibits such greatness of mind, impartiality, and rectitude of heart, that it does honour to human nature: the incumbent lived till after his return to England, and then we find a letter to Mr. Hollis from the gentleman, to whom he freely gave the living, which does equal honour to the candidate and the patron.

Our illustrious countryman returned home in 1754, and at this period "he began his collection of books and medals, for the purpose of illustrating and upholding liberty, and preserving the memory of its champions, to render tyranny and its abettors odious, to extend science and art, to keep alive the honour and estimation of their patrons and protectors, and to make the whole as useful as possible, abhorring all monopoly; and, if such should be the fitness of things, to propagate the same benevolent spirit to posterity."

Upon these principles he formed the plan of a private life, of great utility to the publick; and in the pursuit of it, upwards of twenty years, he sacrificed personal ease

and gratification to the laudable end he had in view. By much the greatest part of his income was employed in donations, in books, and other means of civilization, largely to New England, and in a proportionable degree to the public libraries, and academical institutions of Russia, Sweden, Holland, the Italian states, Sicily, Switzerland, and the East Indies. Also in presents of the same kind to eminent men abroad and at home, with whom he had established a correspondence or an intimate friendship. The particulars are specified chiefly from a diary which he regularly kept from 1759 to 1770, the year of his retiring to the country. Mr. Hollis died suddenly in the fields on his estate at Corscombe, on the first of January, 1774, and the publick prints for some time after, contained the just and grateful tributes of applause paid by various hands to the memory of a man whose benevolent life stands on record almost without precedent. Copies from these, and other characters of him, close the volume.

The second volume is very properly intitled, An Appendix to the Memoirs, as it contains a variety of papers all tending to illustrate and explain the subjects mentioned in the memoirs; particularly remarks on the person, writings, and characters of those eminent men whom Mr. Hollis held in the highest degree of estimation. John Milton being the principal, the first paper, which extends to near eighty pages of the appendix, is devoted to criticisms on his biographers, and amongst the rest Dr. Samuel Johnson, as famous for his learning as infamous for his haughty, overbearing, dogmatizing, partial opinions with respect to writers, both the dead and the living, who are not exactly of his way of thinking, is very severely treated for some strictures he has made on Milton's character and writings, in his Lives of the British poets. Then follow strictures, notes, and explanations relative to the characters and writings of Algernon Sidney, George Buchanan, John Poynt, Bishop of Rochester and Winchester, in the reign of Edward VI; Edmond Ludlow, John Trenchard, Richard Baron, Francis Hutcheson, Sir Samuel Morland; and Hubert Languet, a Frenchman, all noble assertors of religious and civil liberty.

An account of the benefactions of the Hollis family to Harvard college in New England, including those of the late Mr. Hollis. Correspondence of the president of the college and others with Mr. Hollis, upon the subject. Characters of Dr. Mayhew of Boston, his intimate friend and correspondent. Miscellaneous writings, by Mr. Hollis, in the publick newspapers. A decree of the star-chamber in 1637, concerning printing. Several other curious papers in the reigns of Charles I. and II, and James II. Plan for preventing the

growth of Popery in England, by Mr. Hollis, similar in many respects to what was proposed in the bill lately rejected in the House of Lords. His advice to a young painter at Rome. Acknowledgments of presents of books, &c. by the presidents of foreign universities. Account of the gems, pastes, and drawings of Baron Stosch. A general list of Mr. Hollis's collection, consisting of Roman coins relative to Britain. Medals, gems, pictures, sculptures, &c. &c. &c.

We have only to add, that the elegant plates engraved by Bartolozzi, from designs of Cipriani, and by Natter, Bafire, and other eminent artists, from portraits, gems, medals, &c. in Mr. Hollis's collection, far exceed in value, the price at which the books are sold by the publisher, especially when it is considered, that neither the originals nor any other copies can be obtained. There are thirty-six engravings in the two volumes.

XXXIII. *Practical Husbandry; or, The Art of Farming, with a Certainty of Gain, as practised by judicious Farmers in the Country. The Result of Experience and long Observation.* By Dr. John Truſter of Cobham, Surry. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed. Baldwin.

OF late years more attention has been given to farming by gentlemen of landed property than in former times, and the consequence upon the whole has been beneficial to the publick, for lands have been enclosed and cultivated which otherwise might have remained barren commons. But though the people have reaped the advantage in the moderate price of bread, the first necessary of life, yet from ignorance and mismanagement, many private persons, not bred to husbandry, have sustained great losses, and many others have totally ruined themselves, by engaging in the farming business. To prevent these partial evils in the pursuit of one of the most useful arts in a commercial kingdom, is the benevolent design of the author of this simple, plain tract on practical husbandry. It gives such an insight into the nature of farming, as will enable gentlemen who may think proper to cultivate a certain quantity of land, either for amusement or convenience, to check the negligence, correct the ignorance, or detect the imposition of servants. The means of doing this are clearly demonstrated. The following sensible advice in the introduction deserves particular notice. "To gentlemen fond of riding, without an object in view, even riding becomes irksome; but were they, when in the country, to ride about their farm every fine day, each gate opening with a latch; were they to examine at such times the improvement of their cattle, the condition of their team and implements, the state of their fences, the clearness of their grounds, the richness of their meadows, and the luxuriance of their

crops;

prope; new pleasures would daily appear before them, and their morning's saunter would be delightful. And in another place Dr. Trufler proves, that none but such as occasionally look into the business themselves can ever expect to profit by it.

At a time when the weight of taxes, and a variety of other difficulties distress persons of moderate fortunes, it will afford great satisfaction to many who can reside in the country, to know, that by following the plain rules laid down by our author in this practical treatise, they may be enabled, "independent of the profit by sale, to procure for their families more conveniences, and in greater plenty by managing a farm, than they could without it."

One great error we are happy to find clearly stated, it is this; gentlemen who have been disposed to commence farmers, have been for trying the experiment on a small quantity of land, such as fifty or sixty acres, and they have generally miscarried, because none but the poor working farmer can be a gainer upon so small a quantity. One hundred and fifty acres, according to Dr. Trufler, are not too much for a team of four horses, a man and a boy; and stating fairly the cost of implements, and all the incidental charges or outgoings of a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, he shows, that the same expences will be required for a farm of sixty acres: this is one of the most useful parts of the tract. It contains twenty-one familiar chapters on every branch of husbandry necessary to be known, beginning with a description of soils, and ending with rules for the measurement of timber. Upon the whole, we do not remember to have seen a cheaper or a better book upon the subject.

XXXIV. *Alwyn; or, The Gentleman Comedian. A Novel.* 12mo. 2 vols. 6s. Fielding and Walker.

A sprightly, ingenious, and instructive tale, exhibiting in lively colours the folly and impetuosity of youth, the bad consequences of attending spouting clubs and billiard-tables, and the contemptible situation of strolling players. The ground work of the novel is laid in the adventures of two young men of good family, who being properly placed out in the world, the one with a merchant, the other with an attorney in London, quit their respective stations, and take to the stage. The numerous incidents their rambles and connexions furnish, give the author an opportunity of displaying his talents for describing men and manners, which he does in a free, yet correct style; an admirable vein of humour likewise runs through all his descriptions of the comic kind; and we may venture to predict, if he continues in this line of writing, that he will be as much admired as his predecessors

Fielding and Smollet, from whose models in Tom Jones and Roderick Random, he seems to have drawn his characters.

We have likewise some specimens of poetry in this lively novel, which have great merit. We have only to observe, that the rule we have constantly adhered to, of giving the preference to works of the first importance to society, is the only reason this novel did not come under our Review nearer the time of its publication.

LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS, in the Months of MAY, JUNE, and JULY, besides those that have been reviewed.

HISTORY.

AN Essay on History. By William Hayley, Esq. 4to. 7s. 6d. Bew. Doddsley. Essays on the History of Mankind. By James Dunbar, LL. D. 8vo. 6s. Cadell.

An Impartial History of the War in America, to the End of the Year 1779. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Faulder.

British Topography; or, an Historical Account of what has been done for illustrating the Topographical Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards. Nichols.

POLITICKS.

THE People's Barrier against undue Influence and Corruption. By John Cartwright. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Almon.

Political and Military Instructions. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Faulder.

A Letter from a Gentleman in the English House of Commons, in Vindication of his Conduct, with regard to the Affairs of Ireland. Addressed to a Member of the Irish Parliament. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Bew.

Seasonable Advice to the People of Ireland. 1s. Wilkie.

The Out-of-Door Parliament. 1s. 6d. Almon.

An Essay on the Interests of Britain in regard to America. 6d. Sewell.

Plain Truth; or, A Letter to the Author of Dispassionate Thoughts on the American War. 1s. 6d. Wilkie.

Mr. E—B—'s Answer to his own Speech of the 11th of February, 1780, with Mr. F—'s Animadversions thereon. 8vo. 1s. White.

The State Mountebank. 1s. Fielding and Walker.

A Dissertation on the Political Abilities of the Earl of Abingdon, including Observations on the Characters of the late Earl of Chatham, Archbishop of York; Lord George Gordon, Edmund Burke, Esq. and the Rev. Dr. Price. By a Gentleman of the Middle Temple. 1s. 6d. Fielding and Walker.

An Address to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of Lancashire, on the Choice of

of their Representatives at the approaching General Election for the County. 1s. 6d. Kearsley.

A R T S.

A Dictionary English, Persian, and Arabic. By J. Richardson, Esq. M. A. F. R. S. vol. 2d. folio. 5l. 5s. Murray.

Letters and Papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c. 8vo. 6d. Dilly.

The Scholar's Guide to Arithmetick. By John Bonycastle. 12mo. 2s. J. Johnson.

An Account of the Going of a Pocket Chronometer. By John Arnold. 1s. Baker.

Experiments and Observations, made with a View to point out the Errors of the present received Theory of Electricity. By the Rev. John Lyon, of Dover Kent. 4to. 12s. boards. Doddsley.

A Dissertation on the Summation of infinite converging Series with Algebraic Divisors. By H. Clarke. 4to. 10s. 6d. boards. Murray.

Trachybrachygraphy; or, The swiftest Method of Short Writing. By S. Soare. 5s. Bew.

A Gallick and English Dictionary. By the Rev. William Shaw, A. M. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards. Murray.

Mathematical Memoirs. By John Landen. With an Appendix, containing Tables of Theorem, for the Calculation of Fluents. 4to. 13s. boards. Nourse.

A succinct, but conspicuous Method of acquiring the French Language. By M. Du Miland. 2s. to 3s. half-bound. Bew.

Designs in Architecture. By John Soan. 6s. sewed. Taylor.

The New Art of Speaking; or, A Complete Modern System of Rhetorick, Elocution, and Oratory. 2s. Hogg.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

THELYPTHORA; or, A Treatise on Female Ruin. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. boards. Doddsley.

Essays on Friendship and Old Age. By the Marchioness de Lambert. 8vo. 2s. 6d. boards. Doddsley.

A Collection of all the Wills, now known to be extant, of the Kings and Queens of England, Princes and Princesses of Wales, and every Branch of the Blood Royal, from the reign of William the Conqueror, to that of Henry the Seventh, inclusive. 4to. 18s. boards. Nicholls.

Select Tragedies of Euripides. Translated from the original Greek. 8vo. 6s. boards. Conant.

A complete Translation of all the Works of Lucian, from the Greek. By Thomas Franklin, D. D. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards. Cadell.

First Truths, and the Origin of our Opinions explained. From the French of Pere Buffier. 8vo. 7s. J. Johnson.

The Modern Pantheon; a Dream. 2s. Bew.

A Letter to the Patentees of Covent Garden Theatre, on a recent Transaction. 2s. Lambert.

Scenery and Antiquities of the North of Scotland. By the Reverend Charles Cordier. 4to. 12s. 6d. boards. T. Payne.

A fashionable Day. 2s. Kearsley.

An Address to the People of England on the Increase of the Poor-rate. By John Burnoy. 1s. Doddsley.

A Supplement to the State of the Expedition from Canada. 4to. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

The Antiquity and Duration of the World. By G. H. Toulmin, M. D. 3s. sewed. Cadell.

An Essay on the Population of England. By R. Price, D. D. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

The Elements of Beauty. By J. Donaldson. 2s. sewed. Cadell.

Female Restoration. 4to. 3s. sewed. Macgowan.

Gallick Antiquities. By John Smith, 4to. 10s. 6d. boards. Cadell.

The Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius. By Francis Fawkes. 8vo. 7s. Doddsley.

Supplement to Shakspeare's Plays, published in 1778. By Johnson and Stevens. 2 vols. 8vo. 13s. boards. Baldwin.

Baron Haller's Letters to his Daughters. 3s. 6d. Murray.

The Proceedings of the General Meeting of the County of Wilts. 2s. Baldwin.

Philosophical Considerations. By M. Dawes, Esq. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

The Critick; or, A Tragedy Rehearsed. 2s. 6d. Bladon.

Critical Observations on Books ancient and modern. 2s. White.

The Argonautic Expedition. From the Greek of Apollonius Rhodius. By Edward B. Green, Esq. 2 vols. small 8vo. 7s. T. Payne.

Travels through Spain; with a View to illustrate the Natural History and Physical Geography of that Kingdom. By John Talbot Dillon, Knight and Baron of the sacred Roman Empire. 2l. 2s. boards. Rebinson.

A Tour to the Caves, in the Environs of Egleborough and Settle, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire. 6d. Richardson and Urquhart.

The New Universal Story Teller. 12mo. 3s. Hogg.

L A W.

A Treatise on the Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery. By English Bill. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Owen.

An Abstract of the Trial of George Stratton, Esq. for the deposing the Right Hon. Lord Pigot. 2s. 6d. Murray.

An Enquiry into the Origin, &c. of Sinecure Offices in the Law. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed. Kearsley.

M E D I-

M E D I C A L.

A Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye, and their Remedies. By George Chandler, Surgeon. 3s. boards. Cadell.

An Essay on Medical Electricity. By T. Cavallo. 8vo. 3s. 6d. boards. Elmſley.

Some Observations relative to the Influence of Climate on Vegetable and Animal Bodies. By Alexander Wilson, M. D. 4s. boards. Cadell.

An Address to the Publick, on a Subject of the utmost Importance to Health. By J. Elliott, Apothecary. Frelдинг and Walker.

An Essay on the Ghonorrhœa. By W. Thomas. 1s. 6d. Donaldſon.

P O E T R Y.

ODE inscribed to John Howard, Esqire, F. R. S. Author of "The State of English and Foreign Prisons." By William Haycye, Esq. 4to. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

The Manager in Distress; as performed at the Theatre-Royal, in the Hay-Market. 1s. Cadell.

Poems, with Notes. By John Walters. 8vo. 5s. sewed. Kearsley.

Poems on various Subjects. By Thomas Green. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Harris.

La Belle Aſſemblée. A Satire. 1s. 6d. Flexney.

An incredible Bore. A familiar Epistle from Roger Wittol, Esq. of — College, Oxford, to Mr. John Hedgings in the Country. 1s. 6d. Kearsley.

The Candidate. A Poetical Epistle to the Authors of the Monthly Review. 1s. 6d. H. Payne.

Poems and Miscellaneous Pieces, with a free Translation of the Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles. By the Rev. Thomas Maurice, A. B. 10s. 6d. Dodſley.

Poems on various Subjects. By Elisabeth Reeves. 4to. 10s. 6d. sewed. Dilly.

An Epistle to the Earl of Sandwich. 1s. 6d. Rivington.

The Castle of Infamy. A poetical Vision. 2s. 6d. B-w.

An Ode. *Pindarium quisquis studet emulari*. 4to. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

The Siege of Gibraltar. A Musical Farce, in two Acts. By F. Pilon. 1s. Kearsley.

Ode to the Reverend Mr. Mason. By Elisabeth Rees. 1s. Dodſley.

A poetical Epistle to his Excellency Geo. Washington, Esq. 4to. 2s. 6d. Dilly.

Euphrosyne; or, Amusements on the Road to Life. vol. 2d. By the Author of the Spiritual Quixotte. 3s. boards. Dodſley.

The Ascension A Poem. By the Rev. J. Atkins, M. A. 6d. Rivington.

An Ode. 4to. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

The Georgics of Virgil, translated into English Blank Verse. By W. Mills. 4to. 6s. Robſon.

An heroic Epistle to the Rev. R. Watson, D. D. 1s. 6d. Becket.

Reign of Death. A Poem. By J. Fawcett. 1s. Keith.

R E L I G I O U S.

THE Duty of Patriotism vindicated. A Sermon. By Cæsar Morgan, M. D. 1s. Cadell.

A Sermon on Religious Zeal. By Andrew Burnaby, D. D. 6d. T. Payne.

A Sermon preached at South Audley Chapel, on April 16th, and at St. Laurence Church, Brentford, on May 21, 1780. To which is prefixed, a Poem upon the Charity for the Benefit of the Humane Society. By Henry Charles Christian Newman. 8vo. 1s. Rivington.

The Wisdom of appointing and supporting the Civil Magistrate; in a Sermon preached at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday, June 25th, 1780. By Robert Markham, D. D. 6s. Rivington.

Eight Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford, in the Year 1780, at the Lecture founded by the late reverend and pious John Bampton, A. M. Canon of Salisbury. By James Bandinel, D. D. 4s. boards. Cadell.

A short Reply to the Kentish Curate's Letter to Archdeacon Law. 6d. Crowder.

Free Thoughts on the Toleration of Popery. 8vo. 4s. sewed. Donaldſon.

Three Discourses on Religious Knowledge, &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. boards. Johnson.

A Discourse delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Ely. By R. Watson, D. D. F. R. S. 1s. Rivington.

Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge. By J. Mainwaring, B. D. 8vo. 6s. Cadell.

Three religious Discourses. By P. Holland. 3s. 6d. Johnson.

A Letter to a Dissenting Minister. Nicoll. The Power of Faith, a Sermon preached at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, by W. B. Gaddogan, M. A. 6d. Rivington.

Deism not consistent with the Religion of Reason and Nature. By C. Bettow, A. M. 4to. 4s. Dodſley.

A Sermon, preached at Newbury, May 28, 1780, occasioned by the Death of Dr. John Collet, late Physician of that Place. By David James. 6d. Johnson.

Memoirs of Isaac Watts, D. D. By Tho. Gibbons, D. D. 8vo. 6s. Buckland.

Hymns to the Supreme Being, in Imitation of the Eastern Songs. 8vo. 3s. 6d. boards. Nichols.

An Abridgement of the History of the Old and New Testament. From the French. By J. Réve. 8vo. 6s. sewed. Lewes.

Twelve Discourses on the Prophecies, preached in Lincoln's-Inn Chapel, at the Lecture of the Right Rev. William Warburton, late Lord Bishop of Gloucester. By Lewis Bagot, LL. D. Dean of Christchurch. 8vo. 4s. boards. Rivington.

Some Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Nathan Alcock. 1s. Buckland.

Sermon

Sermon preached at the Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's. By R. Richardson, D. D. 1s. Bathurst.

Domestick Peace and good Humour essential to National Happiness. 1s. 6d. Johnson.

Lectures on the universal Principles and Duties of Religion and Morality. By the Reverend D. Williams. 4to. 1l. 1s. Dodsey.

The Divine Right of a Christian to Freedom in religious Matters. By J. Beaton. 2s. Rivington.

National Humanity, recommended and enforced; in a Sermon preached June 22, 1780. at St. Dione's Back Church, before the Company of Armourers. By Thomas Weales, D. D. Vicar of St. Sepulchre's. 1s. Cadell.

The Protestant Alarm; or, Popish Cruelty fully displayed. By John Fellows, Author of the History of the Bible in Verse. 3s. Hogg.

A Sermon upon Religious Zeal, preached in Greenwich Church, June 11, 1780, and

addressed to every Protestant Subject in the Realm. By Andrew Burnaby, D. D. Vicar of Greenwich. 8vo. 6d. T. Payne.

PAMPHLETS relative to the late RIOTS.

A Plain and succinct Narrative of the late Disturbances, &c. By William Vincent, of Gray's Inn. 8vo. 1s. Fielding and Co.

A Narrative of the Proceedings of Lord George Gordon, and the Persons assembled under the Denomination of the Protestant Association, &c. to the Time of his Lordship's Commitment to the Tower, &c. 8vo. 1s. Wallis.

Considerations on the late Disturbances, By a Consistent Whig. 8vo. 1s. Almon.

Fanaticism and Treason; or, A Dispassionate History of the Rise, Progress, and Suppression of the Rebellious Insurrections in June, 1780. By a real Friend to Religion and to Britain. 8vo. 2s. Kearsley.

An Enquiry into the legal Mode of suppressing Riots, with a constitutional Plan of future Defence. 8vo. 1s. Dilly.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

THE REWARD OF MERIT.

A SATIRE.

(Continued from our last, page 278, and concluded.)

FOR me, whom partial Nature form'd in spleen,
Doom'd to behold, and curse this mimic scene;
Whom pride, whom honest pride, first taught the art,

T' expose the blot of each corrupted heart.
To speak with zeal, though ruin should ensue,
And shun the villain, Honour bids eschew.
Grant me, kind heav'n, some tranquil, safe retreat,

Far from the soundings of Ambition's feet;
Where no raw book-worm, insolently rude,
Nor blind fanatick, madly dare intrude;
Where never pregnant poet, big with rhyme,
Groom'd for a muse, or spawn'd before his time.

But let Content, with placid brow serene,
Still hold her sway through life's precarious scene;

With one continued transport fill my breast,
And sweet oblivion usher me to rest,
Lest on the rock of everlasting shame,
Some busy villain hand me up to fame;
At least, I may escape the deadly dart,
Which malice ever throws at MERIT's heart.

What is this town, which men of sense despise,

This dark enigma to the fool and wise;
This varying substantive of whim and spleen,
Whose nature shifts as humour shifts the scene;

Who PROTEUS like, eludes the eager view,
To day the WORLD, to-morrow but a few
Trick'd out in partial judgement's borrowed gown,

Shall prejudice usurp the name of TOWN?
Shall private pique or party intervene,
To glut its malice, or indulge its spleen?
Forbid it, Justice! and forbid it, Pride!
Left Folly rule, and Ignorance preside;
Left proud Oppression, stalking o'er the land,
Should blast the meed that MERIT might demand.

The town of old, when matchless SHAKESPEARE wrote;
Treasur'd the precepts which the poet taught;
Each friendly critic labour'd in his cause,
Frank was his censure, warm was his applause;

Firm in the lists of candour would he stand,
And try his merits with impartial hand;
Each first faint dawn of glimmering light he'd tend,

And nurse the tender Scion like a FRIEND.
And if by time matur'd, the plant should bear

Some infant blossom to reward his care:
If in his page some little sparks should glow,
As oft 'mongst weeds, a flow'r by chance will grow;

With smaller faults he gen'rously dispens'd,
And thought himself most amply recompens'd.

Nor was his bounty to one spot confin'd,
For with the poet, he the actor join'd.
The mimic hero of the tinsel crown,
Was lov'd for MERIT, MERIT all his own;
And when divested of his borrow'd state,
Still kept the town's esteem inviolate.

Nurtur'd

Nurture'd by men like these, great * Lowin
throne, [throne.
And * GREENE sat laughing on THALIA's
Upon the heart immortal * BURBAGE stole,
And * KEMPE unlock'd the features of the
soul,

Whilst unexcell'd, beneficent, and just,
The name of † ALLEN, still survives the
dust.

An audience then, the actor's best defence,
No judge but nature, and no rule but sense,
No plea but WORTH allow'd. By laws like
these,

Jalous of fame, an ACTOR strove to please.
Nor could the voice of malice then prevail,
Whilst Merit fill'd, and justice pois'd the scale.
And say, they largely dealt their censure—true!
But they as largely dealt their praises too.

When the strong tide of sense began to roll;
When labour'd passion shook the guilty soul;
When conscience smote at wild ambition's
breast,

And feeble Virtue sunk with wrongs oppress'd:
Then noise and her attendants wing'd their
flight;

And all was silent as the dead of night;
The manly scene with native vigour fraught,
Spoke to the heart, and dwelt upon the
thought.

Fear, hope, and expectation, rul'd the blood,
And mute attention, rais'd on tiptoe, stood.
No rude-simultaneous rabble then was known,
To vent their spleen, and call themselves the
TOWN.

But Decency her calmer sway maintain'd,
And in each Briton, British justice reign'd.
Say, ye sage critics, had an actor then
By error led (for actors are but men)
By error led, and honest freedom taught,
Which headstrong rage and malice term a
fault.

Say, had he dar'd, truth guiding his bold
tongue,
To tell convicted Envy she was wrong.

Led by your fires, dame Reason had step'd
forth, [his worth;
And 'gainst his failings would have weigh'd
Envy, consign'd to shame, had stood aghast,
Whilst blank oblivion had expung'd the past.
But now, O grief!—whilst madness holds the
rein,

And prejudice exerts her slavish train;
Whilst bigot rage, with acrimonious yell,
Calls up the malice of her native hell;
Whilst big with ignorance and fancy'd
pow'r, [hour

Staring from dunghills, blockheads in an
Spring up like mushrooms, thrust them-
selves to sight, [the night.

And reign, Good heav'n's!—the critics of
What kind indulgent hopes await the bard?
What chance can MERIT have for being
heard?

LOND. MAG. 1780.

* Actors who flourished in the reigns of James and Charles the First. See Shakespeare's Will,
Johnson and Steevens's Shakespeare, Vol. I. p. 202.

† Founder of Dulwich College.

Whilst wild disorder rears her crazy fool,
To lift to notice each ambitious fool.
Whilst ALDUS all at once a critic grown,
Helps MILKS to drag Decorum from her
throne?

Prim Decency, astonish'd, leaves her seat,
And jealous Order sounds a loud retreat.
Wisdom, with quick, but prudent caution, flies,
And sweetly blushing, veils her radiant eyes;
Whilst noisy Folly, drunk with so much fun,
Reels, claps her hands, and hiccups, "Brave-
ly done."

Where then shall injur'd MERIT seek re-
pose,

Or shield her head from all her host of foes?
To grandeur should she bend, her time she'll
waste,

Whilst stern neglect usurps the place of taste;
Unknown to fame, this lesson she can teach,
Her wants perpetually exist beyond her reach;
Cursing her snakes, hear madd'ning Envy cry,
"Hell owns no mercy, nor forgiveness I."

H. LEMOINE.

THE RETURN OF SUMMER.

By an unlettered, Rural Swain.

A T last the irksome winter's o'er,
Boreas has forgot to roar;

Now peaceful, mild, and still,

The floods, releas'd from captive chains,
No nipping frosts, or marbled plains,
No snows the vallies fill.

So shines resurgent from on high,
Now Nature lays her mourning by,

And vernal beauties rise;

His radiant hand at early dawn,
Leads on the purple vested morn,
And gilds the arctic skies.

See Spring appears with pleasing mein,
With flow'rets crown'd, and rob'd in green,
And all her charms unfold;

The daisies smile, and sweet primrose,
The violet, anemone, hyacinth, blows,
And cowslips ting'd with gold.

The birds rejoice, the lambskins play,
The tow'ring lark awakes the day,
Sweet Philomela wings;

The linnet swells his downy throat,
The thrush bids Echo learn his note;
Hark, how the valley rings!

To grace our climes the swallow flies,
And leaves hot Africk's stifling skies,
To breathe a milder air;

Unerring instinct marks her flights
On Albion's whit-cliff coast the lights,
And tells us Summer's near.

Observe the emmet tug and sweat,
And spares no toil, though ne'er so great,
Each nerve does freely strain;

Heav'n's hid this wisdom in her heart,
While Summer lasts, to act her part,
And save each scatter'd grain.

U u

Tha

The busy bee, to store her cell,
Bursts from her straw-built citadel,
Now Nature smiles around ;
Explores each valley, hill, and bow'r
Collects her sweets from ev'ry flower
That variegates the ground.

The glitt'ring flies, of countless forms,
Whose numbers are unnumber'd, swarms,
Their dazzling pomp display ;
When on the solar beam they ride,
Not Sheba's quern, in all her pride,
Could boast such robes as they.

Each virgin morn fresh charms engage,
New beauties bloom on every hedge,
And every brake adorn ;
Heav'n's bounties all around are seen,
Rich pasture clothes the smiling green,
Creation seems new born.

The glories of the spangl'd meads,
Wild hills, rocks, fountains, and sylvan shades,
Attract the gazing sight ;
If Heav'n permits, their charms I'll view,
When Phœbus tips the palmy dew,
With wonder and delight.

I'll climb some hill or mountain top,
Here Contemplation calls me up,
And here the gentle breeze,
Brings health and vigour on each gale,
When Zephyr fans the blooming vale,
And plays among the trees.

Look round on valley, hill, and plain,
This outstretch'd, ample, vast domain,
And find each part agree,
In silent eloquence, to raise
The mind to some great Maker's praise,
Some bounteous Deity.

Was it blind Chance, or stupid Fate,
This beauteous order did create ;
And use with beauty join ?
The blazing day, night's silent hour,
The meanest plant, the humblest flower,
Proclaims a hand Divine.

Thus, when I walk the verdant fields,
And climb the gently rising hills,
Or wander through the grove ;
My Maker in each wonder still I trace,
And find his goodness in each place
Invite the soul to love.


Tunbridge.

Y. Z.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N .

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

 FEW days ago, the long depending cause of Miss Butterfield was finally determined in Doctors Commons, when the will made by the late William Scawen, Esq. while he was at Mr. Sanxay's, was established, and all former wills in her favour were set aside. This decision was founded on these principles, that when the deceased made the will in question, he was in his perfect senses, and had time enough to deliberate on the merits of Miss Butterfield before his death, or even before he annexed the codicil, by which he cancelled all his former wills: and that the last will was properly signed and attested. The judge, before he pronounced this decree, stated the evidence with great perspicuity and candour, and bestowed many encomiums on the character and conduct of Miss Butterfield; but observed, that it was not his business to say what Mr. Scawen ought to have done, but what he actually did, and what the law requires when a will is executed in proper form.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Yesterday morning, the following rioters were carried at three different times from Newgate, and executed at the places appointed for that purpose, where the facts were committed: the first, at half after seven o'clock, was William Pateman, who was carried to Coleman-Street, and executed near the late dwelling of Mr. Charlton,

for pulling down and burning great part of the said house, furniture, &c. About half an hour after nine o'clock, William Brown was carried from Newgate, and executed in Bishopsgate-Street, as near as could be to the house of Mr. Carter Daking, where he had entered, threatening to rip up the body of Mr. Daking, if he did not give him money, and took from him 1s. And about twelve o'clock, William McDonald (a man with one arm) Mary Roberts, and Charlotte Gardiner, a black woman, for assisting in demolishing the house of John Lebart, were all carried from Newgate, and executed on Tower-Hill, as near the end of St. Catherine's Lane as could be, where they had committed the fact; they all behaved very penitent. They were guarded to the place of execution by the gentlemen on foot belonging to the London Association, and a great number of constables. Facing the remains of Old Newgate the exhortation from the bellman of St. Sepulchre's was delivered, which used to be given to prisoners as they passed St. Sepulchre's. There was as great a concourse of people about Newgate and in the streets to see them pass by as ever was known upon the like occasion, but the whole was conducted with great order and solemnity.

It was with the utmost difficulty that Mr. Villette, the Ordinary of Newgate, could prevail on William Pateman to strip his hat of a blue cockade, which he insisted before he left the prison to wear, declaring that he died a martyr to the Protestant cause, and should leave the world cheerfully. Mr. Villette remonstrated with the deluded prisoner

saner on his mistaken notions of religion, and advised him to throw aside all considerations to palliate his guilt, and to prepare for his awful fate, one necessary part of which was to abandon that spirit of riot, whereby he was brought to his ignominy and shame; the prisoner by these arguments was prevailed on to suffer the cockade to be taken away. When he came to the place of execution he sunk under the load of his affliction, and was permitted to sit down; he looked earnestly at the remains of Mr. Charlton's horse several times, and shook his head.

THURSDAY, 13.

Yesterday morning about half past nine o'clock, the two following malefactors were executed at the end of Bow-Street, near the place where they committed the facts, viz. Thomas Taplin, captain of a party of rioters, for robbing Mr. Mahone, apothecary, in Bow-Street, and taking from him half a crown, under the influence of threats; and Richard Roberts, a lad of 17 years of age, for being concerned in pulling down Sir John Fielding's house. They both behaved very penitent; the boy cried all the way, and Taplin addressed the populace to be careful how they joined any mob in future, lest justice should overtake them, and bring them to that untimely end. Roberts seeing a number of boys about the gallows, said, "My dear lads, mind your masters business, keep at home; had I done so, I had not been brought to this shameful end." About half past 11 o'clock, James Henry was brought out of Newgate, and carried to Holbourn-Hill, where he was executed for setting fire to Mr. Langdale's dwelling-house, &c. He behaved with great penitence, and owned the justice of his sentence. They were all attended to the place of execution by the gentlemen of the London Association, and a great number of constables. Some weights were put into Richard Roberts's pockets, being a slender lad, that he might be the sooner out of his pain.

FRIDAY, 14.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, Enoch Fleming, one of the rioters concerned in destroying the house of Mr. Schomberg, in Woodstock-Street, was carried in a cart from Newgate, and executed in Oxford-Street, as near as convenient to the end of Woodstock-Street; he was attended to the place of execution by the gentlemen of the London Association, and a number of constables; he behaved very penitent. About half after ten o'clock the same morning, Christopher Plumley, alias Williams, convicted last session of stealing a silver tankard, the property of Alexander Sutherland, and who was capitally convicted in February session of a like offence, and, respited; and at the burning of Newgate was one of the prisoners released by the rioters, was privately carried from Newgate in a coach, and being met in Oxford-

Street by the sheriffs and their officers, who proceeded on with him to Tyburn, was there hanged. His behaviour was decent, and every way becoming his unhappy situation.

FRIDAY, 21.

Yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the sheriffs Wright and Pugh, attended by the city marshals, sheriffs officers, the London foot Association volunteers, and a great number of constables, came to Newgate for John Gamble, who was convicted last session of destroying the house of Justice Wilmor, at Bethnal-Green, and conducted him in a cart to the place nearly where the fact was committed, where he was executed. After the above criminal had hung the usual time, the sheriffs, &c. returned to Newgate, where they arrived by eleven o'clock, for Samuel Solomons, who was convicted of destroying the house of Christopher Connor, in Black-Lion Yard, Whitechapel, and conducted him in the same manner to nearly opposite the said yard, where he was executed. About two o'clock the sheriffs, with their attendants, arrived at Newgate a third time, when James Jackson, who was convicted of destroying the house of Mr. Akerman, keeper of Newgate, was brought out and executed nearly opposite the said house, in the Old Bailey.

SATURDAY, 22.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock the three following malefactors were carried from Newgate to Old-Street-Road, opposite Golden-Lane, and executed pursuant to their sentence, viz. Thomas Price and James Burn, for a riot at the house of John Bradbury, the Crown alehouse, in Golden-Lane; and Benjamin Waters, for demolishing the house of Cornelius Murphy, a publican, in the same Lane. They behaved very penitent; but Burn denied the fact for which he suffered to the last.

About half past ten o'clock Jonathan Stacey and George Staples were carried from Newgate, and executed opposite the house of Mr. Malo, near Little Moorfields; the former for destroying the house of Mr. Dillon, in White-Street, and the latter for demolishing the house of the said Mr. Malo. The gentlemen of the London Association attended the sheriffs, and the procession was in the same manner as the former executions.

MONDAY, 24.

On Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, Charles Kent and John Gray, for pulling down and burning Lord Mansfield's house, in Bloomsbury-Square, were taken out of Newgate, and conducted in a cart by the sheriffs, attended by the city marshals, London Association volunteers, &c. to Bloomsbury-Square, and executed.

SCOTLAND.

JUNE THE Lady of James Boswell of Auchinleck, Esq. was brought to bed of a daughter.

PROMOTIONS.

ROWLEY Noel, D. D. to the deanery of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, void by the death of Dr. Green, late dean thereof.—Alexander Wedderburne, Lord Chief Justice of his majesty's Court of Common Pleas, upon the resignation of the Right. Hon. Sir William De Grey, Knt. late Chief Justice thereof.—To the Right. Hon. Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Chief Justice of his majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of Lord Loughborough, Baron of Loughborough in the county of Leicester.—James Wallace, Esq. his majesty's Solicitor-General, to be his Attorney-General.—John Heath, Esq. to be one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Sir William Blackstone, Knt. deceased.—Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. to be Master of his majesty's hospital at Greenwich, in the county of Kent; and also one of the Commissioners or Governours thereof.

MARRIAGES.

May **R**OBERT Harding, Esq. of Upcott, to 30. Miss Dionysia Wrey, second daughter of Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart.—*June* 1. The Earl of Balcarras, to Miss Dalrymple, daughter to Charles Dalrymple, Esq. of Duke-Street, Manchester-Square.—2. The Right Hon. the Earl of Tyrconnel, to Miss Hussey Delaval.—4. Hon. Miss Catherine Grenville, youngest sister of Earl Temple, to Mr. Neville, son of Mr. Neville of Berkshire.—7. In Scotland, Sir Wm. Forbes of Craigievar, Bart. to Hon. Miss Sempill, eldest daughter of Lord Sempill.—*July* 1. Robert Smith, Esq. member for Nottingham, to the eldest daughter of L. B. Barnard, Esq. of South Cave in Yorkshire.—9. The Hon. Thomas Fitz-William, of Woolstanton, in the county of Stafford, son to the late Lord Viscount Fitz-William, of Mount Meruin, in the kingdom of Ireland, to Miss Agnes Macclesfield, daughter and coheirs of the late Macclesfield, of Chesherton, in the said county, Esq.

DEATHS.

May **L**ADY Mary Lyon, daughter of the 28 deceased John Earl of Strathmore.—30. Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.—*June* 1. Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. formerly Governor of Massachusetts's Bay, in which post he succeeded the late Sir Francis Bernard.—2. Lady Jane Darlington, relict of Sir John Darlington.—3. The Rev. Dr. Allanton, Chaplain to the House of Commons.—4. John Amyand, Esq. an eminent merchant, and member of parliament for the borough of Cirencester.—8. At Winchester, Sir Paullet St. John.—10. The Rev. Joseph Amphlett, LL. D. many years Prebendary of Carlisle, Vicar of Brampton, in Oxfordshire, and in the commission of the peace for

that county.—17. The Rt. Hon. Lady Rachael Morgan, relict of Sir W. Morgan, of Tredegar, Knight of the Bath, daughter to William second Duke of Devonshire, by the Lady Rachael Russell, sister to Wriothesley, second Duke of Bedford.—18. Lady Stan-dish, mother to Sir Frank Standish, Bart.—20. At her seat at Chislehurst in Kent, aged forty years, Miss Margaret Buckle, descended of a respectable family long settled at West Wotton in Wensley Dale, Yorkshire, where she passed the earlier part of her life.—She was a woman of excellent sense, and of a still more excellent heart; possessing a liberality of sentiment, and a spirit of benevolence, that did honour to human nature, and conciliated the respect and esteem of all who were acquainted with her. In her friendship she was sincere and generous; in her manners, gentle and hospitable; in her conversation, candid and open; to her dependents, mild and beneficent. With a taste for polite literature, she was conversant in all the works of our most admired English writers; amongst whom Milton, Thompson, and Young, were her favourite authors. Convinced of the great truths of Christianity, and perfectly free from superstition, her piety was simple and unaffected; to this she owed the singular patience she displayed during a painful and lingering illness of five months, and the calmness and resignation with which she viewed the approaches of death. Her remains were interred at Chislehurst, on Monday, June the 26th.—25. Sir William Harvey, Knt.—Dr. Petir, one of the physicians to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—A few days ago, Sir John Turner, Bart. who represented the town of Lynn Regis many years in parliament.—26. Sir John Gerrard, Bart.—27. Lady Jane Strickland, aged 94, relict of Sir Hugh Strickland Bart.—28. Miss Buchannan, eldest daughter of Sir James Buchannan.—29. William Bowden, Esq. Treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital.—*July* 1. The Hon. Miss Page, relict of the late Thomas Page, Esq. and aunt to Lord Viscount Howe.—6. Dr. Musgrave, physician.—7. Miss Frances Blake, youngest daughter of Sir Patrick Blake, Bart.—10. Lady Goring, wife of Sir Harry Goring, Bart. of Highden, in Sussex.—17. The Right Hon. Vicountess Dowager Tyrconnel.—19. Sir Andrew Middleton, Bart.—A few days ago, Sir John Hobby Mill, Bart.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary

Whitehall, July 5, 1780.

THE following letters from Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, Commander in Chief of his majesty's forces in North America, to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, were this day received

received by Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, one of Sir Henry Clinton's Aides-de-Camps, who arrived in the South-Carolina packet.

Head-Quarters, Charles Town, South-Carolina, June 4, 1780.

MY LORD,

I Informed your lordship in my last, that Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis was to march up the north-side of Santee, whilst another corps moved up the hither shore of that river, towards the district of Ninety-six. These corps are in motion, as well as one up the Savannah River, in Georgia.

The troops immediately under his lordship's command have pressed so effectually upon a body of the rebels which remained in the province, that the earl, by detaching his corps of cavalry, and with them the legion of infantry, mounted, has completed the destruction of every thing in arms against us in this province.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton headed this detachment, whose celerity, in performing a march of near a hundred miles in two days, was equal to the ardour with which they attacked the enemy. These refusing the terms which were offered them, were charged, and defeated, with the loss of one hundred and seventy-two killed, and some taken, together with the remaining field-artillery of the southern army, their colours, and baggage.

With the greatest pleasure, I further report to your lordship, that the inhabitants, from every quarter, repair to the detachments of the army, and to this garrison, to declare their allegiance to the king, and to offer their services, in arms, in support of his government. In many instances, they have brought prisoners, their former oppressors or leaders; and I may venture to assert, that there are few men in South-Carolina, who are not either our prisoners, or in arms with us.

I have also the satisfaction to receive corresponding accounts, that the loyalists in the back parts of North-Carolina are arming. I dare entertain hopes, that Lord Cornwallis's presence on that frontier, and perhaps within the province, will call back its inhabitants from their state of error and disobedience. If a proper naval force can be collected, I purpose sending a small expedition into Cape Fear River, to favour the revolution I look for higher in the country.

I am, with the troops I could take, quitting the harbour of Charles-Town, on my way to New-York, hoping no foreign armament can yet have reached the coast, or have been able to attempt any thing in our absence against that place.

Your lordship will receive by Major-General Prevost, who sails in a few days, the account from Earl Cornwallis of what shall have occurred to that time.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON,

Total of the Rebel Forces commanded by Major-General Lincoln at the Surrender of Charles-Town, May 12, 1780, now Prisoners of War.

Two major-generals, 5 brigadier-generals, 3 majors of brigade, 16 colonels, 9 lieutenant-colonels, 21 majors, 145 captains, 162 lieutenants, 41 cornets or ensigns, 1 pay-master, 7 adjutants, 6 quarter-masters, 18 surgeons, 6 mates, 329 serjeants, 137 drummers, 4720 rank and file.

The above is a copy of a return signed by the British Comm'ry of Prisoners.

JOHN ANDRE, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Romulus, off Charles-Town Bar. June 5, 1780.

MY LORD,

I Have just received from Earl Cornwallis a letter, enclosing a more particular report than had yet been received, from Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton of the affair at Wacswa. I have the honour to enclose both, together with a return of the killed and wounded, and of the artillery and other implements taken.

Your lordship will observe, that the enemy's killed, wounded, and taken, exceed Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's numbers with which he attacked them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

(C O P Y.)

SIR, *Campden, June 2, 1780.*

IN my letter of the 30th of last month, I enclosed a note from Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, written in great haste from the field of action, in which I explained my reasons for sending the detachment under his command in pursuit of the enemy.

I have now the honour of transmitting to you his account of the march and engagement.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

His Excellency Sir H. Clinton,

K. B. &c. &c. &c.

(C O P Y.)

MY LORD, *Wacswa, May 30.*

I Have the honour to inform you, that yesterday, at three o'clock, P. M. after a march of 105 miles in fifty-four hours, with the corps of cavalry, the infantry of the Legion mounted on horses, and a three-pounder, at Wacswa, near the Line, which divides North from South-Carolina, the rebel force, commanded by Colonel Buford, consisting of the 11th Virginia, and detachments of other regiments, from the same province, with artillery and some cavalry, were brought to action.

After the summons, in which terms similar to those accepted by Charles-Town, were offered, and positively rejected, the action commenced in a wood: the attacks were pointed at both flanks; the front and reserve

by 270 cavalry and infantry blended; and, at the same instant, all were equally victorious, few of the enemy escaping, except the commanding officer, by a precipitate flight on horseback.

It is above my ability to say any thing in commendation of the bravery and exertion of officers and men. I leave their merit to your lordship's consideration.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

BAN. TARLETON,

Lt. Col. Comm. Br. Legion.

Lt. Gen. Earl Cornwallis.

Admiralty-Office, July 5, 1780.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, dated in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, May 31, 1780, received this Morning from Captain Man, of his Majesty's Ship the Cerberus, who arrived at Falmouth the 2d instant.

SINCE my letter of the 26th of April, from Fort Royal Bay, sent express by the Pegafus, I must desire you will please to acquaint their lordships, that after greatly alarming the Island of Martinique, whose inhabitants had been made to believe his majesty's fleet had been defeated, but were soon convinced to the contrary, by its appearance before their port, where it continued till the condition of many of the ships under my command, and the late currents, rendered it necessary for the fleet to anchor in Chocque Bay, St. Lucia, in order to put the wounded and sick men on shore, and to water and refit the fleet; frigates having been detached both to windward and to leeward of every island, in order to gain intelligence of the motions of the enemy, and timely notice of their approach towards Martinique, the only place they could refit at in those seas.

Having landed the wounded and sick men, watered and refitted the fleet, on the 6th of May, upon having received intelligence of the enemy's approach to windward of Martinique, I put to sea with nineteen sail of the line, two fifty-gun ships, and several frigates.

From the 6th to the 10th of May, the fleet continued turning to windward between Martinique and St. Lucia, when we got sight of the French fleet, about three leagues to windward of us, Point Saline on Martinique then bearing N. N. E. five leagues; Captain Affleck, in the Triumph, joining me the same day.

The enemy's fleet consisted of twenty-three sail of the line, seven frigates, two sloops, a cutter, and a lugger. Nothing could induce them to risk a general action, though it was in their power daily; they made at different times motions which indicated a desire of engaging, but their resolution failed them when they drew near; and as they sailed far better than his majesty's fleet, they with ease could gain what distance they pleased to windward.

As they were sensible of their advantage in sailing, it emboldened them to run greater risks, and approach nearer to his majesty's ships than they would otherwise have done; and for several days, about two o'clock in the afternoon, they bore down in a line of battle abreast, and brought to the wind a little more than random-shot distance.

As I watched every opportunity of gaining the wind, and forcing them to battle, the enemy, on my ordering the fleet to make a great deal of sail on the 15th upon a wind, had the vanity to think we were retiring, and with a press of sail approached us much nearer than usual. I suffered them to enjoy the deception, and their van ship to approach abreast of my centre, when, by a lucky change of wind, perceiving I could weather the enemy, I made the signal for the third in command, who then led the van, to tack with his squadron, and gain the wind of the enemy. The enemy's fleet instantly wore, and fled with a crowd of sail.

His majesty's fleet, by this manœuvre, had gained the wind, and would have forced the enemy to battle; had it not at once changed six points when near the enemy, and enabled them to recover that advantage. However, it did not enable them to weather his majesty's fleet so much, but the van, led by that good and gallant officer Captain Bowyer, about seven in the evening, reached their centre, and was followed by Rear Admiral Rowley's squadron (who then led the van) the centre and rear of his majesty's fleet following in order.

As the enemy were then under a press of sail, none but the van of his majesty's fleet could come in for any part of the action; without wasting his majesty's powder and shot, the enemy wantonly expending a deal of theirs at such a distance as to have no effect.

The Albion, Capt. Bowyer, and the Conqueror, Rear Admiral Rowley, were the ships that suffered most in this rencontre. But I am sure, from the slackness of their fire, in comparison to that of the van of his majesty's fleet, the enemy's rear must have suffered very considerably.

The enemy kept an awful distance till the 19th instant, when I was in hopes that I should have weathered them, but had the mortification to be disappointed in those hopes. However, as they were convinced their rear could not escape action, they seemed to have taken a resolution of risking a general one; and when their van weathered us, they bore away along our line to windward, and began a heavy cannonade, but at such a distance as to do little or no execution; however, their rear could not escape, being closely attacked by the ships of the van, then led by Commodore Hotham; and with pleasure I can say, that the fire of his majesty's ships was far superior to that of the enemy, who must have received great damage by the rencontre.

The Albion and Conqueror suffered much in this last action, and several other ships received considerable damage; a list of which, as likewise of the killed and wounded, I have the honour to enclose.

The pursuit of the enemy had led us forty leagues directly to windward of Martinique; and as the enemy had stood to the northward with all the sail they could possibly press, and were out of sight the 22d instant, the condition of his majesty's ships being such as not to allow a longer pursuit, I sent the Conqueror, Cornwall, and Boyne, to St. Lucia, and stood with the remainder of his majesty's ships towards Barbadoes, in order to put the sick and wounded on shore, and repair the Squadron.

We anchored in Carlisle Bay on the 22d inst. where every dispatch possible has been used, both night and day, in refitting, watering, and victualling the fleet; and I hope that every thing will be in readiness to proceed to sea to-morrow, in quest of the Spanish fleet, which sailed from Cadiz the 28th of last month; intelligence of which has been brought me by the Cerberus, Captain Man, who parted company with them on the 4th instant, in latitude 31 and a half, bearing W. S. W.

The Brilliant and Rattlesnake sloop have joined me since, with the same intelligence; the latter from Commodore Johnstone. I shall order them all back again to their station; but cannot forbear expressing to their lordships my approbation of the merits of those officers, who thought it their duty to leave their station, and convey to me with speed intelligence of such great importance.

I must desire you will please to acquaint their lordships, that Monsi. de Guichen, and the French fleet have got, in a shattered condition, into Martinico, where, their lordships may be assured, that I shall keep a watchful eye over them; and I hope I shall have an opportunity of giving a good account of the Spanish fleet, before the French are in a condition to put to sea.

A List of the Killed and Wounded on the 15th of May, 1780.

Vigilant, 3 killed, 10 wounded. Medway, 1 killed, 10 wounded. Conqueror, 2 killed, 13 wounded. Albion, 12 killed, 62 wounded. Cornwall, 3 killed, 5 wounded.—Total killed, 23; wounded, 100.

Officers killed.

First Lieut. William Law, of the Cornwall. G. B. RODNEY.

A List of the Killed and Wounded on the 19th of May, 1780.

Intrepid, 1 killed. Suffolk, 1 killed, 21 wounded. Triumph, 4 killed, 14 wounded. Vigilant, 9 killed, 15 wounded. Medway, 2 killed, 11 wounded. Vengeance, 3 killed, 16 wounded. Magnificent, 5 killed, 23 wounded. Conqueror, 3 killed, 10 wounded. Albion, 12 killed, 61 wounded. Terrible, 3 killed, 9 wounded. Cornwall, 4 killed,

10 wounded. Preston, 3 wounded.—Total killed, 47; wounded, 193.

Officers killed and wounded.

Lieutenant Twycroft, of the Triumph, wounded. Lieutenant Flight, 87th Regiment, of the Magnificent, wounded. Capt. Watson, of the Conqueror, lost his arm, since dead. Ensign Curry, 5th Regiment, of the Albion, killed. Mr. Pavu, Master of the Albion, wounded. Lieut. Douglas, of the Cornwall, lost his leg.

G. B. RODNEY.

Extract of a Letter from John Dalling, Esq. Governor of Jamaica, to the Right Hon. Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Kingston, Jamaica, June 2, 1780, and received by the Thynne Packet.

I Have the honour to congratulate your lordship on the reduction of the important fort and post on the river St. John, by a detachment of his majesty's troops under the command of Capt. Polson, of the 60th Regiment. Suffice it to say, for I shall not take up your lordship's time with an uninteresting tedious detail of trifling matters, that the fort surrendered on the 29th of April, that there were found in it 1 br.s mortar of five and an half inches, 20 pieces of brass ordnance mounted, besides swivels; 10 or 12 iron ditto dismounted, with a proportionable quantity of military stores.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Polson to Governor Dalling, dated St. John's Fort, April 30, 1780.

I Have the honour to inform your excellency, that this castle surrendered to his majesty's arms yesterday at five o'clock, P. M.

I have also the honour of sending your excellency, by lieutenant Thomas Mounsey, the colours of the fort and of the regiment.

When I came to Cape Gracias a Dios, there was not an Indian to be seen; some villains there had taken pains to persuade them, that the English army had come merely with an intent of enslaving them, and sending them to Jamaica; it was therefore some time before any of them ventured to come in. I took the opportunity of sending them small presents by one of their people, who had ventured down to make observations on our motions. He being acquainted with Mr. Campbell, was undeceived by him, and brought to me, which had the desired effect, as most of the tribes came in very soon after.

Your excellency's letter of the 17th of March I received the 20th, just as I entered the river St. John; I am sorry that the many delays I met with at the Cape, and other places between that and the harbour of St. John, from the want of craft, and the backwardness of the Indians in coming out, prevented my operations keeping pace with your excellency's expectations. It was the 3d of March before any black river crafts arrived, and they were the only ones then

provided; it is true the Indian governor promised a great many, but when I came to his country there was not one ready, and we got them at last with a great deal of difficulty. The superintendent was entirely deceived by the Indians in the number of crafts and men, and still more so in point of time.

Capt. Nelson, then of the Hinchinbrooke, came up with 34 seamen, one serjeant, and 12 marines. As Capt. Nelson goes to Jamaica, he can inform you of every delay and point of service as well as I could, for he knows my very thoughts.

The bearer Lieutenant Mowsey can inform your excellency of many things that may escape my memory: he is a very good officer, and commanded the party I sent to reconnoitre the look-out, and began the attack of it in concert with Capt. Despard and Capt. Nelson, who with his seamen volunteered that day.

Admiralty Office, July, 18, 1780.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Geary, Commander in Chief of a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships employed to the Westward, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Sea the 5th inst.

MONDAY the 3d inst. the Monarch, being a-head on the look-out, at ten A. M. made the signal for seeing a fleet of 25 sail; which judging to be a Squadron of the enemy's ships of war, and that no time might be lost, I immediately ordered a general chase, which was continued all that day. At five P. M. the Monarch made the signal to denote that she had passed the sternmost of the enemy's ships without securing them, as soon afterwards did the Foudroyant, and some others of the head-most ships; and at the same time we could plainly discover from the

Victory's mast-head, that they were nearly up with the rest of the enemy's ships. Soon after seven, a thick fog unfortunately came on, and I shortened sail, in order to close with the ships nearest me, steering the same course under an easy sail until daylight the morning after. I with pleasure acquaint their lordships, that all the ships have since rejoined me, except the Monarch and Defence, which I am informed were left in chase of the enemy's ship of war, under whose protection the convoy had sailed.

The fleet which we chased proves to be a convoy from Port au Prince, of between 25 and 30 sail, under convoy of the Tier of 50 guns, and a large ship *armé en suite*, of which the vessels named in the enclosed have been captured; and had it not been for the sudden coming on of the fog at the hour I have mentioned, it is my opinion that every ship of them would have been taken.

A List of Prizes taken the 4th of July, 1780, by the Squadron under the Command of Admiral Geary, bound from Port au Prince to Bourdeaux and other Ports of France.

Brig Le Jean François, by the Monarch. Ship Le Comte D'Estaing, by ditto. Ship Le Hazard, by the Proserpine. Polacre Eleonora, by the Ambuscade. Ship Maria Teresa, by the Diana. Ship Count D'Argout, by the Canada. Ship Courier, by the Royal George. Polacre Cosmopolite, by the Queen. Snow Voyagueur, by the Foudroyant. Ship St. Bartholemew, by the Prince George. Ship (name unknown) by the Defence. Polacre La Solitaire, by the Alfred.

The above vessels are chiefly laden with sugar, coffee, and indigo. FRAN. GEARY.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Count de Poland will be found in our Review for August.

The Reflections on General Thanksgiving are very just, and shall be inserted in our next. The vindication of a late eminent writer annexed to them, we shall beg leave to detach, unless the Editor is favoured in time with a further explanation. If he recollects rightly, it was not an omission, but a positive assertion that gave umbrage. There is likewise a passage in the letter of our ingenious correspondent, & it is apology, not clearly understood; Is it his vindication of Dr. H. or the Doctor's? if the latter, where is it to be found? On the whole, we wish to decline this part of the subject, that we may not be led into controversy, which we have hitherto carefully avoided.

The elegant translation of Bishop Lezib's epitaph on his daughter will likewise appear in our Poetical department.

The verses sent by a literary offspring of the celebrated Rowley shall be inserted.

We are much obliged to every correspondent who furnishes hints, but it is not always in our power to adopt them; we cannot spare room for the lists recommended under the signature Hint.

Cincinnatus will be pleased to observe, that the plan he recommends has been partly executed, and is nearly completed. Maps of the counties of England and Wales, with their proper descriptions, will be found in the volumes of our Magazine, from the year 1749 to 1756, and in Vol. XXXII, for 1763, p. 236, he will find a general list of them, with references to the respective volumes in which they are given: also a general map of the roads through England and Wales. In the same volume, Maps of the counties of Scotland were commenced, which have since been continued occasionally, and are almost finished. A general map of Scotland was given in Vol. XXXIII, for the year 1764, and in the two following volumes, the maps and descriptions of the counties.

The subject of the Pastoral Essay, by Eumenes, is of too old a date to supersede our engagements to other poetical correspondents.

Having sufficiently recommended Emma Corbet to our readers, we cannot possibly admit the verses on that subject.

The queries of Theorjun, are better calculated for his own private amusement than for our Magazine.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For AUGUST, 1780.

Some Account of Lord Loughborough	347
The Hypochondriack, No. XXXV.	348
Memoirs of Father Paul	350
Historical Anecdote	352
The Slippers; or, The Punishment of Avarice. A Turkish Tale	353
On the Advantages and Amusement of Newspapers	354
An Enquiry into the Truth of the Maxim, "that the wise Man alone is happy."	356
Essays on various Subjects, No. XX.	358
On the Effects of Love upon different Characters, exemplified in two original Love-letters	ibid.
A Letter to the Editor, on General Thank-giving	361
The Letters on Popish Ceremonies continued	362
— On Relicks	363
— Multiplication of the Body of Thomas Aquinas	364
— Miracle of St. Martin, &c.	365
Genuine Anecdotes of Paul Jones	366
— Specimen of his Poetry	ibid.
Curious Account of Locusts in Spain	367
THE BRITISH THEATRE.	
Account of the Chapter of Accidents	371
PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.	
Debates in the House of Commons	373
— On the Malt-tax Bill	ibid.

Debates on the Imprefs Bill	373
— On the Commission of Accounts	374
— On the Complaint of Mr. Harley's Accounts being altered	ibid.
— On Colonel Barré's Motion concerning the Extraordinaries of the Army	375
— On General Conway's Motion for a Bill to effect a Reconciliation between Great Britain and America	376
— On Mr. Sawbridge's annual Motion for shortening the Duration of Parliament	378
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
— Of Dillon's Travels through Spain	379
— Antiquity and Scenery of the North of Scotland	ibid.
— An Essay on History	380
— Letters from Baron Haller to his Daughter	ibid.
— The Count de Poland	ibid.
— The Art of War	381
— The Out-of-Door Parliament	ibid.
POETICAL ESSAYS.	
Summer; or, The Rural Prospect	382
Verses wrote in the sixteenth Century	383
A Pastoral Elegy	ibid.
An elegant Latin Epitaph	ibid.
A comick Song, and Epitaph	384
Vauxhall Songs	ibid.
MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	385

With the following Embellishment, viz.

An elegant Engraving of LORD LOUGHBOROUGH,

AND

A fine View of GLOUCESTER LODGE in Windsor Great Park, from an original Drawing.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound;
and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in AUGUST, 1780.

Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3 1/2 per C. Lon. A. 1758	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock	South Sea New An.	Navv. Diff.	Lottery Tick.	Scrip.	Opni. Excheg. Prem.	Bills.	Wind. at Dead.	Weath. London.
29 Sunday	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	22	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76 1/2	—	—	N E	Fair
30	62 1/2	62 1/2	17	—	59 1/2	22	—	—	11 1/2	13 6	6 77	—	—	N E	—
31	62 1/2	62 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	22	—	—	11 1/2	13 7	6 77	—	—	N E	—
1	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	22	—	—	11 1/2	13 6	6 76	—	—	N E	—
2	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	60 1/2	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
3	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	152	—	21	—	60	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
4	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
5	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
6	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
7	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
8	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
9	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
10	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
11	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
12	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
13	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
14	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
15	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
16	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
17	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
18	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
19	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
20	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
21	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
22	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
23	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
24	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
25	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
26	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
27	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
28	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
29	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
30	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
31	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
1	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
2	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
3	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
4	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
5	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
6	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
7	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
8	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
9	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
10	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
11	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
12	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
13	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
14	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
15	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
16	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
17	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
18	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
19	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
20	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
21	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
22	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
23	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
24	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
25	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
26	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
27	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
28	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
29	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
30	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—
31	62 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	21	—	—	11 1/2	13 5	6 76	—	—	N E	—

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Average Prices of Grain, by the Standard Winchester Scales.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 6	2 1	2 4	1 9	2 1	North Wales 4 3	3 7	2 2	2 1	1 1	2 2
3 7	2 2	2 3	1 5	2 7	South Wales 3 7	2 7	2 1	1 1	1 1	2 2
—	—	—	—	—	Scotland 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

FOR AUGUST, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LOUGHBOROUGH, &c. &c. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait, after a Drawing from the Life.)



ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, son of Sir Wedderburn, Bart. of the shire of Lothian, and late one of the Lords of the Court of Session of Scotland,

was born at Edinburgh, about the year 1730, and was educated for the profession of the law, which it was intended he should follow in the courts of judicature in that country. Accordingly, at a proper age he was called to the bar, but a very singular circumstance, it is said, prevented his success, and made him leave Scotland in disgust. His own countrymen could not bear his provincial dialect, which was such broad Scotch, that neither his clients, the court, nor his other auditors, could understand him; in fact, he was so generally disliked, that his employment fell far short of his expectations, and was by no means adequate to his abilities. Thus this favourite of fortune, experiencing the truth of the scripture maxim, "that a prophet has no honour in his own country," was driven, as it were, by necessity, to England; and here his success has been as rapid and as remarkable as his disappointment at home.

To remove all impediments in his pronunciation, before he appeared at the English bar, he put himself under the private tuition of Mr. Charles Macklin, whose great abilities as an actor are more generally known than his talents for teaching elocution.

Mr. Wedderburn shewed great judgment in applying to Mr. Macklin, for he has naturally a weak, tremulous voice, which it was necessary to

strengthen and improve, and Mr. Macklin is remarkable for his strong voice, his dictatorial manner, and the forcible stress he lays upon every *accent* and *emphasis*; these he pronounces in so formidable a tone, that striplings have been terrified in private companies with his uttering the monosyllables, *Sir! What!* &c. in argumentative conversation. Such was the preceptor, who enabled our young counsellor to make a figure as an English pleader, and to become an impassioned, bold speaker, though not the finished orator.

Mr. Wedderburn's first promotion in the law was in the month of June 1763, when he was appointed one of the king's counsel; he was likewise elected to represent the royal borough of Air, in parliament, upon the double return of Lord Frederick Campbell, who made his election for Renfrew. His practice at the bar continued increasing every term, and he was retained in most of the principal causes. But his parliamentary abilities did not appear formidable till the second session of the thirteenth parliament of Great Britain, which began on the eighth of November 1768, when upon the great question of the violation of the rights of the freeholders of Middlesex, in declaring Colonel Luttrell to be duely elected, though Mr. Wilkes had the majority of votes, Mr. Wedderburn distinguished himself by an animated speech in support of the constitutional rights of all the electors of Great Britain, and gave his vote against the resolution which seated Colonel Luttrell in the House. At this period, Mr. Wedderburn was member for Richmond, in Yorkshire.

In the famous debate on the 15th of March 1770, upon a motion for an address to lay before the House a copy of the City Remonstrance, and of the king's answer, with an intention to pass a censure upon the remonstrance, Mr. Wedderburn against the motion, spoke with great energy in support of the people's right to petition the throne for the redress of grievances, and justified the remonstrance. And, in a debate, in the month of July following, upon a motion for an enquiry into the administration of criminal justice in Westminster-Hall, occasioned by Lord Mansfield's new doctrine concerning libels, and his declaration that juries are only to decide upon matters of fact, and not upon points of law, Mr. Wedderburn again stood forth a powerful advocate for the rights of the people, for the freedom of the press, and for the privileges of juries. He was now cried up in all parts of the kingdom as an able and willing champion for publick liberty, and considered by the then opposition as a capital acquisition. Undoubtedly he must have been viewed in this light by the ministry, for in January 1771, he was appointed Solicitor General in the room of Mr. Thurlow, who was made Attorney General upon the promotion of Mr. De Grey to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and from this time he constantly and ably supported all the mea-

sures of administration in the House of Commons, making several warm speeches in favour of the coercive steps taken against the Americans. The opposition now styled him *turn-coat* and *weather-cock*; in short, every opprobrious epithet was freely bestowed upon him in every publication on that side of the question, which abuse he bore with unshaken fortitude. In the month of July 1778, upon the promotion of Mr. Thurlow to the dignity of a peer, and the high office of Lord Chancellor, Mr. Wedderburn was appointed Attorney General; and finally, upon the resignation of Mr. De Grey, in the month of June last, he was called up to the House of Lords by the stile and title of Baron Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, appointed Lord Chief Justice of the court of Common Pleas, and sworn in one of his majesty's most honourable privy-council. His lordship's first speech in his capacity of a criminal judge, was his charge delivered to the grand jury of Surry, under his commission for the trial of the rioters, given in our Magazine for last month.

Lord Loughborough in his person is tall and remarkably slender, his countenance is rather mild than severe; his deportment grave; and in company he is rather reserved than communicative, so that he is not deemed an agreeable companion.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXV.

Se abunde similes putent, si vitia magnorum consequantur. QUINTILIAN.

"They think themselves sufficiently like eminent men, if they have acquired their faults."

AMONGST the many excellent instructions which Quintilian gives for attaining to eloquence, there is none more necessary than a caution to avoid the faults of great orators.

Man is acknowledged by all the writers upon human nature, to be an animal exceedingly given to imitation. Indeed, he has that faculty, perhaps, in as eminent a degree of superiority, when compared with other animals, as he has any faculty whatever. And hence it is amongst other concurring reasons, that he is capable of learning with so much more facility, a great deal of what is taught.

But as faults are in general more striking to observation, and more easy to be imitated than perfections, there is continual danger that they may be propagated. Quintilian therefore desires his readers to advert that every thing in the oratory of those who are upon the whole great men, is not great; and then he censures those of which there have been too many in every age and country, who think themselves sufficiently like eminent men, if they have acquired their faults.

To imitation of distinguished persons, we must ascribe what is called *fashion*, by which such a variety of modes

modes in dress, behaviour, and numberless other respects, hath been successfully established. In no other way can we account for fashion. The maxim is *Quot homines tot sententiae*, "As many men as many minds." And this is certainly true as to opinions and inclinations. Yet there is a uniformity in fashion, which could not happen without there being one original model after which all have copied. There is very seldom any authority or order of state for any fashion. We indeed see from time to time in the London Gazette very particular orders announced as to court mournings. In some countries all the citizens are commanded to wear black, by way of a sumptuary law, to prevent luxury in dress. The British legislature at one time thought it wise and necessary to order the Highlanders of Scotland to wear breeches, and a prohibition against slouched hats and long cloaks was not long ago issued in Spain. But a few such instances are nothing in the multitude of fashions which have taken place with an exactness as universal as if they had been enforced by the severest penalties.

Some fashions bear the names of those who first introduced them; as in our own time, we can trace the *Pompadour* and *Barré* colours, from the mistresses of the king of France; and the *Nivernois* and *Kevenhuller* hats, from the French ambassador and German minister. But for the most part, the origin of fashions, like that of nations, is hid in the obscurity of forgetfulness. There can, however, be no doubt, that every fashion has had its first example, which has been imperceptibly imitated, till it has reigned with one consent, as if by the fixed influence of nature.

As fashion, therefore, or imitation, can make what is of itself ugly or disagreeable, become artificially beautiful or pleasing, there is no wonder that every circumstance which we can perceive in eminent persons should be imitated. To make a distinction between of what is worthy of imitation, and what is not, requires taste and judgement, and a strict attention.

We are told that the courtiers of Alexander the Great were at most assiduous pains to imitate their sovereign's deformity in having a wry neck; and that accordingly they all appeared with

their heads almost laid close upon one shoulder. After what we know authentically of different nations disfiguring their children, by making their lips thick and their noses flat, and producing many such perversions of the human frame, by way of improving it, we may conceive it possible, that a wry neck might, from the veneration for a monarch almost reckoned a god, be thought graceful. If that was not the case, it seems not a little strange how an absolute imperfection in Alexander should have been perpetually placed before his eyes in multiplied examples without offending him. One should think that nothing could irritate a man more than to be constantly reminded of an incurable defect; and accordingly it has been reckoned great cruelty to imitate such defects. *Churchill*, in his *Rosciad*, points out the distress strongly, supposing himself to be placed in such an exhibition:

"Beneath a load of mimicry may groan,
And find that Nature's serious are my own."

In literary composition, the faults of celebrated writers are adopted, because they appear the most prominent objects to vulgar and undiscerning men, who would fain participate of fame like theirs by imitating their manner. The Spectator gives a very good instance of imitating Shakspeare only in such an instance as "And so good morrow t'ye, good Master Lieutenant;" and having done so, imagining that there was a general likeness. And all of us might by attentive observation discover imitations not much more deserving of the fame of excellence than what is thus so humourously quoted.

How many writers have made themselves ridiculous by dull imitation of the sudden sallies of fancy and unconnected breaks of sentiment in Sterne? How many pigmy geniuses have, like the frog in the fable, that burst itself by vainly thinking it could swell to the size of an ox, become contemptible by aping the great style of the modern colossus of literature.

But it is not only in literary composition and in manners, or external behaviour in lesser particulars, that there is a propensity to imitate the faults of eminent men. There is a much more serious danger, when it is considered how ready we are to imitate even their vices; not that we are ever so blinded by appetite

petite and passion, as directly to believe even for a moment that their vices are not criminal. But we are apt to indulge ourselves in immoralities which we find the world disposed to overlook in eminent men, without reflecting that we have not the great qualities by which such vices are counterbalanced; and that even if it were so, the eminence of character which we admire is to a certain degree diminished and stained by them.

This delusive propensity to imitate the vices of eminent men, makes it a question of some difficulty in biography, whether their faults should be recorded. We have indeed the high example of holy writ, where we find the errors and crimes even of saints and martyrs fairly and freely related. But we ought not to assimilate ordinary human com-

positions to what carries a reverential awe. And notwithstanding that, it is to be feared that there have been too many instances of people offending under the mistaken sanction of scriptural history. At the same time, truth is sacred, and real characters should be known. I am therefore of opinion, that a biographer should tell even the imperfections and faults of those whose lives he writes, provided that he takes a conscientious care not to blend them with the general lustre of excellence, but to distinguish and separate them, and impress upon his readers a just sense of the evil, so that they may regret its being found in such men, and be anxiously disposed to avoid what hurts even the most exalted characters, but would utterly sink men of ordinary merit.

ERRATUM.—In Hypochondriack, No. XXXIV. p. 299, col. 1. l. 28, for *they*, r. *there*. P. 300, col. 1. l. 41, for *happiness*, r. *barrenness*.

MEMOIRS OF PETER SARPI, COMMONLY CALLED FATHER PAUL.

From Hayley's Essay on History. See our Review of New Publications, p. 387.

SARPI, blest name! from every foible clear,
Not more to science than to virtue dear.
Thy pen, thy life, of equal praise secure!
Both wisely bold, and both sublimely pure!
That freedom bids me on thy merits dwell,
Whose radiant form illum'd thy letter'd cell;

* FATHER PAUL, the most amiable and exalted character that was ever formed in monastick retirement, was the son of Francesco Sarpi, a merchant of Venice, and born in that city in 1552. He took the religious habit in the monastery of the Servites, 1565. After receiving priests orders in 1574, he passed four years in Mantua, being appointed to read lectures on divinity and canon law, by the bishop of that diocese; and in this early part of his life, he is conjectured to have conceived the first idea of writing his celebrated history, as he formed an intimate friendship during his residence in Mantua with Camillo d'Oliva, who had been secretary to cardinal Gonzaga at the Council of Trent, and excited the learned Venetian to the arduous task, which he so happily accomplished in a future period. He was recalled from Mantua to read lectures on philosophy in his own convent at Venice, which he did with great repu-

Who to thy hand the noblest task assign'd
That earth can offer to a heavenly mind:
With Reason's arms to guard invaded laws,
And guide the pen of Truth in Freedom's cause.

EPISTLE 2d.

tation, during the years 1575, 1576, and 1577. He went to Rome as Procurator General in 1585. Passing from thence to Naples, he there formed an acquaintance with the famous Baptista Porta, who has left this honourable testimony of his universal knowledge: *Ex doctorem, subtiliorem, quotquot adhuc videre contigeret, neminem cognovimus, natum ad Encyclopediam, &c.* Nor is this an exaggerated compliment, as there is hardly any science which escaped his active mind. His discoveries in opticks and anatomy would be alone sufficient to immortalise his name, had he not gained immortality by a still more noble exertion of his mental powers, in defending the liberties of his country against the tyranny of Rome. On the first attack of Pope Paul V. on two laws of Venice, very wisely framed to correct the abuses of the clergy, Father Paul arose as the literary champion of the republick, and defended its cause with

with great spirit and temper, in various compositions; though he is said not to be the author of the treatise generally ascribed to him on the occasion, and entitled, *The Rights of Sovereigns, &c.* His chief performance on the subject was *Considerazioni sopra le Censure di Paolo V.* The Venetians shewed a just admiration of the sublime virtue of a monk, who defended so nobly the civil rights of his country against the separate interest of the church. In 1606, the Council passed a decree in his favour; which I shall transcribe in this note, because it is not found in the common lives of Father Paul, and because there is hardly any object more pleasing to the mind, than the contemplation of a free State rewarding one of its most virtuous servants with liberality and esteem. *Continuando il R. P. M. Paolo da Venezia dell ordine de serviti a prestare alla signoria nostra con singolar valore quell ottimo servizio, ch'è ben conosciuto, potendosi dire, ch'egli s'ra tutti con le sue scritture piene di profonda dottrina sostenuti con validissimi fondamenti le potentissime e validissime ragioni nostre nella causa, che ha di presente la repubblica con la corte di Roma, antepoendo il servizio e la soddisfazione nostra a qualsivoglia suo particolare ed importante rispetto. E perciò cosa giusta e ragionevole, e degna dell ordinaria munificenza di questo consiglio, il dargli modo, con che possa assicurare la sua vita da ogni pericolo, che gli potesse soprastare, e sovvenire insieme alli suoi bisogni, bench, egli non ne faccia alcuna istanza, ma piuttosto si mostri alieno da qualsivoglia ricognizione, che si abbia intenzione di usargli. Tal è la sua modestia, e così grande il desiderio, che ha di far conoscere, che nessuna pretesione di preminenza, ma la sola divozione sua verso la repubblica, e la giustizia della causa lo muovano adoperarsi con tanto studio e con tan fatiche alli servizi nostri. Perciò anderà parte, che allo stipendio, il quale a' 23 del mese di gennaio passato fu assegnato al sopradetto R. P. M. Paolo da Venezia di ducati duecento all anno, siano accresciuti altri ducati duecento, sicchè in avvenire abbia ducati quattrocento acciòchè restando consolato per questa spontanea e benigna dimostrazione pubblica, con maggior ardore abbia a continuare nel suo buono e devoto servizio, e possa con questo asseguamento provvedere*

maggiormente alla sicurezza della sua vita.

But the generous care of the republick to reward and preserve so valuable a servant, could not secure him from the base attempts of that enemy whom his virtue had provoked. In 1607, after Venice had adjusted the disputes with Rome, by the mediation of France, the first attack was made on the life of Father Paul. He was beset near his convent, in the morning, by five assassins, who stabbed him in many places, and left him for dead. He recovered under the care of the celebrated *Acquapendente*, appointed to attend him at the publick charge; to whom, as he was speaking on the depth of the principal wound, his patient said pleasantly, that the world imputed it *stylo Romano Curie*. The crime is generally supposed to have proceeded from the Jesuits; but the secret authors of it were never clearly discovered, though the five ruffians were traced by the Venetian ambassador in Rome, where they are said to have been well received at first, but failing afterwards in their expected reward, to have perished in misery and want. The senate of Venice paid such attention to Father Paul, as expressed the highest sense of his merit, and the most affectionate solicitude for his safety. They not only doubled his stipend a second time, but intreated him to choose a publick residence for the greater security of his person. The munificence and care of the republick was equalled by the modesty and fortitude of their servant. He chose not to relinquish his cell; and, though warned of various machinations against his life, he continued to serve his country with unabating zeal; discovering, in his private letters to his friends, the most heroick calmness of mind, and saying, in answer to their admonitions, that "no man lives well, who is too anxious for the preservation of life." Yet the apprehensions of his friends had too just a foundation. In 1609, another conspiracy was formed to murder him in his sleep, by some persons of his own convent; but their treachery was happily discovered. From this time he lived in more cautious retirement, still devoting himself to the service of the republick on various occasions, and acquiring new reputation by many

many compositions. At length, the world was surprised by his History of the Council of Trent, first published at London, 1619, with the fictitious name of *Pietro Soave Polano*; and dedicated to James I. by *Antonio de Dominis*, the celebrated Archbishop of Spalatro, who speaks of the concealed author as his intimate friend, who had entrusted him with a manuscript on which his modesty set a trifling value, but which it seemed proper to bestow upon the world even without his consent. The mystery concerning the publication of this noble work has never been thoroughly cleared up, and various falsities concerning it have been reported by authors of considerable reputation. It has even been said that James the First had some share in the composition of the book: if he had, it was probably in forming the name of *Pietro Soave Polano*, which is an anagram of *Paolo Sarpi Veneziano*, and the only part of the book which bears any relation to the style or taste of that monarch. Father Paul was soon supposed to be the real author of the work in question. The Prince of Condé, on a visit to his cloyster, expressly asked him if he was so; to which he modestly replied, that at Rome it was well known who had written it. He enjoyed not many years the reputation arising from this masterly production; in 1623, a fever occasioned his death, which was even more exemplary and sublime than his life itself. He prepared himself for approaching dissolution with the most devout composure; and, as the liberty

of his country was the darling object of his exalted mind, he prayed for its preservation with his last breath, in the two celebrated words, *Esse perpetua*.

There is a singular beauty in the character of Father Paul, which is not only uncommon in his profession, but is rarely found in human nature. Though he passed a long life in controversy of the most exasperating kind, and was continually attacked in every manner that malignity could suggest, both his writings and his heart appeared perfectly free from a vindictive spirit, devoting all the powers of his mind to the defence of the publick cause, he seemed entirely to forget the injuries that were perpetually offered to his own person and reputation.

His constitution was extremely delicate, and his intense application exposed him to very frequent and violent disorders: these he greatly remedied by his singular temperance, living chiefly on bread, fruits, and water. This imperfect account of a character deserving the noblest eulogium, is principally extracted from an octavo volume, entitled, *Memoire Anecdotes spettanti à F. Paolo da Francesco Grifelini Veneziano*, &c. edit. 2d, 1760. The author of this elaborate work has pointed out several mistakes in the French and English accounts of Father Paul; particularly in the anecdotes related of him by Burnet, in his Life of Bishop Bedell, and by Mr. Brent, the son of his English translator. Some of these had indeed been observed before by writers of our own.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTE,

Introduced in Conversation upon the Bill, passed in the last Session of Parliament, for appointing Commissioners to inspect and state the publick Accounts.

SOON after his late majesty George II. came to the throne, complaints having been daily made of the defalcation of publick money, his majesty was resolved to inspect the accounts himself along with his minister, and for that purpose told Sir Robert Walpole he would begin next morning. The king accordingly came into his closet about nine o'clock, and Sir Robert soon after followed with three waggon loads of papers, which were beginning to be unladen just before the palace-gate.

"Where are the papers?" said the king. "They are unpacking, sire (says Sir Robert) that is as many as could be got ready at so short a notice, for I have only been able to collect *three waggon loads* to-day, but by Thursday next, God willing, I am in hopes to fill *seven more*." "What, *ten waggon loads* of papers! (said the king, in surprise.) "Well, well, take them back again; for of all kinds of *generals*, I find I shall never make an *accountant general*."

THE

THE SLIPPERS; OR, THE PUNISHMENT OF AVARICE. A TURKISH TALE.

THERE dwelt at Bagdat an old merchant, named *Abow Cassem*, noted for his avarice; although he was very rich, his clothes were nothing but patches and rags, his turban was of the coarsest cloth, and so dirty that it was difficult to distinguish the colour; but of all his whole dress, his slippers were what merited most the attention of the curious: the soles were armed with large nails, and the upper-leathers were an assemblage of botches; the famous ship of *Argos* had not so many pieces in it; and since they had been slippers, which was about ten years, the most skilful cobblers in all Bagdat had exhausted their skill to keep them together. They were even become so heavy that they passed into a proverb, and when any one wanted to express a thing that was remarkably clumsy, *Cassem's* pantouffles were always the object of comparison.

One day as this merchant was walking in the *Bezar* (the publick market of the city) an offer was made him of a large quantity of crystal, of which he made an advantageous purchase; hearing some days after, that a perfumer, whose affairs were in a ruinous state, had some excellent rose-water to sell, which was his last resource, he instantly took advantage of the poor man's misfortunes, and bought his rose-water for half the value: this new bargain put him into good humour; however, instead of giving an entertainment to his neighbours, according to the custom of the merchants of the east, when they have made a fortunate purchase, he found it more convenient to go to the publick baths, where he had not been for a long time. As he was undressing, a person whom he took to be his friend (for the covetous rarely have any real ones) told him, that his pantouffles were the ridicule of the whole city, and that he ought to buy a new pair. "I have thought of it a long time (replied *Cassem*) but they are not yet so bad but they may serve a little longer:" during this conversation he was quite undressed, and retired to the bath.

While he was bathing, the Cadi of Bagdat came likewise to bathe. *Cassem*
LOND. MAC. 1780.

coming out before the judge, passed first into the dressing-room, and having put on his clothes, he sought in vain for his pantouffles, in the room of which he discovered a new pair; our avaricious merchant persuaded, because he wished it so, that the person who had just rebuked him about his old slippers, had made him a present of the new pair, put them on his feet without hesitation, and quitted the place, overjoyed at the thought of being saved the expence of buying.

When the Cadi had done bathing, his slaves looked about for their master's pantouffles, instead of which they could only find a vile old pair, which were readily known to be *Cassem's*; the Cadi's officers went directly in quest of the suspected thief, and finding him with the stolen effects upon him, after exchanging the pantouffles, the Cadi sent him to prison, and as he was reputed to be as rich as he was covetous, he was obliged to compromise the matter with the Cadi by the payment of a considerable sum of money.

On his return home, the afflicted *Cassem*, for very spite, threw his slippers into the *Tygris*, which ran under his windows: some days after, a fisherman pulling up his net, found it heavier than usual, which was owing to the weight of the pantouffles; the nails of which had caught hold of his net, and broke several of the meshes. The poor fisherman, enraged at *Cassem* and his slippers, took it into his head to fling them in at the windows; and he threw them with such force, that he overset the crystal vases that decorated the cornishes and mantle-piece of the room; and one of them likewise struck the bottle containing the rose-water, and dashed it to pieces.

Figure to yourself, if you can, the agonies of *Cassem*, on beholding this scene of devastation: "Curled pantouffles (exclaimed the covetous wretch, tearing his beard) you shall not do me any future mischief!" so saying, he took up his spade, repaired to his garden, and dug a hole to bury them. One of his neighbours, who for a considerable time had owed him an ill office,
Y y seeing

seeing him turning up the ground, ran to the governor, and acquainted him that Cassem had just dug up an hidden treasure in his garden. This was sufficient to rouse the cupidity of the commandant, and our miser in vain remonstrated, that he had not discovered any gold, but was only burying his cursed slippers; the governor had made sure of money, and the unfortunate Cassem could not obtain his liberty without a handsome present.

The distracted old man now gave his pantouffles most heartily to the devil, and went and threw them into an aqueduct at a great distance from the city, imagining that he should hear no more of them; but the devil, who had not done playing his tricks with him, directed them to the conduit of the aqueduct, by which means they intercepted the current of the waters, and caused an inundation in the adjoining gardens; the owners, on discovering the cause, took the slippers to the Cadi, and demanded satisfaction for the damages they had occasioned. The unhappy master of them was once more committed to prison, and condemned to pay a fine, which amounted to a larger sum than the two former; after which the Cadi, who would by no means detain his property, restored him his choice pantouffles. Cassem, that he might be finally delivered from all further harm, now determined to burn them; but as

they had imbibed a great deal of water, he set them on the terras at the top of the house to dry by the sun. But fortune had not exhausted her quiver against the unlucky man, and she now dealt him a more cruel stroke than all the rest: a young dog in the next house perceiving the slippers, leaped from his master's terras over to Cassem's, and seizing one of them in his mouth, played his gambols with it, till he at last let it fall over the parapet, and unhappily it alighted on the head of a woman with child, who was passing along in the street, before Cassem's door; fear, added to the violence of the blow, made the poor woman miscarry; her husband carried his complaints to the Cadi, and Cassem was condemned to make him a recompence proportioned to the injury he had done his wife.

Upon this fresh misfortune he ran home, and taking his pantouffles in his hands, he once more repaired to the Cadi: "Behold (said he) my lord (with an impetuosity which diverted the judge) the fatal instruments of all my sufferings; these cursed pantouffles have reduced me to poverty; deign therefore to publish a decree that I may not be made responsible for the ills they will doubtless yet occasion." The Cadi could not refuse this reasonable petition; and Cassem at length, by dear-bought experience, learned the fatal effects of avarice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ON THE ADVANTAGES AND AMUSEMENT DERIVED FROM NEWS-PAPERS.

S I R,

IT has been often observed, that there is not so inconsistent, so incoherent, so heterogeneous, although so useful and agreeable a thing, as a publick News-paper: the very ludicrous contrast in advertisements, the contradictory substance of foreign and domestick paragraphs, the opposite opinions and observations of contending essayists, with premature deaths, spurious marriages, births, bankruptcies, &c. &c. form a fund of entertainment for a world, of which it is in itself no bad epitome.

A News-paper is so true a type of that caprice and levity, for which our countrymen are remarked by foreigners, that

it may be justly styled an Englishman's coat of arms; and our modern heralds would do well to adopt so striking an emblem of our air, soil, and constitution; and yet the Turkish Alcoran is not half so sacred to a rigid Mahometan, a parish-feast to an overseer, a strength-dispensing haunch to an alderman, or a general election to a freeholder, as a London Gazette Extraordinary is to an English politician. He enters upon it with all the pomp and veneration of the first, swallows and gorges it with the voluptuous avidity of the second and third, and concludes with the intoxication of the latter. If the delectable paper is an account of a naval

naval achievement, he toasts the admiral and captains in half-pints a-piece, gets drunk with loyalty, and goes to bed with his head full of seventy-fours, sixty-fours, frigates, transports, and fire-ships.

A News-paper, whose magnitude is so much superiour, and where the chief of its contents are not sanctified by royal or official authority, is obliged to become the receptacle of invention and embellishment: hence it is made a museum of *we bears—they write—it is said—a correspondent remarks—with a long list of ifs and supposes*—that at once serve to please, amuse, divert, and inform; and yet the evils of Pandora's box do not operate more powerfully, or diffuse themselves more extensively, than these paragraphs do over the face of the whole earth. I have known a *we bear* alter a man's face as the weather would a barometer; and an *it is said* distort his features with the force of an electrical shock. I have seen an *if* make a man cry; while, on the contrary, a *suppose* has provoked his risibility. And thus do they operate, like phsyick, according to the constitutions, tempers, and principles of the patients.

Abstracted from politicks, the general tenour of our domestick information is not a little curious: whether it arises from accident or design, I know not, but I have frequently seen, after a paragraph reciting the elegance of an entertainment, a commission of bankruptcy has immediately followed: after a City-feast, I have often seen a *melancholly* account of the sudden death of an Alderman by an apoplectick fit: after an advertisement of the art of fencing, taught by *Monfieur Longsword*, the circumstances of a duel have followed, wherein one of the combatants had been run through the body; after a marriage, a divorce; and thus have I seen these paragraphs as naturally follow, in the same uniform order, in a News-paper, as their consequences do in real life.

Our curiosity may be extended by observing the various effects the different articles of intelligence have on different persons. Thus, a *marriage* will mortify the breast of an old maid, and hurt the pride of a young one, while it gives consolation to many a poor, dejected husband, who reads that another has fallen into his situation. A *death*, if it is a wife, will make husbands envy

the widower, wives and widows pity the deceased, and, hurt at the husband's good fortune, exclaim against the monster for not shewing a proper degree of sorrow on the occasion, while one of them, perhaps, marries him in a month after. If it is the death of a young virgin, she is indeed generally pitied (except by a rival) and her fate is attributed by females, to some cruel, hard-hearted brute, whom she was too good for, and whose ill-usage had broke her heart. A paragraph of an accident gives, if the object is rich, pleasure to the surgeon, caution to the world, and anxiety to his relations and friends. A commission of bankruptcy deals out hope and fear in equal succession: indeed all the passions incident to the human frame, are elated and put in motion by a News-paper. It is a bill of fare, containing all the luxuries, as well as the necessaries of life. *Politicks* are now the *roast beef* of the times, and a dish equally sumptuous to the king and the cobbler; *poetry* is *plumb-pudding*, and palatable only to the lovers of the Muse. There are others that act as *vegetables*, to complete the course; while our mails from France and Spain serve up nothing but *kickshaws* and *frit-cakes*.

The four winds (the initials of which make the word NEWS) are not so capricious, or so liable to change, as our publick intelligencers; we have on Monday morning a *whisper*—on Tuesday, a *rumour*—on Wednesday, a *conjecture*—on Thursday, a *probable*—on Friday, a *positive*—and on Saturday, a *premature*. And thus are our hopes and expectations for five days regularly, and almost mechanically increased, till the sixth compliments us with a disappointment.

Its defects, however, bear no comparison to its beauties, which are equally celebrated in the court, as on the tailor's shop-board. It is a caricature, happily calculated to hit the ordinary and unbounded prejudices of society. One person's affections lie in the price of Stocks, and the arrival of our East and West India fleets; another's in a dreadful battle, either by sea or land, in which he places himself that he can read the account, free from its dangers; a third places his delight in a curious anecdote; a fourth, in a tale of scandal; a fifth, in horse-races; a sixth, in theatrical intelligence; a seventh, in

poet's corner; and I really know a person, of an humane disposition, whose inward feelings are gratified in a degree proportioned to the bloody circumstances that accompany the relation of a murder. Thus is a News-paper, a magazine or toy-shop, where every one has his hobby-horse; and thus all capacities and descriptions are periodically furnished with instruction, amuse-

ment, and information. Without it, coffee-houses, ale-houses, and harbours shops, would undergo a change next to depopulation; and our country villagers, the curate, the exciseman, and the blacksmith, would lose the self-satisfaction of being as wise as our first minister of state.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

W. C.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

An Enquiry into the Truth of the Moral Maxim—"That the wise Man alone is happy."

THE force of the arguments, and the validity of the proofs adduced in support of the maxim, are not denied. All the ancient philosophers maintained it, and Cicero has treated the subject in so masterly a manner, that it is impossible to advance any thing new upon it. In fact, every sensible man must admit, that he who despises honours and riches, who governs his passions, and who is not subdued by adversity, must be independent and happy; while, on the contrary, he is the most unfortunate of mortals, who submits to the controul of unbridled passions, who is depressed by every untoward accident, or from a wounded spirit, like Tantalus, suffers hunger and thirst in the midst of abundance.

There is only one difficulty which I would wish to have removed by the supporters of the proposition. I would ask them if they make a just definition, if they give the exact portrait of a wise man? for I do not deny that the truly wise must be happy, but I question whether such characters as the ancient philosophers have described their wise men to be, ever existed in nature, I rather believe they were the creatures of their fertile imaginations. The Stoick philosophers boasted a kind of indifference or indolence, as the lot of the wise man and the source of his felicity. But we are not made of stone, there is something pliable in our nature, which bends us to sensibility, and discovers the weakness of humanity; and after all, if insensibility of pain and danger is to be considered as supreme felicity, we shall find that the fool is much happier than the wise man, if we will allow the latter to be a creature composed of flesh

and blood, and notwithstanding his boasted knowledge, subject to human frailties. There are an infinite number of things that torment and afflict a wise man, merely because he has an exalted understanding. The better he knows himself, the more clearly he sees his virtues and his vices; what he possesses and what he wants. The past, the present, and the future, is constantly before the eyes of wise men; they note the faults into which they have fallen; the errors of the moment; and those they may hereafter commit; and thus they are continually plunged into uneasiness, and apprehensions, from the delicacy of their feelings, and their felicity is destroyed, in proportion as the tranquillity of their mind is disturbed. Every time they do an imprudent action, they condemn their own conduct, which cannot be done without some degree of pain and sorrow. When they succeed in any undertaking, they are not thoroughly satisfied, because they find an imperfection in the most perfect of human transactions. They imagine the enterprise might have been executed in a better manner, they accuse themselves, and dread the censure of others; so that their wisdom and prudence are the real causes that they never enjoy real felicity.

Aristotle was not satisfied with his own writings, but when he was at the point of death, ordered them to be suppressed, though they have been considered by the learned world as a treasure of knowledge. Virgil had the same inquietude, and ordered his heroic poem to be burned, which has always been accounted the best of his works,

works, and one of the greatest efforts of the human genius. A wise and brave general like Alexander will not be able to sleep on the eve of a great battle. An able minister will tremble every time he is obliged to give advice on important affairs of state; for diffidence and self-reproach are the companions of sound judgement. Fools are freed from these distractions. When they do a bad action, they lay the blame on fate; when they commit a fault, they never own it, and the more they are laughed at, the higher value they set upon themselves. If any one censures their words or their actions, they ascribe it to calumny or want of taste. The placid smiles which accompany the conversation of fools, shew that they admire themselves, and are perfectly satisfied with their own opinions. If others do not approve of them, it is because they have not the good sense to understand them. It is a fair inference then, that self-love, so visible in fools, is a perpetual source of joy and pleasure to them; and none will deny, that his felicity, while he enjoys the delusion, is real. If a fool does not possess a single virtue, he imagines himself endowed with all, and this belief or persuasion is a kind of possession, and while the imagination lasts, he is the possessor in his own mind of every virtue. He may be compared to the sick man, who fancied he continually heard the sound of celestial music in his chamber, and refused to pay the physician who cured him of this phrensy, looking upon him as a thief who had robbed him of his felicity. Or, to that mad-brained Athenian, who made rejoicings for every vessel that entered the port, imagining they all belonged to him.

Fools always flatter themselves, and that flattery conveys worldly felicity, is what we may suppose from the reception it meets with amongst men of superior rank in life. Fools examine themselves from head to foot, and find nothing but beauty and elegance in their persons and dress; the shadow contents them as well as the substance; they eagerly run after trifles, and take vain titles and empty distinctions for solid advantages; these things are to be obtained without deep studies and abstruse researches, they satisfy their souls, and undoubtedly make them happy in

this world. When they are contemned, or dismissed from offices of dignity and emolument, they do not pity themselves but the state, that suffers such a heavy loss; they say that virtue is oppressed, and no value is set upon true merit; thus they support the reverses of fortune better than wise men, who are apt to lament their fall as the consequence of some misconduct.

Philosophers give us fine precepts; they exhort us to patience, and a kind of insensibility, by saying, that wisdom is a shield that will ward off the blows of adversity, and defend us from all seducing pleasures. But when they are required to give us examples of these men who are thus armed at all points, scarce one in a thousand can be found who answers to their description. Cicero and Seneca both wrote with great energy on that fortitude of soul which wisdom inspires, yet neither of them died singing, like the swan. Both sought after riches and honours, they turned their backs only when the world frowned upon them, and were ready to join again in the dance as soon as fortune played a tune in their favour.

A Possidonius may pretend that there is no such thing as pain, but his sighs and the contortions of his body will shew, that he really feels it. An Arria, with a feigned tranquillity, may present the dagger to her husband, with which she has stabbed herself, and say, *Pætus non dolet*, "*Pætus it gives no pain*," but her expiring agonies will prove the contrary: we may as well pretend that vinegar is as agreeable to the taste as Canary wine. But let us admit that a few extraordinary persons have by the help of philosophy attained to a degree of perfection which made them resemble gods rather than men, how rare are these instances in comparison of the catalogue of fools whom we daily see enjoying every degree of worldly felicity? Wise men steer their vessel with precaution, dreading rocks and shoals, but the fool spreads his canvass, and fearless of danger, either sinks at once, or pushes boldly into port. Fools are not the butts of envy, on the contrary, compassion lends them a helping hand to raise them upon the shoulders of other men, and they arrive at honours and riches without obstacles. This is the reason that men of great talents often conceal

conceal them, under the masque of imbecility, till they have gained their end: history furnishes two remarkable instances of the success of this deceit in the Emperor Claudius, and Pope Sixtus V. Claudius saved his life in the reign of Caligula, who hated and persecuted even the appearance of wisdom and virtue, by having the character of an idiot. Sixtus, by pretending that he was equally infirm in body and mind, obtained the tiara, and both the pope and the emperor turned out very wise men. A certain philosopher being asked which he would choose, wisdom or riches, said he would prefer the former, if he did not see so many learned men bowing and waiting in the antichambers of fools.

Let us examine ecclesiastical records, and see how it fares with religious wisdom. He who is truly pious will examine things to the bottom; like the miner who blows up rocks and mountains, and digs into the bowels of the earth at the hazard of his life, to find the veins of a precious metal, so will the pious sage labour in quest of sacred truths; and what are most commonly the fruits he reaps in this world? Persecution, exile, imprisonment, refusal of sepulture, and as far as it is in the

power of his persecutors, eternal damnation.

The foolish zealot, on the contrary, refuses to examine any religious tenet, that he may not disturb the tranquillity of his mind, or because he wants capacity; and it is precisely this indolence or incapacity, which gives a ready assent to established superstition and absurdity, that procures him a rich harvest; it smooths his ways to honours, rewards, protection, and thus a pious fool is beloved while living, and is honoured, celebrated, and sometimes canonised after death. These free thoughts will be thought heretical by the orthodox moralists, but lest the meaning of the writer should be mistaken in reversing the maxim, and maintaining, that fools alone are happy, let it be remembered, that he is writing in this world, and for this world, or, if you will, for the meridian of London, the paradise of fools. He who possesses the wisdom that is from above, will find his reward in the bosom of its Author, in a paradise not made with hands; and the more eager he is in the pursuit of it, the more clearly will he be convinced, that the wisdom of this world is foolishness.

M.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XX.

ON THE EFFECTS OF LOVE UPON DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.

THE effects and influence of *Love* upon the mind are various, and sometimes proportioned to the warmth of constitution: the impression is deep, or superficial, according to the strength and sensibility of the mind where it fixes. In people of refined conceptions, it is a pleasing and noble passion, which commonly infuses itself, and takes full possession of the soul, and the more sensibility they have, the less is their power to resist it; in others, it has only the force to create certain desires, which, when gratified, is quite at an end, and they wonder it should occasion the least agitation, or find an entrance to their hearts. There are others again, who only *feign* their wings in the flame of *Love*, and admit a tincture of it sufficient to introduce a little petulance, jealousy, and impatience.

But genuine *Love* makes the most rapid and powerful advances in our hearts, and seldom fails to soften or blunt the edge of all our other passions, which are rarely awakened but by obstacles or disappointments in it, and where our pursuits are unsuccessful. But this sentimental, romantick kind of *Love*, I think, is beaten out of vogue amongst the men, and dying at the feet of their mistresses has been reckoned a very awkward custom ever since the times of the *Grand Cyrus*, *Parisimus*, *Clelia*, and *Don Bellianis*.

I cannot at present ascertain in what manner the ladies choose to be worried out of their hearts, unless they gather their methods of deciding upon the merits of their lovers from the present manufactory of novels, which (it will be allowed) are quite degenerated and re-

versed

versed since the histories of those personages I have just mentioned; for if a man were to come fresh from reading the *Arabian Nights*, and address his mistress by the rules there laid down, to gain her heart, his disgrace would be complete; and for the respect which would lead him to throw himself on his face, out of reverence, he would either be led out of the house as a madman or one who came to affront her, or to act the fool. I cannot at present help thinking, that the god of *Love* has lost a great deal of his prerogative amongst us, and in marriages seems to be less busy than formerly, at least, I think he is but little known in this island; but we have a certain hideous imitator of him, too gross to name, acting in his stead: a passion for wealth is another enemy to his rites, and most commonly directs modern unions.

The parents of young people now a days take proper care to anticipate their misery by fixing on the object of their choice for their daughters at a very early age, so that their unhappiness is in idea till they come to be married, and afterwards it is realised and completed.

I have said thus much in order to introduce two original letters written just before marriage by persons of very different dispositions, which I will leave to the judgement of the reader. The first is as follows:

“ My dear Lavinnia,

“ YOUR absence, and the restlessness I undergo upon that account, is really insupportable; my doubts, anxiety and fears for your welfare and safety crowd so fast upon me, that you must expect nothing in this letter but the overflowings and workings of a disturbed mind, thrown out at random, and of which you yourself are the occasion, therefore, if you find nothing in it but perplexity, and confusion, I must beg you will attribute it to that degree of Love which cannot descend to express itself in a dull, cool, or methodical style. And yet my agitations are not of the ordinary kind, such as are produced by the artificial blaze of beauty alone, because there is a chance by a succession of other beautiful objects to shake off the languishings and torments created by a set of features. But I will tell you the nature of my inquietude, and why by the loss of your

company has taken such firm root in my heart: it is because your generosity, wit, good humour, and the finest understanding in the world, with many other uncommon and superiour qualities, have joined in a confederacy against me, and left too striking a copy of Nature's finest compound of perfections, to allow me any ease or composure whilst I am kept from the lovely original. There is quite a division of my soul and body, the former is eternally with you at **** the latter is useless and inanimate; for my part, I have bid adieu to moderation and regularity, which is obvious in all my actions and conversation: my ideas are so thoroughly engrossed by ruminating upon your perfections, and the recollection of those happy hours in your company, which melted away so rapidly, and which filled me with so much pleasure, I confess I have treble the satisfaction in the imaginary repetitions of those scenes that I have in any which are called substantial here, I am told I am every minute giving the silliest answers to easy and reasonable questions, and these they bring as proofs of a distracted mind; but, good God! how idle a conclusion! Their heavy, grovelling conceptions will not let them attribute it to the right cause, and that it arises from too nice a sensibility, which is exactly opposite to distraction: they dream about a wandering in my thoughts, and tell me so, but it is all a falsehood and mistake, for they cannot be fixed more immoveably; even sleep, which extinguishes thought, has not the power to rob me of your presence, for even then you are uppermost in my imagination, and the pleasure of employing it on you destroys my relish for all other amusements, so that sleeping or waking I am continually following you with my thoughts, and this is a felicity beyond all others to me, and upon which I am always feasting. I used to think my Love for you was too perfect to admit of an increase; but your absence has proved it otherwise, and is like a spring, which being withheld a while, returns with double force, and of which our meeting again will be an emblem.

“ I am persuaded it must afford you some satisfaction to reflect on the importance you have of attracting to his own felicity one who must be stripped of it without you. But I have a very powerful

powerful reason why we ought to be united, and that our fates should be inseparable—which is—that having a proper comprehension of your excellencies, I am therefore in love with them, and in gratifying my Love for you, I shall at the same time view virtue in so amiable a form, that I must by instinct attach myself to it, and of course be qualified for happiness both here and hereafter. But on the contrary, the ideas of another might be only able to take in and relish your wit and beauty, which by locking up his senses in admiration, would prevent his profiting by your sublime virtues, and surely Nature could never exert herself in so uncommon a manner to adorn you with so many amiable qualities, and yet at the same time intend they should lie concealed. No, my dear Lavinia, my good fortune whispers to me a fore-knowledge they are designed for me, whose life shall be devoted to nothing else but to reward and strengthen them; I only wish your beauty were less, that my sacrifice to your virtue might be the greater, and that I might have more merit in my endeavours to make you happy, which I own your beauty alone would excite. In short, I am not able to ascertain the nature of my felicity in my connections with so amiable a girl; I do not anticipate, neither have I any conception of a tenth part of that I shall experience with my Lavinia. I can only foresee it will magnify and increase every day we live, and how powerful will our Love be, over the despicable trifling calamities of this world, we shall be invulnerable to everything but affection, which will be an antidote against all poison of envy, treachery, and deceit, and will blunt the edge of affliction and distress.

“But how am I running on—and upon how endless a topic am I entered! When I began, I only proposed to tell you, that since by your absence I could not convince you by actions, I adore you; my second pleasure was to offer you my sentiments upon paper, which after all, is but a small abstract of my mind, full of irregularity and confusion. However, I now beg permission to tell you, that as my soul has long been in your possession, I think it is high time for you to take the body also; but so long as your modesty and

diffidence keeps you from an acquiescence with my wishes, I have only to divert my impatience by pouring out my mind in Love, which will always be an inexhaustible subject to those who have felt its power.

“May providence have you always under its protection, and direct you in all your thoughts and actions: my happiness or misery is so blended with yours, that I never go to rest without a supplication for your safety. I am,

With the most perfect love and esteem,

Your's,

EUGENIUS.”

There seems to be a great deal of warmth and sincerity in this letter, and the expressions appear to flow from a heart smitten with Love. The style is affectionate, but has nothing in it of the romantick kind.

That which follows is of modern growth, and adapted to those who prefer less trouble and less Love in the business of marriage; the reader will determine which bids fairest to insure matrimonial felicity.

“Dearest Sukey,

“You know I have a devilish dislike to writing, or even talking too much, although I hope you don't mistrust my regard for you from this confession, therefore you must forgive my omission to write before; but however, after a torrent of business and engagements, I have at last the pleasure of a spare hour to answer your last letter, which as it contains matters previous to our marriage, I will endeavour to fulfil all your wishes. But as to wasting one's time and thoughts upon the subject of Love, and whining and a pack of stuff, of what importance can it be; for my own part, I cannot abide your fine-spun sentimental lovers, who are eternally wrapt up in thought and solitude, and wonder from whence they gather such a multitude of ideas upon so idle and beaten a subject, I dare say, if refinements in Love were necessary in all marriages, there would be a very great scarcity of them. I think I may say I have dug my way to your affections in a strange, uncouth manner, and yet perhaps as effectual as they; indeed I always dreaded the fatigue and difficulty of courtship, and have often told a friend I would keep single to avoid it;

for

for I assure you, it appeared to me an awkward unwelcome task, and I have frequently felt, that the circumstance of paying you a compliment was as painful to me as the loss of a limb; and I hope it will be sufficient for you to know, that you are the only person for whom I could subject myself to such perplexities. Yet I think I ran pretty well into the present vogue of courtship, I mean by being impudent, noisy, and daring; and if these talents could not have advanced my passion, it must have fallen to the ground; some people are continually distracting my ears with conclusions, that the proper species of Love would produce in me a different disposition: I suppose they meant it

would plunge me into a lethargy; but if so, pray God keep me from it. An excess of Love might disgust the object, or be multiplying torments, jealousy, and anxiety in one's self. My present wish is to be favoured with your hand, for which I think I have importuned you long enough; and when I have obtained it, my design is to divide my heart betwixt my business, my bottle, and yourself. I attend to your remarks about plate, ear-rings, and flounces, which I presume will be ready by Wednesday, when you will meet with a loving and welcome reception from

Your very sincere admirer,

DAVID DOWNRIGHT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

SIR,

IN the many volumes of excellent sermons which the clergy of these kingdoms have published in this and the last century, I do not recollect to have seen any discourse written professedly on the subject of Thanksgiving, considered as a duty of universal and perpetual obligation, which we owe at all times to the Supreme Being, for all his dispensations, for all circumstances, and conditions of life, in which his providence may think fit to place us.

A state of prosperity naturally excites sentiments of religious joy, and gratitude; but it may seem difficult to preserve this pious temper of mind, when we suffer adversity, though our obligations to this duty must appear the same in both situations, when we reflect, that every event which happens to us in the course of divine providence is the result of perfect wisdom and perfect goodness. The misery we bring on ourselves by our follies and vices, may justly produce in our minds ideas of self-condemnation: but the misery we feel, which may be called providential, or which takes its immediate origin from the divine administration of the world, is, strictly speaking, a proper subject of our gratitude and thanksgiving; because, as it is the effect of unbounded benevolence, directed by unerring wisdom, it must ultimately tend to universal good, and in all appearance

LOND. MAG. 1786.

could not be prevented without introducing greater evil; and because with respect to the sufferers themselves, it is intended either to correct their vices, or to try and improve their virtues, and in both cases finally to increase their happiness. Temporal adversity, therefore, such as pain, sickness, and the like (which happen to us without our own fault, by the permission of providence) ought, upon due consideration, to inspire us with sentiments not only of dispassionate resignation, but of pious joy, gratitude, and thanksgiving.

If to some persons it may appear difficult to acquire this religious frame of mind, which it must be acknowledged, in many cases, demands peculiar exertions of the rational powers, this apparent difficulty should animate our endeavours, but it makes no alteration in the duty itself. Humble acquiescence in a state of affliction is one degree of moral excellence; entire resignation is another; cheerful submission is a third; joy and thanksgiving is a still higher attainment, and requires greater strength and elevation of mind, a more enlarged view of our existence, juster sentiments, more lively impressions, and more adequate conceptions of the wisdom and goodness of Almighty God. The apostle Paul describes in very explicit terms, the universality of the duty, which I am considering, when he en-

Z z

joins

joins us, Ephes. v. 20. * to "give thanks always for all things unto God even the father †." It is necessary also to remember, that St. Paul exemplified this admirable injunction by his own conduct: scourged, and in a prison, he sang praises unto God, Acts xvi. 25 ‡.

Since therefore the clearest dictates of reason confirmed by the precepts and example of St. Paul, teach us to give thanks always for all things; i. e. for all events, circumstances, and conditions allotted to us by providence, not excluding natural evils or temporal calamities, we may observe, that the forms of Thanksgiving we commonly meet with in our books of private devotion, not extending to the evil as well as good, we receive from the hand of God, are evidently composed upon too narrow a scale with respect to the dispensations of providence in this life. We cannot except even the form of

Thanksgiving in the publick liturgy of our established church. For though it is called a General Thanksgiving, it is not sufficiently general in reality, at least not in expression. It is certainly right, and our bounden duty to bless God for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life. But the word *blessings* in this place is of too confined a signification, denoting only in its usual, and not most obvious sense, temporal conveniencies, or fortunate events. Whenever the liturgy of our church shall be revised upon a liberal and comprehensive plan, which has been long and earnestly desired by many conscientious Christians, some alteration like the following one may perhaps be thought not improper: "We bless thee for our creation, preservation, and all the dispensations of thy providence in this life §."

Bath, July 14, 1780. PHILALEUTHUS.

ON POPIISH CEREMONIES.

(Continued from our Magazine for April, page 164.)

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

MY letter on the subject of Relicks would have been transmitted to you in time for publication in your Magazine for June, but I purposely detained it, upon reading the astonishing accounts of the late riots, which gave me the most sensible affliction. Good God! is it possible that such mischiefs, such horrid devastations in a protestant country can have arisen from a false zeal, for the preservation of a re-

ligion whose principles are those of moderation, candour, and liberality. I will never give credit to such an absurdity. It was a high misdemeanour to assemble such multitudes of people to present a petition, which would have stood a much better chance of success, if it had been presented to parliament in the same peaceable, regular manner as the rest of the petitions upon the same subject.

To

* See also 1 Thess. v. 18. In every thing give thanks.

† The apostle adds, "In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ." As the disciples of Jesus Christ, we are under more peculiar obligations to give thanks always for all things, because the Gospel institution affords clearer views of the divine dispensations, opens to us the certain prospect of a future state, instructs us, that God chasteneth every son whom he loveth, and that our light affliction, which comparatively speaking, is but for a moment, worketh for us, if we bear it properly, a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

‡ It may indeed be observed of the apostles in general, that the persecutions they experienced in preaching the religion of Christ, instead of exciting sorrow and despair, made them rejoice, that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his name. Acts v. 41.

§ As the Thanksgiving in our liturgy is not sufficiently comprehensive, so the collect or prayer that precedes it is not sufficiently limited. It is not proper, in all instances, to pray absolutely, in behalf of ourselves or others, for a happy or prosperous issue out of all afflictions. Some restrictions, like the following one, to qualify the sense, is wanting. "If it shall be agreeable to thine infinite wisdom and goodness."

To the jurisdiction of the laws I leave the wrong-headed man who called the multitude together; but let us not suppose, a mob being once raised, were actuated by any religious principles whatever, or in the least under the command of him who assembled them. How often have we seen in the streets, four or five different quarrels and battles proceed from a mob gathered to see two boys, or perhaps two dogs fighting. In the same manner, I apprehend, a number of people being got together in consequence of Lord George Gordon's advertisement, gave rise to a subsequent mob of idle, dissolute, and abandoned wretches, who were ready to undertake any mischief for pay and plunder, and who were set in motion, and directed to commit particular enormities, by some secret, domestick, or foreign enemies of our country.

At all events, the conduct of government, and of the prelates of our church in the House of Lords, must convince every impartial Roman Catholick, that no species of persecution whatever will be suffered in this kingdom. The wisest governments are not exempt from sudden and dangerous commotions, all that can be done when they happen, is to suppress them with as little bloodshed as possible, and to bring the authors, abettors, and instruments, to condign punishment. The legislature, however, has gone one step farther upon this occasion, for, under the influence of true delicacy, the House of Lords threw out a bill which had passed through the other House, and which was certainly very wisely intended to restrain the Roman Catholicks from making proselytes of our children; because they would not be supposed to have given way to the dictates of a mob, by whom they had been grossly insulted at their very doors. But I am still of opinion, that this law, or some other of the same nature, must be made hereafter; for though the Roman Catholicks have many friends amongst the Protestants (too many in parliament) who assert, that their number is diminished in this country, indubitable proofs will be brought to contradict this idle assertion, against the next session of parliament, and likewise of the other facts so strenuously denied by their partisans, I mean their assiduity in turning Protestant children and ser-

vants to their faith. While a conscientious Papist really believes, that no person can be saved out of the pale of his church, can it be credited that he will desist from the laudable attempt to prevent the eternal damnation of hereticks? The Protestants (except some particular sects) have the charity to believe, that all Christians will be saved; it is not therefore so essential a point of their duty to make a Roman Catholick a Protestant. As I know for a certainty, that the former cannot, nor ever will refrain from their attempts to make proselytes, I shall persist in administering my mild preservatives against Popery; and as I have frequently expressed my aversion to all other remedies against the increase of the Romish religion in these kingdoms, I shall hope my continuing to expose the gross absurdities of their rites and ceremonies will be considered as an act of duty to my Protestant brethren, and will have the desired effect to prevent the seduction of the vulgar from the Protestant faith.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

THEOPHILUS,

Cambridge,

August 10th, 1780.

ON RELICKS.

THE veneration of Relicks is universally admitted as a pious practice by the most enlightened Roman Catholicks; by those who boast a liberal education, and hold respectable ranks in life. And, the adoration of Relicks is as general amongst the lower classes of their people. The prelates, secular priests, and friars, may be supposed to know better, but ambition and interest enlist them under the banner of deceit, and it makes little difference, whether they appear in the light of pious impostors, or weak enthusiasts. In many instances it will be impossible for a traveller to distinguish, he must judge by appearances, and all we can expect from him is, a faithful narrative of facts, upon which we must pass our own judgements, and determine for ourselves, whether the fabricator, the exposor, or the adorer of Relicks, acts the part of fool or knave. This being premised, we shall pursue the information that has been communicated by travellers of unquestionable character,

whose authority and testimony has never been controverted.

The introduction of the worship of Relicks is attributed to the venality of the popes, and took its rise at Rome, where certain subterraneous places were discovered, in which the primitive Christians assembled in times of persecution, to perform their religious duties; and they not only served them for temples, but likewise as burying-places for their martyrs. Pious veneration for the memory of those who had sacrificed their lives for their religion, was soon improved into a desire to possess some Relick; that is to say, some part of the body or apparel of these saints. But as other Christians as well as martyrs were buried in these caverns, called the *Catacombes*, it may be well imagined that the bones of all were promiscuously taken up, and sold as Relicks, as soon as it was found that the zeal of the people was worked up into devotion. The popes then for many ages made the *Catacombes* inexhaustible mines of treasure; and the persons who were employed to dig for these sacred remains not knowing how to distinguish the true *Catacombes*, have taken up bones from the common sewers and aqueducts of the city, into which the bodies of malefactors used to be thrown before the Christian *Æra*.

However, the popes not being able (by their infallibility) to distinguish the one from the other, to save themselves all manner of trouble, metamorphosed them all into Relicks of saints. It must likewise be remembered, that the ancient Romans, who were pagans, had caves and vaults for the interment of themselves and families, so that the bones of these idolaters must have been taken up occasionally with the rest, and new-named by the popes; unfortunately they kept no registers of the names of the martyrs and saints they had given to particular Relicks, and thus it happened that different successors to the chair of St. Peter pitched upon the same names in the consecration of other Relicks. Hence the origin of all the contests and solemn trials at Rome, between different convents of monks, friars, and nuns, in different parts of Europe, all laying claim to the possession of an original head, arm, legs, or toes of a particular saint or martyr, Those trials have cost far more money

to the plaintiffs and defendants than any other ecclesiastical lawsuits whatever.

It would fill a volume to relate all the instances of the multiplications of the bodies of saints and martyrs in the Roman Catholick countries. I shall therefore only single out one that is notorious at this day.

St. Thomas D'Aquinas was summoned to attend a council to be held at Lyons by Pope Gregory X, in the year 1274, but he died on his journey at the Abby of *Fossa Nuova*, near *Terracina*, an ancient city in the *campania* of Rome, visited for its antiquities by travellers; an English gentleman, who had heard that St. Thomas was buried at the Abby of *Fossa Nuova*, went thither, and intreated the monks to shew him the place where the body was deposited. They conducted him to a little chapel under-ground, and told him the body was buried there; he then desired to see some of his Relicks, but they said they could not gratify him, for the body had never been taken up out of the ground, neither was it possible, for the altar of their great chapel was built over his tomb. These monks are *Bernardines*, and the same gentleman had authentick documents in his pocket to shew that Pope Urban V, while he resided at *Avignon*, about the year 1360, had made a present of the body of St. Thomas Aquinas to the monks of the order of *St. Dominique* at *Thoulouse* in France, who removed it from *Fossa Nuova* to their convent. He then informed the holy fathers, that he had met with a capuchin at Rome who shewed him an arm of St. Thomas, which, he said, they had given him. This occasioned some consternation, and at length, one of them recollected the capuchin, who was a German, and informed the traveller, that the capuchin having got very much intoxicated, and declaring he would not leave the convent unless they gave him some Relick of St. Thomas, they had shewn him a heap of bones lying in one corner of the little chapel, from which he had selected the arm above mentioned. The German capuchin, in his own country, would not fail to make this pass for the original arm of St. Thomas.

But such is the credulity of the common people in the Roman Catholick countries, that it is not always necessary

to produce a human bone as a Relick, parts of other animals often answer the purpose as well. The good intention of the devout is an apology for those absurdities; it is sufficient if you mean to honour such a saint or martyr, and receive with reverence and obedience the *instruments* put into your hands for that purpose. According to this doctrine, the priests and monks can turn the bones of an ox, a horse, or an ass, into Relicks. They have only to break off a piece, and tell you it is a Relick of one of the eleven thousand virgins who suffered martyrdom at Cologne, or of one of the soldiers of the Theban legion, who were all cut in pieces at the passage of the Alps, for refusing to sacrifice to Mars. They may shew you the rib of a pig, and tell you it belonged to one of the innocents who were massacred at the birth of our Saviour by order of Herod.

An eminent anatomist, in company with a man of fashion on his travels, went to see the Abby of the Holy Trinity at Vendome in France, and was shewn their treasury of Relicks; amongst others, the holy fathers produced a jaw-bone, which they said was that of Saint Mary Magdalen; the anatomist instantly declared to them, that he would forfeit his life, if he did not prove to them, by the texture, sealing, and size of the bone, that it never belonged to a human body; but they declined the offer, and handed to him another Relick to divert his attention. This was the *Holy Tear*, as famous in that province as the blood of Saint Januarius in Italy. The tradition of the *Holy Tear* runs thus: when our Saviour wept over Lazarus, an angel gathered up his tears in a small crystal phial, and gave them to Mary Magdalen, who was then doing penance at a place which is called *La Sainte Beaume*, near *Marseilles*: in process of time this Relick was carried to Constantinople, where it continued during the reigns of the Greek emperors; and afterwards falling, with the rest of the riches of that city, into the hands of the Turks, one of their emperors gave it to Godfrey Earl of Vendome, who deposited it in the Abby. The same worship is paid by the Roman Catholics in the province of Vendome to this Relick as to Christ himself. Upon any extraordinary occasion, such as a great dearth of provi-

sions, want of rain, or any raging sickness, it is carried in solemn procession through the streets of the capital with greater pomp than the host or holy sacrament. The monks who are Benedictines boldly maintain, that the *Holy Tears* have preserved their moisture all the time, that is, ever since our Saviour shed them, and are as wet as the tear instantly falling from the eye of a living person. This Relick is miraculous for the cure of all disorders of the eyes, and the patients always leave their donations at the altar for the monks. But to shew that the Roman Catholics were not always such egregious dupes as to worship any set of bones for those of saints and martyrs, we have a very pretty story told in the life of St. Martin, written by Ribadeneira, a learned Jesuit.

St. Martin, who flourished in the fourth century, being informed that the people flocked from all parts to worship some Relicks of bones in the neighbourhood of Tours, followed their example, and while he was kneeling before the shrine in which the bones were enclosed, he was by divine inspiration led to suspect that they were not the bones of saints; upon which, he adjured them by the living God to tell him whose bones they were; and a terrible voice from the shrine cried out, "We are so far from being the bones of saints, that we belonged to two criminals, robbers and murderers on the high way, who were executed at such a time publicly for their crimes, and yet for many years we have been worshipped upon this altar as gods." St. Martin receiving this information, ordered that the bones should be cast out, and trampled under foot.

As ridiculous as all these circumstances may appear, let not the Protestants of the present day be deceived by the assertions of the Roman Catholics, that these are old stories, and that their religion is not the same as it was in the days of our Catholick Queen Mary; with respect to bloody persecutions, we hope and believe their sentiments are changed; but as to their belief in the virtue of Relicks, and the adoration of them by the common people, it remains the same. A discreet Protestant acquainted in any Roman Catholick family, will find Relicks in all parts of the house, from the garret

to the parlour, the separate property of the master, mistress, children, and servants; and if he visits the purlieus of St. Giles, amongst the low Irish Roman Catholics, he will have no occasion to travel into foreign countries for traditions concerning the Relicks they

carry about them, and their wonderful effects, either as charms to preserve them from perils and accidents, or as cures for diseases. My next will be on *an- ticular Confession*, a principal point in the Romish religion, and sufficient in itself to deter Protestants from embracing it.

ANECDOTES OF PAUL JONES.

A Correspondent has favoured us with the following information concerning the famous partisan Paul Jones, which we present to our readers as it is so very different from the general character given of him in the newspapers, and may be depended upon as genuine.

In the first place, most people honour Scotland with his birth; but our correspondent asks, if ever they heard of that name in Scotland? the answer will be no; for as poor as some parts of Wales are, I believe a Welshman would have more pride than to leave Wales to settle in Scotland; but he accounts for it thus: a gentleman in Cumberland had an amour with a young woman in that county, the consequence of which was the birth of Paul, to whom they gave the surname of Jones; and in order that the affair might be kept a profound secret, he was sent to nurse across the water into Scotland with the wife of Lord Selkirk's gardener, where he continued until he was eleven or twelve years old, when he was put apprentice to a captain of a ship; and turning out an excellent sailor, after his apprenticeship ended, he was promoted. Some years afterwards he by accident, was so unfortunate as to kill the carpenter of the ship to which he belonged, for which he was tried and honourably acquitted. After this he went to America, where he gained the esteem of many, and took part with the colonies at the commencement of the troubles, and in time obtained commissions from Congress and Dr. Franklin. His various enterprises and successes are well known, but his conduct respecting the robbery committed by his crew at Lord Selkirk's, remains yet to be cleared up, notwithstanding he purchased, at public *vendue* (auction) in France, all the earl's plate, and sent his lordship a letter of excuse, and an apology for his

conduct, acquainting his lordship, that he had bought all the plate, and that it lay at his lordship's disposal at a banker's in Paris, where it remains to this time.

A gentleman who happened to be at Nantes when Paul Jones was there, about three years ago, had the curiosity to go on board Mr. Jones's ship, in order to see this famous adventurer; of this visit he gives the following account. That when he came on board the ship, he found the vessel as clean and sweet as any British man of war, his men in the greatest order, and that he carried his command without an oath, and he appeared to be very well bred, and a man of few words. During his stay in Holland he supported the same character; since which, a friend of our correspondent's has given us the following from an English lady, now at Versailles.— Extract of her letter, dated Versailles, 7th June, 1780. "The famous Paul Jones dines and sups here often, a smart man of six and thirty, speaks but little French, appears to be an extraordinary genius, a poet as well as hero; a few days ago he wrote some verses extempore, of which I send you a copy. He is greatly admired here, especially by the ladies, who are all wild for love of him, as he for them; but he *adores* Lady ———, who has honoured him with every mark of politeness and distinction."

• Addressed to the Ladies who have done me the Honour of their polite Attention.—Presented by him to Mademoiselle G———.

• Insulted Freedom bled; I felt her cause,
And drew my sword to vindicate her laws,
From principle, and not for vain applause.
I've done my best: self-interest far apart,
And self-reproach a stranger to my heart,
My seal still prompt, ambitious to pursue
The foes, ye fair! of Liberty and you.

Grate

• N. B. Mademoiselle G——— and Lady——— understand English,

Grateful for praise, spontaneous, and unbought,
A generous people's love, not meanly sought :
To merit this, and bend the knee to beauty,
Shall be my earliest and my latest duty.'

Extract of another letter from the same to the same, dated 24th July, 1780.

" Since my last, Paul Jones drank tea and supped here.—If I am in love with him, for love I may die ; I have as many rivals as there are ladies, but the most formidable is still Lady ———, who possesses all his heart. This lady is of high rank and virtue ; very sensible, good-natured, and affable ; besides this, she is possessed of youth, beauty, and wit, and every other female accomplishment. He is gone, I suppose, for America ; they correspond, and his letters are replete with elegance,

sentiment, and delicacy. She drew his picture (a striking likeness) and wrote some lines under it, which are much admired, and presented it to him, who since he received it, is, he says, like a second Narcissus, in love with his own resemblance. To be sure he is the most agreeable sea wolf one would wish to meet with. As to his verses, you may do with them what you please. The king has given him a magnificent sword, which, lest it should fall into the hands of the enemy, he has begged leave to commit to the care of her ladyship : a piece of gallantry which is, here, highly applauded. If any further account of this singular genius should reach my hands, you shall have it."

A CURIOUS ACCOUNT OF THE LOCUSTS THAT YEARLY INFEST THE PROVINCES OF ESTREMADURA, IN SPAIN.

From Dillon's Travels. See our Review of New Publications.

THE locusts, of which I am now going to speak, are continually seen in the Southern parts of Spain, particularly in the pastures and remote uncultivated districts of Estremadura, but in general are not taken notice of, if not very numerous, as they commonly feed upon wild herbs, without preying upon gardens and cultivated lands, or making their way into houses. The peasants look at them with indifference, while they are frisking about in the fields, neglecting any measures to destroy them, till the danger is imminent, and the favourable moment to remedy the evil is elapsed.

Their yearly number is not very considerable, as the males are far more numerous than the females. If an equal proportion was allowed, only for ten years, their numbers would be so great, as to destroy the whole vegetative system. Beasts and birds would starve for want of subsistence, and even mankind would become a prey to their ravenous appetites. In 1754, their increase was so great from the multitudes of females, that all La Mancha and Portugal were covered with them, and totally ravaged. The horrors of famine were spread even further, and assailed the fruitful provinces of Andalusia, Murcia, and Valencia.

The amours of these creatures are objects of surprise and astonishment, and

their union is such, that it is difficult to separate them. When this separation is voluntary, after having lasted some hours, they are so exhausted, that the male retires immediately to the water for refreshment, where, losing the use of his limbs, he soon perishes, and becomes an easy prey to the fish ; having given life to his offspring, at the expence of his own. The female disembarassed, though not without violent struggles, spends the remainder of her days in some solitary place, busy in forming a retreat under-ground, where she can secure her eggs, of which she generally lays about forty, screening them by her sagacity, from the intemperature of the air, as well as the more immediate danger of the plough or the spade ; one fatal blow of which, would destroy all the hopes of a rising generation.

The manner of her building this cell is equally surprising. In the hinder part of her body nature has provided her with a round, smooth instrument, eight lines in length, which at its head is as big as a writing-quill, diminishing to a hard, sharp point, hollow within, like the tooth of a viper, but only to be seen with the lens. At the root of this vehicle, there is a cavity, with a kind of bladder, containing a glutinous matter, of the same colour, but without the consistency or tenacity of that of the

the silk-worm, as I found by an experiment made for the purpose, by an infusion in vinegar for several days without any effect.

The orifice of the bladder corresponds exactly with the instrument which serves to eject the glutinous matter, it is hid under the skin of the belly, and its interior surface is united to moveable parts of the belly, and can partake of its motions, forming the most admirable contexture for every part of its operations, as she can dispose of this ingredient at pleasure, and eject the fluid, which has three very essential properties: first, being indissoluble in water, it prevents its young from being drowned; next, it resists the heat of the sun, otherwise the structure would give way, and destroy its inhabitants; lastly, it is proof against the frost of winter, so as to preserve a necessary warmth within.

For greater security, this retreat is always contrived in a solitary place; for, though a million of locusts were to light upon a cultivated field, not one would deposit her eggs there, but wherever they meet a barren and lonesome situation, there they are sure to repair, and lay their eggs: this difference in the earth they discover by the smell. Those who are of another opinion, surely have not observed the delicacy of those organs in every species of insects, birds, and animals, which govern all their pursuits. I have even seen numbers of wasps come to a piece of meat, placed in an open field, and covered over with a glass, so that their motions, which seem the results of reflection, arise from the emanations and effluvia in the air, which strike their delicate organs. I have seen legions of insects fly to places where they were bleaching wax; the workmen observe, that the minute they touch it they become faint, and if they do not, by a sudden exertion, free themselves from that vapour, which exhales about half an inch from the wax, they are suffocated, as we should be by the fumes of charcoal. Every one knows with what sagacity birds of prey fly to such distances, guided by the effluvia or cadaverous bodies. Thus the locust of Estremadura distinguishes the tilled land from the barren, and regulates its conduct in consequence, though ignorant of the motive of this preference, nor can it have any idea of the spade, or re-

joice at the thoughts of saving its progeny; acting in consequence of that infinite perfection of its nature, given originally by the omnipotent Creator. Like other insects, its motions are the consequences of primitive laws, founded on infinite wisdom, and not proceeding from secondary reflexion; therefore its behaviour preserves a constant sameness and uniformity, originally perfect, and not standing in need of alteration or improvement. The first locusts were as skilled as the present race, and their progeny will tread in their steps. Those who call it instinct, I suspect, do not understand what they mean, nor explain to us the true sense of that word.

Having spent many hours and days in observing the labours of the locusts, I shall now proceed to describe them. The female begins by stretching out her six legs, fixing her claws in the ground, and holding with her teeth to the grass; then expands her wings, to press her chest close to the ground; where clinging firmly, and raising that part of the belly, where she has the instrument mentioned before, after forming a right angle with her body, she fixes it, with such strength, that it fastens to the hardest earth, and even in stone; she has all the necessary apparatus to make a perforation, but this alone would not answer the purpose, a place being still wanted wherein she may deposit her eggs.

This hollow cavity is made in about two hours; she then begins to shift the earth underneath, and emits the glutinous substance. Having thus kneaded the earth into a substantial paste, and smoothed the floor with the trunk, she lays the first egg, then renews the operation and lays more, with admirable order, and after various repetitions, completes the whole in about four or five hours; next covering the superiour aperture with a glutinous composition, the structure is perfect, with every advantage against the inclemency of the weather, or any hostile invasion.

The female is now overcome with fatigue, few having strength, like the male, to seek after refreshing waters; but, exhausted and spent, they expire close to their progeny, exhibiting a melancholly sight to the labourer; who from their appearance, foretells the mischiefs to follow, without being able to prevent them, forming an idea of the
hidden-

hidden enemies who are to devour his harvest, from the multitude of carcasses he finds dispersed in the fields.

I cannot omit one circumstance, observed by many others, as well as myself; and that is, when the females are busy in laying their eggs, or in turning the earth, a male would immediately fix on her back, another male upon him, and another besides. Sometimes I have seen six males piled upon one another over one female; the peasants pretended it was to give her more weight and strength to open the ground; but this could not be the reason, it seeming rather a moment of fury, as observed amongst animals; the more as I observed, that notwithstanding the great number of females in 1754, that of the males was still greater, even before they took wing, so as to be two or three hundred males to one female; and when they sallied out of Estremadura to ravage La Mancha, I think I can take upon me to say, there were twenty males to a female; their sex is easily distinguished by their body and trunk, which induces me the more readily to give weight to my conjecture, from the great superiority of numbers in the males, who luckily for mankind, are seemingly disappointed in their pursuits.

The egg which encloses the embryo has the same cylindrical shape as the repository it is laid in, being a membranaceous cylinder, one line long, very white and smooth. They are placed aside each other, rather obliquely, the head as in others, being nearest the part where it is to come out. The time of hatching varies according to climate, those that are in high and mountainous places being generally later than those on the plains. I saw legions of them skipping about at Almeria in February, because the climate is so mild there, that most kind of greens are nearly over at that time. In Sierra Nevada, they only begin to appear in April, and in La Mancha they were hardly animated in May, when there were no greens yet in the market of St. Clemente. So that they form a certain thermometer to judge of the warmth of the air. From these various situations proceed those immense swarms of locusts which appear successively in June, July, and August; but as they always lay their eggs in

LOND. MAG. 1780.

barren places which require a certain additional warmth and temperature to hatch them, it will account for their not appearing so frequently in cold climates, except such casual swarms of them as may have been wafted there by the winds.

When they first come out of the egg, they are black, of the size of a gnat, and gather in great heaps at the foot of shrubs, particularly the spartum or mat-weed, continually leaping upon each other, and occupying a space of three or four feet in circumference, two inches high. The first time I beheld this sight it surprised me exceedingly, to observe this moving body, like a mourning scarf, waving about, as at this period they only live upon dew, and are frisking about to catch it. For a few days they move at a very little distance, their limbs being weak, their wings very small, and their teeth not sufficiently strong to bite the grass. In about twenty days, they begin to feed on the youngest shoots of plants, and as they grow up, they leave the society of each other, and range farther off, consuming day and night every thing they fix upon, till their wings have acquired a full degree of strength; in the mean time, they seem to devour, not so much from a ravenous appetite, as from a rage of destroying every thing that comes in their way. It is not surprising that they should be fond of the most juicy plants and fruits, such as melons, and all manner of garden fruits and herbs, feeding also upon aromatick plants, such as lavender, thyme, rosemary, &c. which are so common in Spain, that they serve to heat ovens; but it is very singular, that they equally eat mustard seed, onions, and garlick; nay, even hemlock, and the most rank and poisonous plants, such as the thorn apple, and deadly nightshade. They will even prey upon crowfoot, whose causticity burns the very hides of beasts; and such is their universal taste, that they do not prefer innocent mallow to the bitter furze, or rue to wormwood, consuming all alike, without predilection or favour, with this remarkable circumstance, that during the four years they committed such havoc in Estremadura, the love-apple, or *lycopericon solanum* of Linnaeus, was the only plant that escaped their rapacious tooth, and claimed a respect to its

A a 2

root,

root, leaves, flowers, and fruits. Naturalists may search for their motives, which I am at a loss to discover, the more as I saw millions of them light on a field near Almaden, and devour the woollen and linen garments of the peasants, which were lying to dry on the ground. The curate of the village, a man of veracity, at whose house I was, assured me, that a tremendous body of them entered the church, and devoured the silk garments that adorned the images of saints, not sparing even the varnish on the altars. The better to discover the nature of such a phenomenon, I examined the stomach of the locust, but only found one thin and soft membrane, with which, and the liquor it contains, it destroys and dissolves all kinds of substances equally, with the most caustick and venomous plants, extracting from them a sufficient and salutary nourishment.

Out of curiosity, to know the nature of so formidable a creature, I was urged to examine all its parts with the utmost exactness: its head is of the size of a pea, though longer, its forehead pointing downwards, like a handsome Andalusian horse; its mouth large and open; its eyes black and rolling, added to a timid aspect, not unlike a hare. With such a dastard countenance, who would imagine this creature to be the scourge of mankind! In its two jaws it has four incisive teeth, whose sharp points traverse each other like scissars, their mechanism being such as to gripe or to cut. Thus armed, what can resist a legion of such enemies? After devouring the vegetable kingdom, were they, in proportion to their strength and numbers, to become carnivorous like wasps, they would be able to destroy whole flocks of sheep, even the dogs and shepherds; just as we are told of ants in America, that will overcome the fiercest serpents.

The locust spends the months of April, May, and June, in the place of its birth; at the end of June, its wings have a fine rose colour, and its body is strong. Being then in their prime, they assemble for the last time, and burn with a desire to propagate their species; this is observed by their motions, which are unequal in the two sexes. The male is restless and solicitous, the female is coy, and eager after food, flying the approaches of the male, so that

the morning is spent in the courtship of the one, and the retreat of the other. About ten o'clock, when the warmth of the sun has cleared their wings from the dampness of the night, the females seem uneasy at the forwardness of the males, who continuing their pursuit, they rise together five hundred feet high, forming a black cloud, that darkens the rays of the sun. The clear atmosphere in Spain becomes gloomy, and the finest summer-day of Estremadura more dismal than the winter of Holland. The rustling of so many millions of wings in the air, seems like the trees of a forest agitated by the wind. The first direction of this formidable column is always against the wind, which if not too strong, it will extend about a couple of leagues; they then make a halt, when the most dreadful havock begins; their sense of smell being so delicate, they can find at that distance, a corn-field or a garden, and after demolishing it, rise again in pursuit of another: this may be said to be done in an instant. Each seems to have, as it were, four arms and two feet; the males climb up the plants, as sailors do the shrouds of a ship; they nip off the tenderest buds, which fall to the females below. At last, after repeated devastations, they light upon some barren ground, and the females prepare for laying their eggs.

What a dismal sight for a poor farmer, after having been visited by such cruel guests! A sensible man amongst them, on viewing his corn-fields, where nothing was now left but chaff, thus expressed himself: "If these creatures were not so coy, and would suffer the embraces of their mates, in the country where they were hatched, we should not be loaded with such dreadful misfortunes; but like us, they fear death, and strive to prolong life; for which reason, they shun the advances of the males, knowing, that afterward nothing is left but to deposit their eggs and expire!" We learn by tradition, as well as from history, that these locusts have been a plague to the meridional provinces of Spain time immemorial. I remember to have read in an old Spanish novel, the following question, "Which was the animal that resembled most all other animals?" The answer was, "The locust; because he has the horns of a stag, the eyes of a

cow, the forehead of a horse, the legs of a crane, the neck of a snake, and the wings of a dove."

However puerile this may appear, it proves the great length of time they have been known as well as dreaded. Many old people assured me, when so much mischief was done in 1754, it was the third time in their remembrance, and that they always were found in the pasture-grounds of Estremadura, from whence they spread into the other provinces of Spain. They are certainly indigenous, being of a different shape from those of the north or the Levant, as is evident in comparing them with such in the cabinets of Natural History. The locust of Spain is the only one that has rose-coloured wings: besides, it is impossible they can come from any other part; from the north it is clear they do not, by the observation

of so many ages; from the south they cannot, without crossing the sea, which is hardly possible, by the shortness of their flight, and, like birds of passage, they would be known. I once saw a cloud of them pass over Malaga, and move towards the sea, and go over it for about a quarter of a league, to the great joy of the inhabitants, who concluded they soon would be drowned; but to their disappointment, they suddenly veered about towards the coast, and pitched upon an uncultivated space surrounded with vineyards, which they soon after quitted. When once they appear, let the number demolished be ever so great, the proportion remaining is still too considerable; therefore, the only way to put an end to such a calamity, is to attack them beforehand, and destroy their eggs, by which means they might be totally extirpated.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

ON Saturday, August 5th, was performed at THE THEATRE ROYAL in the Hay-Market, the first time, a new comedy, entitled, THE CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS. Written by Miss Lee, daughter of Mr. Lee the comedian.

The characters were thus represented.

Woodville, son to Lord	} Mr. Palmer.
Lord ———	} Mr. Bensley.
Harcourt, an East India governor	} Mr. Wilson.
Young Harcourt, his relation, an officer	} Mr. Bannister, junior.
Grey, a Welsh parson	Mr. Aikin.
Valet, servant to Woodville	} Mr. Lamass.
Jacob, an ignorant country footman, servant to Cecilia	} Mr. Edwin.
Cecilia, daughter to the governor, but secretly concealed as the child of Grey	} Miss Farren.
Miss Mortimer, the orphan ward of Lord	} Mrs. Cuyler.
Bridget, maid to Cecilia	Mrs. Wilson.

ACCOUNT OF THE PIECE.

Mr. Harcourt, an East India governor, having acquired a considerable

property, returns to his brother's house, Lord ———, in London. Here it is discovered, in a conversation between the brothers, that the governor reported the death of *Cecilia*, his only daughter, before he went abroad, in order that he might have her educated in such a manner as not to be tainted with any of the modern, fashionable vices. To accomplish this, he placed her under the care of Mr. Grey, a clergyman in Wales, with strict injunctions that she should not be made acquainted who her parents or relations were, and that she should not be taught to read or write. This is the heroine of the piece.

Lord ——— having ridiculed his brother's notions of education, informs him that he had then under his protection, Miss *Mortimer*, the orphan daughter of a brave officer, whose only portion was her virtues; and that as a proof of his friendship for the deceased soldier, and to shew in how high a light merit stood with him, he had determined that she should be married to his only son, Mr. *Woodville*. He mentions, however, one objection which distresses him, and that is a mistress whom his son has in keeping.

Mr. *Woodville*, in his travels through Wales, meets with *Cecilia* by accident, debauches her, and prevails on her to accompany

A a a a

accompany

accompany him to London, where he takes elegant lodgings for her, and procures all kinds of masters to instruct her. She becomes a great proficient, and so strongly rivets the affections of *Woodville*, that he proposes to marry her. This young lady is the mistress whom Lord ——— considers as an obstacle to his son's marriage with Miss *Mortimer*.

Mr. *Harcourt*, a young officer, and a relation to *Woodville*, finding from his cousin's discourse, that he intends to marry *Cecilia*, resolves to prevent such a disgrace to the family, and accordingly waits on the lady with offers of a considerable settlement, if she will quit *Woodville*, who, he informs her, is promised to a lady of rank, beauty, and merit. *Cecilia* hurt at the proposal, resents it with spirit, but mentions her willingness to do every thing which can promote *Woodville's* happiness. An agreement is then made that *Cecilia* shall put herself under the protection of Miss *Mortimer*, whose interest in her behalf, young *Harcourt* promises to obtain. *Cecilia* therefore disguises herself in mourning, elopes, is most kindly received by Miss *Mortimer*, and introduced by her to Lord ——— and the governor, as a person in distress, and as her old acquaintance.

Lord ———, resolved to get his son's mistress removed, bribes *Woodville's* valet as a spy; and he disguising himself in the habit of a peasant, follows his master to *Cecilia's* lodgings, where picking up an acquaintance with *Jacob*, an ignorant country fellow, who is footman to the lady, he finds out the intention of *Woodville* to marry *Cecilia*. This news being made known to Lord ———, he, in concert with his brother, determines to seize her, and convey her to a nunnery.

During these transactions, Mr. *Grey*, the clergyman, under whose care *Cecilia* was placed, arrives in town in search of that young lady, and accidentally meeting Governor *Harcourt* at Lord ———'s, informs him of his daughter's being debauched, and carried to London, and that he had traced the seducer into the house where they then were. The governor, after much surprise and passion, parts with the parson, and on considering the matter coolly, finds out that this *Cecilia*, the kept mistress of *Woodville*, is his daughter. This how-

ever does not alter his purpose of assisting his brother to convey her away; it rather urges him, as he is resolved never to make known the discovery. They therefore, accompanied by several blacks, the governor's attendants, proceed to *Cecilia's* lodgings.

When they arrive there, they meet *Bridget*, *Cecilia's* maid, who finding her mistress eloped, resolves to personate her, and putting on the young lady's best clothes, is in that dress found by the brothers. Lord ——— perceiving by her conversation that she is a most illiterate vulgar creature, is distracted at the thoughts of his son's marrying her; and the governor is equally vexed to find so mean and abandoned a daughter. She is, however, conveyed away to Lord ———'s house, and there locked up in a garret.

A plan being pre-concerted between Lord ——— and *Woodville's* valet, that the valet was to have *Cecilia* with a handsome portion, if he was faithful and secret in the transaction; and the valet finding by the governor's soliloquies, which he overheard, who *Cecilia* was, he prevails on the locked-up *Bridget*, thinking her the governor's daughter, immediately to marry him.

Lord ———, much hurt at his son's infatuation for so low a creature, and vexed at his refusal to marry Miss *Mortimer*, determines to offer his own hand and heart to the fair incognita (the real *Cecilia*) with whom he becomes much enamoured. But before he puts this in execution, he tells his son (who was almost frantick at the loss of *Cecilia*) that he has that creature in his possession; and to prove it, he orders her down stairs. *Woodville*, on her entrance, soon discovers the mistake, and that they had seized the maid instead of the mistress. This he announces to the great joy of the governor, the mortification of the valet, and the astonishment of his father. When the hurry and confusion of this is over, Lord ——— demands of his son whether he will or will not marry Miss *Mortimer*? and receiving for answer a strong negative, he then informs him, that he has fixed on a wife for himself, and desires that she may be brought in. *Cecilia* is then produced. A full discovery takes place, Lord ——— consents to *Woodville's* marrying her. The governor is transported, old *Grey* made happy, and Miss

Mortimer

Mortimer is given as a reward to young *Harcourt*, who then informs the company, that he had been beforehand

with their present intentions, for he had for some time been privately married to her. Thus the story ends.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and bolden at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th Day of November, 1779. Being the SIXTH Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 330.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 1st.

IN Committee went through the bill for laying a duty on malt with amendments, to be reported this day.

Deferred the call of the House.

A petition was presented by *Sir George Yonge* against the new Malt-tax bill, signed by 18,000 inhabitants of Devonshire; leave was given to bring it up, and to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Sir Herbert Mackworth presented a petition on the part of *Mr. Green*, praying leave to be examined relative to a plan for manning his majesty's navy without pressing; leave was given to bring up the petition, and after it had been read, *Sir Herbert* moved that a committee might be appointed to enquire into the merits of the said petition.

Lord Howe rose to observe, that no man in the navy, or out of it, could more sincerely than himself wish to abolish the dreadful custom of pressing; but at the same time he thought, every plan for that purpose falling immediately within the department of the Admiralty, the proposition should first be laid before the Board, and, if approved, it would then come through its proper channel recommended to parliament; for which reason, and as he did not see any of the Lords of the Admiralty then in the House, he would leave it to the judgement of the House whether they would appoint a committee, or order the petition to be laid on the table. The latter measure was agreed to.

Mr. Temple Luttrell then with great humanity entered into the case of the four sailors belonging to the Thunderer man of war, who were lately condemned by a court-martial for mutiny, in refusing to sail under the command of Admiral Greaves until they were paid their wages.

After stating the very great hardship of the case, and the unprecedented conduct of not paying them the usual wages, he moved, "That an account should be laid before the House of the wages due to the seamen on board the ships under the command of Admiral Greaves at the time they refused to sail, and the Commissioner was obliged to pay them." Also, "An address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to pardon the said sailors."

Lord Mulgrave informed the House, that the sailors in question are not under sentence of condign punishment, as the honourable member imagined, but are only ordered to undergo severe chastisement, which he believed had in part been executed. Upon this information *Mr. Luttrell* seemed satisfied, and the matter was dropped.

Mr. Burke, in the next place, engaged the attention of the House by a similar application for the royal mercy to be extended to the two seamen condemned by the last Admiralty session to suffer death, and ordered for execution on Friday next. They were found guilty of mutiny on board the Eagle privateer from Bristol; but, for some favourable circumstances in their case, were recommended for mercy by the jury.

He painted, in the most pathetic terms, the distressed situation of these poor men, in having disobeyed a commander who had been guilty of piratical acts, and had not yet met with any punishment, though these men who had refused to go into a port where they expected to be pressed, are condemned to die.

He wished to draw from the Solicitor-General a promise that he would apply for their pardon. But after some time spent in conversation, *Lord North* assured the House, that he would report the wish that seemed to prevail in the House in favour of these men in its proper place; and that as far as his application could prevail, he would promote a respite of the execution of the sentence. With this declaration, *Mr. Burke* was content to withdraw his motion for an address to the king.

Mr. Gilbert moved, that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to consider of a bill to discontinue the allowance for waste of salt exported coast ways; representing this step as a very great saving to the publick, and that it might prevent the necessity of continuing the new tax on salt another year.

Sir George Yonge opposed it, and insisted that the discontinuance of this allowance would operate as a new tax, and therefore it was only changing the mode, and continuing the same burthens. Notwithstanding this observation, the motion was carried.

Mr.

Mr. Eden moved for leave to bring in a new bill for the exportation of merchandise to New York, in the room of the amended bill from the Lords. This occasioned a short debate; as it was necessary by some mode to dispose of the amended bill lying on the table from the Lords.

Gouverneur Pownall moved that the amendment be now read.

Sir Philip Jennings Clarke proposed an amendment to the motion, by leaving out the word *now*, and inserting the words, *this day three months*. But some members urged the propriety of reading the amendments in point of form, and observing, that if the House did not agree to them, the further consideration of them might be postponed. *Sir Philip* acquiesced, and the amendments were read; after which *Gouverneur Pownall* moved, that the consideration of these amendments be postponed to this day three weeks; and this he did with a view to give an opportunity to go into the merits of *Mr. Eden's* new bill, the plan of which, he said, he did not yet know. The motion was agreed to.

The order of the day being then read, the House went into a committee on the bill for appointing commissioners to inspect the publick accounts, when *Lord North*, upon the fresh observations made concerning the impropriety of not appointing members to be commissioners in this bill, as had been the case in former bills of the same kind; assured the House that it was not for want of being convinced that men of the highest integrity and the first abilities were to be found within those walls; but because he was afraid if gentlemen in parliament should be appointed, very little satisfaction would be felt by the people. Among those who were to form the commission, he thought it necessary that some military man should be appointed who was well acquainted with the nature of the army expences. To him he would join a gentleman equally versed in these matters. Gentleman of the law appeared also fit for the purpose; particularly such of them as from the nature of their office, were accustomed to accounts; as were the Masters in Chancery. To these he proposed to add some eminent merchants, and make up the whole number nine. The first person he should name was *Lieut. General Sir Guy Carleton*; the second, *Mr. Bowlby*, Comptroller of the Army Accounts.

His lordship was proceeding, when he was interrupted by some members; who could not repress their indignation at seeing gentlemen out of parliament vested with powers, which they held to be inseparable from the character of a representative.

General Conway, in particular, said he found himself in a critical situation; he was either obliged to vote away the privileges of parliament, or to object to the characters of individuals whom he approved.

A long debate now ensued, in which *Colonel Barré*, *Mr. Burke*, *Lord John Cavendish*, *The Lord Advocate*, and others, spoke.

At half past one the House divided on the question, whether *Sir Guy Carleton* should stand one of the commissioners. This was carried in the affirmative, there appearing for the question 191, against it 172.

The committee then proceeded to the other question, whether *Mr. Bowlby* should stand as one of the commissioners. On this question a long debate ensued, the principal speakers in which were *Colonel Barré*, *Lord North*, *The Lord Advocate*, and *Mr. Fox*.

The last mentioned gentleman was particularly severe on *Lord North*, who, he said, through a pretended impartiality, had excluded members of parliament, yet had the affront to place at the head of his list two persons in situations, in which human nature could not possibly divest itself of influence.

He then moved for the rule to be read, which declared, that it should not extend to the appointing any person who held a place under government to be one of the commissioners.

Lord North agreed to withdraw *Mr. Bowlby* from the commission; after which, it being now a quarter past three in the morning, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, May 2.

Mr. Minchin moved for an account of the several sums of money expended by the Board of Ordnance during the course of the last year. The honourable member said, 24 transports had been employed in the service of government, at the expence of 107,000*l*, and that they did not carry more than half their stores, therefore the business of the transports was clearly a job. He said that 120,000*l*. granted to the Ordnance last year, still remained unaccounted for. *Mr. Minchin's* motion being seconded, the accounts were ordered to be presented to the House.

Wednesday, May 3.

Lord Beauchamp informed the House, that through wantonness, or some other cause, alterations had been made in the accounts laid before the House by *Mr. Alderman Hurley*. He would not suspect any gentleman of having done it, but alterations had been made. Gentlemen ought to know, that papers brought into the House were for the information of the members, and that they had not a right to carry them home to their houses; yet it was certain that papers found their way into the publick prints.

Mr. Harley confirmed *Lord Beauchamp's* complaint. The totals indeed, he said, were not altered, but many alterations were made in the particulars. However, as it was in his power to point out the alterations which had been made, the business of the day should meet with no interruption from him.

After some conversation, *Lord Beauchamp* rose, and moved, "That a committee be appointed

Lond. Mag. Aug. 1753



Lord Loughborough

pointed for discovering the offenders," which was accordingly done.

Colonel Barré then moved, "That the estimates of the army extraordinaries for the years 1775, 1776, 1777, and 1778, be referred to the committee for the extraordinaries of the army for the present year." This motion being carried, he moved, "That the House should resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the extraordinaries of the army for the year 1780;" which being agreed to, the Speaker then retired, and Mr. Elwes took the chair.

Colonel Barré now endeavoured to demonstrate the profusion this year in the lavish expenditure of the publick money for the extraordinaries of the army, by comparing them with those of former years. In 1778, the sum expended for provisions for the army in America was 400,000*l.* in the present year 300,000*l.*

The accounts before the House were also very unsatisfactory; for though it was stated that such and such sums had been sent to America, yet there was not a syllable about the particular service for which they had been transmitted. He could not even tell what was at present the precise number of our troops there; but if he was permitted to guess from the stoppages, he judged it might be about 41,000. By dividing among that number the sum transmitted by Mr. Harley, every man stood the nation in 6*l.* a year, exclusive of pay, &c. Mr. Harley, indeed, he said, accounted for 1,588,027*l.* 2*s.* but it was in the lump; but if the House wanted to know for what purpose it had been transmitted, they were left in the dark. As no accounts therefore, had been given to parliament, he thought it his duty to move the following resolutions: "That it appears to this committee, that the sum of 1,588,027*l.* 2*s.* has been stated to be expended for the service of his majesty's army in America, for which sum no account has been laid before parliament, the sum being over and above all charges for pay, clothing, provisions, transport service, ordnance, general and staff-officers, and other expences." This motion was opposed by

Lord North, who rose as soon as the Chairman had read the motion, and said, that all the accounts the Treasury received were the quarterly warrants of the commander in chief, sent over from time to time, stating that he had paid such and such sums as he had drawn for, and mentioning the services in which those sums were employed. His lordship said the warrants up to Michaelmas 1776 were upon the table, and the others were prepared, and ready to be delivered in case they had been moved for. His lordship went into an explanation of the manner of sending those sums by Messrs. Harley and Drummond, and showed the necessity of entering them all as sums issued for America, though in fact part

of them had been applied to the publick service at Gibraltar and Minorca.

Sir William Howe, Mr. Townshend, Mr. Cornwallis, Sir Grey Cooper, Mr. Robinson, and others, spoke to the motion.

The debate continued for some time. At last Colonel Barré moved for an amendment to his motion, inserting the word *satisfactory*, so that the sentence stood, *without any satisfactory answer being given*. But after some debate, this amendment was withdrawn, and the committee divided on the original motion. Ayes, 57; Noes, 123.

Colonel Barré then made three other motions to the same purpose, stating the amount of the extraordinaries in the several years of the American war. Some debate took place on these, after which they were all rejected without a division.

Thursday, May 4.

Lord Beauchamp reported from the Committee of Privileges appointed the preceding evening, That it appears to the committee, that alterations have been made in the accounts presented by Mr. Harley.

Resolved, That all accounts and other papers moved to be laid on the table, shall be delivered into the custody of the clerk, who, in case of any member removing such paper from the House, shall report the same to the Speaker, that the House may be informed thereof.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the Malt-tax bill.

Sir George Yonge argued against the intended mode of raising the tax, urging, that as the produce of grain in many of the northern parts of England was not greater than in Scotland, it was but reasonable that the tax on malt should be equally apportioned; and he was therefore of opinion, that Westmoreland and Cumberland ought to be put on a footing with Scotland.

Sir James Lowther said, that many parts of Scotland were more fertile of grain than the county which he represented.

Sir Adam Ferguson, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Charteris, Lord North, and several other members, contended that two bushels of Scotch malt were required to brew beer of a quality equal to that produced from one bushel of English malt, and hence they argued that an equal tax would be oppressive to Scotland.

Sir George Yonge moved, that the tax upon malt, the produce of England, be fixed at 5*d.* instead of 6*d.* per bushel.

After a very long debate, in the course of which all the arguments adduced on this subject on the second reading of the Malt bill were recapitulated, the question was at length put on Sir George Yonge's motion, and, upon a division, there were against the motion 118, for it 35.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of that clause of the bill which prohibits

prohibits the transportation of English corn to Scotland.

Sir Joseph Mawbey, Mr. Whitbread, and Sir James Lowther, strongly contended, that dealers in malt liquors might evade the payment of the full duty on malt by sending grain to Scotland, there to be malted, in which case it would be liable to the payment of only 6d. per bushel.

After some debate, a motion being made for the Chairman to report progress, and ask leave to sit again, the question was put and negatived.

Mr. William Baker moved to reject the whole bill; and upon a division, there were for the question 18, against it, 125.

Friday, May 5.

General Conway rose to introduce his motion for a bill to effect a reconciliation between Great Britain and her colonies. Peace, he said, was at present a desirable object to every man; nor was it less necessary than desirable. He did not mean to touch upon the measures that first brought on the war with America. He intended to throw a veil over the dark proceedings, the resolutions taken on that fatal night, when, like black conspirators, the Commons had invaded the rights of the Americans, and declared them in rebellion. On that ill-fated night, the foundation of this country's ruin had been laid; and the Lords concurring in the ill-considered resolution, had arraigned and condemned, unheard, three millions of their fellow subjects. The wisdom of this country at that hour was fast asleep; while the religion of the country sanctified an act that it ought to have anathematized. The bishops abetted the deed; and however they might be deemed necessary or useful to the kingdom as ministers of the Gospel, yet as politicians they had then proved themselves a rotten part of the constitution.

The people of America, he was convinced, had never thought of independence in the beginning of the contest; they were driven to it by haughty treatment and arbitrary measures. His assertion was grounded on their petitions, and particularly on that one, which was presented in September 1774 to his majesty. There they had indeed insisted on the exclusive right to tax themselves; but that point settled, they left the redress of their grievances totally and unconditionally to the magnanimity of his majesty, and the wisdom of his parliament. That there might have been some few men in the country, as there were here some Jacobites and republicans, he would not dispute; but he would contend that the bulk of the people had never conceived the idea of independence, till our measures had pointed out to them the necessity of adopting it.

The war with America, he admitted, had been popular in its beginning; but the delusion soon vanished, and the people saw all the

folly and danger of their situation. He was not a little vain that he had seen both in the very first outset; and he rejoiced that he had never given the least countenance to the war, as long as it was carried on solely against America. The alliance between that country and France had indeed caused an alteration in his mind; and after having remained an American as long as his conscience and duty had directed him, he had been obliged to show himself a Briton, as soon as France had become our enemy.

Our situation at present was wretched beyond comparison. When he looked for allies, he could find none; not a power upon earth was found that acted as our friend: nay, the Dutch, the oldest of our friends, had taken their leave, and bid us a last adieu. We were contending with the two greatest powers in Europe, and with America, and abandoned by the rest of the world to our fate. Nay, by the most petty states we were insulted, Lübeck, Danzig, Hamburg, Embden, disregarded us, and treated our enemies with respect. Who then must not see the necessity of peace? and who could oppose a plan that had peace for its object? However necessary as peace was, he did not wish to purchase it by dishonourable means. He had declared against the unconditional submission of America; he would be equally an enemy to the unconditional submission of Great Britain to her colonies. He would not throw independence to them, whether they would or no; but he wished to form a basis, upon which a lasting and honourable reconciliation might be raised. He did not entertain very sanguine hopes of America's return; but still there was a faint, a dawning ray that forbid him to despair. On a former occasion, conciliatory measures had been held out to the Americans, and they had rejected them with scorn. They were just then elated with the treaty with France, by which their independence had been recognized, and, as they imagined, by the powerful assistance of that country, secured: but at present circumstances were greatly altered. They vainly flattered themselves that Britain must fall under the united power of France and America; they now see that she is able to contend with them, though their alliance is strengthened by the accession of Spain to their party. The sanguine hopes of America were disappointed, she did not meet with that comfort she expected from her ally, and the opposite genius of the French and Americans had more than once displayed itself by quivrels of a serious nature. The discontent with France was now glaring, and advantages should be taken of it. To show that he was not visionary in his notions respecting the opposite genius of the French and Americans, he read, and praised very much, an extract from a French letter, written by M. Pontas, who had been sent to America

America by the late Count St. Germaine, to found the real disposition of the Americans. That gentleman informed the minister, that in a coffee-house in Paris, he found more enthusiasts against England than in America, and that much as the people there hated the English, they hated the French still more, to whom they seemed to have a natural and unconquerable aversion.

While he painted the distresses of England, he was far from meaning that America was in a flourishing condition. If we had our bed of thorns, America certainly had not a bed of roses. She laboured under innumerable difficulties, and had not half the resources that were still to be found in England. Her paper currency was sunk to an almost incredible degree; so much so indeed, that the value of *one silver dollar* was admitted, among the Americans, to be equal to that of *forty paper dollars*. And to complete their distress, he understood that the Congress would be obliged to raise, if possible, no less a sum than *fifteen millions* of dollars every month for the service of the present year. He had been informed, that the most extravagant premiums are offered for recruits, and that nearly one half of the American army, on a march, is employed on guarding the other, and hindering them from deserting. When Washington marched to Morris-Town, he said his army had been confined to half a pint of peas a day; that clothes, as well as provisions, were excessively scarce and dear; and that in general the Americans laboured under the greatest hardships: so that considering all circumstances, parliament ought not to be deterred from making the Americans another offer, merely because a former one had been rejected. America was then puffed up with the alliance with France; the case was very different now; there was reason therefore to expect more moderation in the councils of the Americans. He did not say but a successful action, and the consequent detaching of another province from the Congress, might render that assembly more tractable than it had been on a former occasion. At all events, something certainly ought to be done to convince the Americans that we wished for peace, and that we were sincere in our wishes. He thought that, whether they should reject terms now or not, yet it would be proper to hold them out, that the people in America might know at all times upon what terms they could reclaim those liberties of which they had been robbed by our acts of parliament.

He then read the outlines of a bill, which had chiefly in view the repealing of the many acts of parliament that had been made against America, granting the redress of all the grievances complained of, and appointing a commission for settling terms upon which a lasting peace might be established between the two countries.

LOND. MAG. AUG. 1778.

He submitted the whole to the House, leaving it to their judgement to take from, add to the bill, or make such alterations as they should think proper, provided they would but adopt the principle. He then moved to bring in a bill under the title of "A bill for quieting the disturbances that reign in the British colonies in America, and for empowering his majesty to appoint commissioners to treat with them for that purpose."

Lord Nugent, much as he had been for the American war, rose to support the motion; not that he approved totally of the bill in the form in which he had heard it read; but because he liked the principle, and because his honourable friend had left it to the House to modify as they should think fit. In seconding the motion, he hoped he should not be deemed inconsistent, for he never had been an enemy to an honourable peace with America; and indeed though he had been an advocate for unconditional submission, yet circumstances were greatly changed; and as men must in a great measure be governed by events, it was not surprising that with events they should change their opinion. He had called the Americans *rebels*; he never would do so again, for rebellion merited another name, and obtained it when successful; he was afraid, that let us do what we would, they were, and would be independent of us.

Mr. Cruger said, he would never oppose any measure which had peace for its object; but he was of opinion the bill moved for would be of no effect. The independence of America was established beyond our power to shake it; and he would advise an acknowledgement of it, that we might not loose the commerce of that country.

Mr. Eden opposed the motion for the bill, and thought that at this critical period it would do more harm than good. The fate of America was drawn to a crisis; she seemed to be arrived at the moment of recollection, and with her the balance at present stood nearly even between peace and war. To start such a proposition at present as the honourable general had submitted to the House, might be attended with dangerous consequences, and consequently it would be the duty of the House to interpose, and not suffer it to proceed further. He was convinced the honourable gentleman acted from the purest motive; and all he was at a loss for, was how he could get rid of the motion in a manner consistent with that respect which he bore the honourable general. He knew of no manner more respectful than that of moving for the order of the day; with which motion *Mr. Eden* concluded.

Several other gentlemen spoke to the question, and at twelve o'clock the House divided on *Mr. Eden's* motion for the order of the day. Ayes 123, Noes 81; after which the House adjourned.

B b b

Monday,

MONDAY, May 8.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge made his annual motion for shortening the duration of parliaments, in which he went over the old ground of the right of annual parliaments, deducing authorities from history, and supporting them by several of his former arguments.

Lord Nugent opposed the motion, because it began at the wrong end; for it was necessary to make several other regulations prior to this alteration. The power of nominating sheriffs must be taken out of the hands of the crown, and something must be done to abridge the power of the returning officers at borough elections: without this, he said, instead of reformation, great abuses would be introduced, and parliament would be more dependent than ever. He mentioned the opinion of *Mr. Orflow*, when speaker of the house, in favour of septennial parliaments. That gentleman gave the following picture of a triennial parliament: the first session would be employed in adjusting contested elections upon petitions; the second they would proceed to business; and in the third they would be soliciting votes for the next election.

Mr. Pitt expressed his concern that he could not vote with his usual political friends; but it was the lot, he said, of an honest, independent man sometimes to differ in opinion from those he generally approved. He was clearly of opinion, that considering the extensive influence of the crown out of doors, it would have a better opportunity to operate, if annual or triennial parliaments took place, than at present.

Mr. Fox said, in times of peace and prosperity he had voted for septennial parliaments, and argued strongly against motions of the same nature as the present; but the circumstances of things being changed, and parliament having resolved that the influence of the crown is too great, and ought to be diminished, the only question he now asked respecting any measure was, whether it would lessen that influence; and being convinced from the best authorities that shortening the duration of parliaments will accomplish that end, he would give the motion his hearty concurrence. The influence of the crown, he said, was grown too great for its success; nothing but misfortune had attended it at home and abroad; and yet a ministry detested by the whole nation were able by means of it to keep the reins of government in their hands.

He appealed to any one who heard him, whether, if the present parliament had been annual or triennial, we should have been involved in a war with America, and with France and Spain? No; for the people having a frequent choice, would not have re-elected men who supported measures so

fatal to his country. He insisted that the people had not yet gone too far; but if parliament did not do something to satisfy them, they certainly would go too far. He was an enemy to rash and hasty reformations; but when the nation was sick, and men must have recourse to medicine, they would study for remedies and apply them.

Lord North replied with uncommon warmth and energy. He remembered the time when the honourable member was the ablest advocate for septennial parliaments, and expatiated with great eloquence on the mischiefs that would arise from short parliaments. As for himself, he had given his opinion for septennial parliaments when he first sat in the house, before he could possibly have had any office in view, or have been suspected of being concerned in supporting the influence of the crown; and he still remained in the same sentiment.—He knew no surer way to make the crown arbitrary, and to sacrifice the constitution, than by agreeing to the motion; animosities, feuds, dissensions, and ruined fortunes, would be the consequence of annual or triennial parliaments; and gentlemen must allow, that men of ruined circumstances were the most likely to be corrupted. As to the voice of the people, it was fluctuating, and not to be relied on. He was certain that annual or triennial parliaments would considerably increase the influence of the crown. He concluded, that all the attempts made to introduce reformations this year, were attempts to take away the soundest parts of the constitution. He did not deny that there are valetudinarians in the political as well as the moral world, but he denied that the state is in that condition. The body politic felt itself sound and well, it had no occasion to have recourse to medical books; and those who fancied it, had only put him in mind of the epitaph on the tomb of the poor Italian:

“I was well, I wanted to be better, and I am here.”

Lord John Cavendish did not like experiments.

Mr. Townshend did not altogether approve of the motion, but wished it might go to the length of a committee, in order to be more fully debated.

Lord John Cavendish was against the question, but for its going into a committee.

Mr. Burke made a very long and ingenious speech in opposition to the motion disapproving of annual parliaments, and wishing his constituents might be informed of it, that they might know his sentiments before they should vote for him again.

At length the question was put, and on a division there appeared,

For the motion, 92; against it, 182.

(To be continued in our next.)

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XXXV.

TRAVELS through Spain, with a View to illustrate the Natural History and Physical Geography of that Kingdom; in a Series of Letters; including the most interesting Subjects contained in the Memoirs of Don Guillermo Bowles and other Spanish Writers, interspersed with historical Anecdotes. Adorned with Copper-plates, and a new Map of Spain; with Notes and Observations relative to the Arts, and descriptive of modern Improvements. Written by John Taubot Dillon, Knight and Baron of the Sacred Roman Empire. 4to. 11. 1s. boards. Robinson.

SUCH is the copious title page of a book, the contents of which will greatly disappoint the reader, if he expects to find all that is promised upon the face of it. The merits of the work lie in a narrow compass, and therefore we cannot but reprobate the practice as often as we have an opportunity, of making large, expensive volumes, on subjects calculated more to gratify curiosity than to be generally useful. It travellers, in particular, mean to repay themselves the expences of their tours, and to indemnify the booksellers for their trouble in publishing their itineraries; the most effectual method would be to print them in portable volumes, that other travellers to the same spots may conveniently take them in their pockets or baggage, which must be very satisfactory. Instead of this, we have a thick quarto by Mr. Dillon, printed from a very large type, when the contents would have made a very decent octavo volume. The baron acknowledges, that he has chiefly compiled his performance from the ingenious and elaborate work of Don Guillermo Bowles, published at Madrid in quarto, in 1775, under the following title: *Introduccion a la Historia Natural y a la Geografia Fisica d'España*, which work was so much admired in Spain, that in 1778 no copies were to be found. Mr. Bowles was employed by the Spanish ministry to visit the mines in that kingdom, particularly those of quicksilver, which had been greatly neglected, though this mineral is essentially necessary for the working of their silver mines in America. Having discovered a more eligible process than that which had before been adopted, for extracting the quicksilver from the cinnabar ore, it received the approbation of the government, and fixed him in the Spanish service. We suppose, by the name, that this ingenious naturalist was a native of the north of England, but Mr. Dillon only styles him a foreigner in Spain. Bowles, though he traversed most of the provinces of Spain, did not confine himself to

any order or method in his description of his journeys. Mr. Dillon has arranged his materials in a proper manner, and has divided his work, which consists of translations from Bowles with his own observations, into two parts. He first comprises the journey to Madrid, by way of Navarre; and a description of the northern parts of Spain, including remarkable objects in Castile, Arragon, and Biscay. In the second part, he traverses the provinces of Estremadura, Andalusia, Granada, Murcia, Valencia, and Catalonia. Besides the quintessence of Bowles's work, the baron says, he has made free with the travels through Spain, written by Don Antonio Ponz, secretary to the Royal Academy of St. San Fernando at Madrid.

To this account of the work before us, given in the writer's own words, we have only to add, that the lovers of natural history will be highly delighted with the descriptions of mines, minerals, fossil bones, physical and curious plants, and other articles, within that class of science. Other readers will find a few, too few in our opinion, judicious and entertaining observations on the manners and customs, and on the people of some of the provinces of Spain. Of this number are the reflexions on the genius and character of the *Biscayners*; and the description of the town of *Bilboa*, and manners of the inhabitants.

XXXVI. *Antiquity and Scenery of the North of Scotland. in a Series of Letters to Thomas Pennant, Esq. By the Rev. Charles Coriner, of Banff.* 4to. 4s. 6d. boards. T. Payne.

IN the first letter we are informed, that Mr. Pennant having mentioned to his friend and correspondent, Mr. Coriner, what excellent subjects the antiquities and scenery of the north of Scotland are for drawing, the latter, whose skill in drawing appears to be very great, has gratified the wishes of the former, by delineating the most remarkable scenes and monuments of antiquity in that obscure part of the kingdom. Mr. Coriner, who undertook a journey, to make his drawings on the several spots he has chosen to illustrate, accompanies the plates with the proper descriptions, and he modestly calls the account he gives of his journey, a supplement to Mr. Pennant's tour. The drawings are all highly picturesque, and are all engraved in a masterly manner, by Maxell, W. Watts, and other eminent artists. Extracts are annexed from Torfæus, a native of Iceland, who wrote the history of Norway by order of Christian V. king of Denmark, in which is contained annals of the northern parts of Scotland.

XXXVII. *An Essay on History; in Three Epistles, to Edward Gibbon, Esq. with Notes.* By W. Hayley, Esq. 4to. 7s. 6d. boards. Dodsley.

AN impartial criticism on ancient and modern historians, conveyed to the publick through the agreeable medium of an elegant poem, to which are added copious explanatory notes. A task so difficult, executed with so much skill and impartiality, within the narrow compals of three short poetical epistles, if we are not mistaken in our opinion, will astonish every learned reader. The attempt is likewise new; for though Poetry and History were considered by the ancients as sister goddesses, yet no just rules were laid down for the conduct of historians by their immortal barons. On this subject our poet has the following beautiful lines,

"My eyes with joy the *patblefs* field explore,
Croft'd by no Roman bard, no Greek of yore.
Those mighty lords of literary sway,
Have pass'd this province with a slight survey:
E'en he, whose bold and comprehensive mind
Immortal rules to poetry assign'd,
High priest of learning! has not fix'd apart
The laws and limits of historick art."

Mr. Hayley then acknowledges, that *Diossyus of Halicarnassus*, the celebrated historian, and critick of the Augustan age, "has justly some heroic duties traced," and that Lucian "has touched with liveliest art this tempting theme." These are his sole guides, and he invokes the spirit of the latter. Mr. Gibbon is his favourite historian of the moderns, but he is not blind to his faults: he reproves him in a bold and masterly manner, yet with a lenient, friendly hand, not like some of his other criticks—

"Who, with a pure religion's just defence,
Blend gross detraction and perverted sense."

His characters of *Voltaire* and *Hume*, as historians, are, in our humble judgement, inimitable. The specimens already given are sufficient to establish the merit of Mr. Hayley as a poet, we will not therefore anticipate the pleasure the lovers of the muses will receive in perusing this poem, by any further quotations. But as the notes contain many curious memoirs of eminent historians, little known by the generality of readers, we have taken the liberty to borrow one in our present publication, and we intend to use the same freedom with another in our next; always acknowledging with gratitude our obligation for such pieces, with which we enrich and add variety to our miscellany.

XXXVIII. *Letters from Baron Haller to his Daughter, on the Truths of the Christian Religion.* Translated from the German. 8vo. 3s. 6d. boards. Murray.

THE great reputation of the late Baron Haller, both as a physician and a philosopher, is alone sufficient to entitle these letters to the

attention of all serious, well-disposed minds; but when in addition to this, we consider the importance of the subject—the Christian religion defended by a man deeply versed in *oriental, classical, and modern languages*, and in science of every kind; we may justly say, this little volume ought to command our notice. One passage of the translator's preface furnishes another argument for reading these letters. "They who have studied nature most, and penetrated deepest into her secret recesses, have discovered themselves, and demonstrated to others, that human science is bounded by a narrow horizon, and that our knowledge is imperfect within the circle. Beyond the sphere of mortal vision, lie many truths which we can neither discern nor comprehend. A conviction of the weakness of the human understanding prepares the philosophic mind for the admission of truths which exceed its capacity, upon moral evidence. A little philosophy leads to atheism, a great deal brings back the mind to religion. *Pascal, Bacon, Boyle, Berkeley, Maclaurin, Boerhaave, Newton, Clarke*, in proportion as they explored with success the mysteries of creation, felt their breasts warmed with devotion to its great Governor and Author. Haller had his doubts concerning the objects of the Christian faith in the earlier part of his life; but these doubts were dispelled by a successful application to every branch of science on the one hand, and by a candid examination of the sacred oracles on the other." What greater inducements can those have who still doubt the truths of the Christian religion, to examine the writings of men of superior understanding, convinced and converted from infidelity by their extensive learning!

XXXIX. *The Count de Poland.* By Miss M. Minifie. 12mo. 4 vols. 12s. Baldwin.

AN interesting, moral tale, well calculated to promote the cause of virtue; to fill the mind with noble and generous sentiments, to reform the manners of the gay world, and to expose the vices of persons of high rank. The principal characters are the Count de Poland, a knight of Malta, and brother to the *Duke d'Obonyne*, a French nobleman; Olivia, his niece; *Mrs. Osmond*, an English lady of good family; her two daughters, Lady Egerton and Lady Morpeth; and Lady Anne Folsleis. The story is carried on by letters between the parties; and other subordinate characters incident to it are introduced. The scenes change from Montpellier to Paris, and to London. Lady Egerton on her travels for the benefit of her husband's health, writes to her mother Mrs. Osmond, and informs her that they have made an agreeable acquaintance in the Count de Poland, with whom Sir William Egerton and herself are highly pleased. But a certain air of melancholly induces them to believe that there is something very particular in the history of his life.

Thq

The count at various times relates the chief incidents to them, and the cause of his sorrow is the loss of a niece, who had absconded from his brother the Duke d'Oboyne, under whose protection he had placed her, but without informing him that she was their niece; for the duke had persecuted her mother on account of her religion, she being a Protestant, and forced her to seek an asylum in England, where being deluded into an unhappy marriage, she died in poverty, and left an only daughter. The count, after a long absence from his native country, returned, and being informed of his brother's cruelty, followed his beloved sister to England, found her in obscure lodgings expiring, and took under his protection the infant Olivia. In a second absence, the Duke d'Oboyne's mistress, jealous of the growing beauty and accomplishments of Olivia, terrifies her with an intimation that the duke intends to offer violence to her person. Olivia elopes, flies to a cottage for protection, and is seen by a *Madame de Tourville*, who observing that her accomplishments were superior to the vulgar, recommends her to Lady Egerton, by whom she is sent to England to her mother, and is by her placed as a companion to Lady Morpeth. After a variety of adventures, the Count de Poland is reconciled to his brother, being convinced of his innocence with respect to Olivia, and acquainting the duke, not only that she is his niece, but that he has received intelligence she is somewhere concealed in England, they accompany Sir William Egerton and his lady on their return home, in search of her.

In the meantime, Lady Morpeth has alarmed her mother Mrs. Osmond by the levity of her conduct on setting out in life, in which she is encouraged by Lady Anne Foster, a dissipated character in high life. Lady Morpeth, however, sees her error in time, steps short in the career of folly, and becomes an excellent woman. Olivia has her share in this reformation, and is always treated upon the footing of a companion by Lady Morpeth. The contrast between the sentiments and behaviour of Lady Morpeth and Lady Anne Foster to their dependants, furnishes an useful lesson to persons of rank and fortune.

Lord Havenbrook, who had formerly been a suitor to Lady Morpeth, and on the point of marrying her, when his mother broke off the match, has travelled to dissipate the chagrin of his disappointment, and become acquainted with the Count de Poland, the Duke d'Oboyne, and Lady Egerton. Upon his return home, and visiting Lord and Lady Morpeth, he falls in love with Olivia, admires her for her amiable accomplishments, and determines to marry her, not knowing who she is. At a convivial meeting, the Duke d'Oboyne obtains a promise from Lord Havenbrook, that he shall see his mistress. This visit brings on the discovery, the duke re-

cognises Olivia, the Count de Poland finds his long lost niece, virtue is rewarded, and the tale concludes with the marriage of Olivia and Lord Havenbrook.

XL. *The Art of war; a Poem. In Six Books. Translated from the French of the King of Prussia: with a Critique on the Poem, by the Comte Algarotti, translated from the Italian.* 4to. Riley.

THIS translation is the fruit of the leisure hours of an English officer while encamped at Coxneath in 1778, under the command of General Keppel. As a professional employment, it merits approbation; and being the first appearance of this royal poem in an English dress, it will no doubt excite public curiosity. Comte Algarotti's critique is the best recommendation of the poem, for he declares that it contains the elementary principles of war. It may be so, but the partiality of the royal author to the French, whose officers he extols to the skies, not forgetting that great general Louis XV, the late king of France, while he is totally silent with respect to our renowned English generals, not condescending even to mention the name of the great Marlborough, is perhaps the sole reason why this poem was never before translated. What honest Englishman can read without indignation, the praises of Villars, Denaix, Tallard, and Berwick, in the French service, at the battles of Malplaquet and Hockstet, and no mention made of Marlborough or his victories. The comparison between Julius Cæsar and Louis XV. is detestable flattery, of which the king of Prussia ought to be ashamed. We would therefore advise the English officer to read no farther than the fifth canto, and to study only the rules of the military art in this poem. As a specimen of the translation, we give the following verses on the duty of a general.

“Your senses quick, your judgement clear
and just,

Act from yourself, nor aught to fortune trust,
Resolve in council cautious, timid, slow,
But verge to rashness when you strike the blow,

Nor tempt the fight for causes slight and vain,
Where slaughter reaps the harvest of the plain.”

XLI. *The Out-of-Door Parliament. By a Gentleman of the Middle Temple.* 1s. 6d. Almon.

A bold attempt, to shew that septennial parliaments are unconstitutional, and have thrown too much power into the hands of the crown; that it belongs to the out-of-door parliament, that is, the people not only to choose their representatives, but to fix the duration of parliament, for if this power remains in the hands of parliament, by the same rule that they made the septennial act, they may make another to enable them to sit fourteen years. This lawyer insists that annual parliaments ought to be restored, and that there is no salvation for Great Britain without them.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

SUMMER:

OR,

THE RURAL PROSPECT.

PERMIT my Muse, in unaffected strains,
To paint, in humble verse, the rural fields;
The woods, hills, valleys, and the fertile
plains,

With all the wealth spontaneous Nature yields.
The noise, the crowd, and bustle of a town,
The putrid, smoaky, and unwholesome air,
We'll change for rocks, where singing streams
pour down,

Meand'ring rivulets, and villas fair.

Behold! already we have gain'd the tow'r-
ing steep,

Of this tall mountain, on whose top we stand,
The noble height surveys the rolling deep,
The hills, the plains, and valleys, we com-
mand.

What first presents, is Criffel's tow'r-ing top,
With craggy sides, the pride of Scotia's shore,
Nor scorn the clouds on his tall head to
drop,

Whilst at the bottom raging billows roar;
On either side, the blue mountains rise,
Irregularly rang'd, each fills its post,
And less'ning as they're distant from our eyes,
'Till in Heav'n's concave all our view is lost.
See next the waves, that wash the rugged
beech!

The noble vessels bounding with the tide,
The wish'd for port, with swelling sails, they
reach,

And safe in Solway-firth at anchor ride.

Th' adjacent glebe will now attract our eyes,
Th' extensive hills and vales that intervene,
We'll view kind Nature's beauties as they
rise,

And paint, in sweet variety, the scene:

The pointed rocks in yonder craggy way,
Protect the screech owl in his peaceful reign,
Where gaping cavities exclude the day,
And hissing adders with the winds complain;
The whistling gales the hollow caverns fill,
And murmur to the rocks a solemn theme.
The Sun mounts onwards to the noon of day,
The venerable oak, for shelter made,
Invites us to avoid his sultry ray,
And quit the mountain for the cooling shade.
Descend my muse! to yonder verdant vale,
Where flow'rs breathe sweet; and now the
gentle breeze

floats in the air; the od'rous fanning gale
Moves ev'ry leaf, and trembles thro' the trees.
How sweet this brook! behold, how calm
the sky!

The lowing herds o'erspread the grassy mead,
See how, in sportive chase the swallows fly!
And on the hills the fleecy flock are fed;

With wearied steps the plowman plows his
way.

Along the lea, with slow and steady pace,
The sharpen'd share o'erturns the stubborn
clay,

And in rough furrows hides the verdant grass.
The limpid rivulets along this dale,
Alternate glide along, now swift, now slow;
The murm'ring streams embrace the gentle
gale,

And kiss the bending osiers as they grow;
The mossy banks oppose their silver way,
And into whirls the rapid current force,
The dancing rills amongst the pebbles play,
And wildly gallop o'er the rugged course:
With silent haste the angler bends his way,
To purling streams, where sport the scaly
fry,

The finny tribe the tempting bait survey,
Nor dread the hook enclos'd in artful fly;
Th' enticing lure upon the surface skims,
Now forwards, backwards, and now side-
ways drawn;

The trout darts at it, eager, as he swims,
(Nor dreads the frauc) to make the prize his
own.

The neighbouring fields, bedeck'd in verdant
green,

With flow'rs bespangled, next attract the
eye,

And rouse the sense to view th' enchanting
scene.

A scene on earth that emulates the sky!
The linnet's whistle, and the lambkin's play,
The gentle zephyrs curl the limpid stream,
The soaring lark salutes the opening day,
And warbles in the clouds his morning's
theme;

Hark, how the cuckoo makes the woods re-
sound!

And tell-tale Echo babbles with his strains,
The hollow caves return the borrow'd sound,
And ring the notes, unvaried, o'er the plains.
How sweet th' harmonious concert of yon
grove!

With what soft melody it fills the soul!
The blackbird tells, in artless tale, his love,
And owns in fondest strains his mate's con-
troll;

The shrill tun'd thrush, with sweet, yet
louder strains,

Drowns the soft warbling of the lesser choir,
The vales repeat the notes to distant plains,
Where, in the breeze the faint-worn sounds
expire.

See all around for contemplation made!
Th' ambitious woodbine, how it climbs on
high!

How gracefully these elms unite their shades,
To guard the sweet tun'd warblers of the sky!

Here

Here then we rest, whilst down the western
way,

By Phæbus driven, the fiery-footed steeds,
Hurl thro' the clouds the chariot of the day,
Whose rays descending, gild the verdant
meads.

Yon ancient turret now decaying falls,
Which long has brav'd the winds and north-
ern rains,

The owl, sole monarch of his broken walls,
Safe in his ivy-mantled palace reigns;
The night he utters in with dismal cries,
And howls at fairies dancing on the green,
His haunted court, the frightened school-boy
flies,

Where fancied spirits, clad in white, are seen;
Morpheus, in peace, his dusky mantle draws,
The wearied traveller homeward bends his
way,

We now must close the scene, and seek repose,
Tir'd with the pleasures of a summer's day.

J. A.

*The following Verses, supposed to have been
written in the sixteenth Century, and which
are very much in the Style of Rowlic's
Poems, were communicated to the Editor by
a young Lady, who had the Manuscript
many Years in her Possession.*

MY friende, the thynges that doe attaine
The happie lyfe, bee theese, I weene;
Few riches lesse note gote wythe paine,
And goodlie gleibe, posselinge meane.

No noyse querelle, grudge, nor stryfe,
Ne charge of rule, ne gouvernaunce;
Withouten toyle, the quiete lyfe;
The househoule of continuance.

No costlie stoale, nor dayntie faire,
Wisdomme joined wythe simplenesse;
The nyghte dischargd of all care,
When wyne the heade doe note oppresse.

Contented-bee wythe thyne estate,
And spare much to the indigente,
Seeke congeane friendes without debate,
And worshype Godde, be diligente.

The myckle treasure upon earthe,
Mannes felicitie in this lyfe,
Above golden toyes, honnours, byrthe,
Bee theese, and a vertyuous wyfe.

MARIA.

A PASTORAL ELEGY.

On the unmerited Estrangement of a Friend.

A H! shepherds, wail unhappy Damon's
fate,
Whose breast was late the residence of joy!
But now how chang'd—how much revers'd
its state,

Where smiling pleasures dwelt without
anoy!

Ye knew Leander, for he well was known
To be my friend, by every peaceful swain;
But without cause, from me he's ever flown,
And left me thus dejectedly to moan,

Full oft we've trod along the bladed mead,
And chearful sung our love-composed strain;
Full oft we've view'd the harmless lambs at
feed,

Upon the verdurous past'rage of these plains.

And often by yon hoary-billow'd brook,
Whose babbling streams in pleasing tink-
lings roll,

Have we with strict attention read each book
That tends to teach, or harmonise the soul.

Infernal Pride! 'twas thou that did'st es-
trange

Lycander from his yet remaining friend;
'Twas thou that made his humble feet to
range

Farther from Damon than they did in-
tend.

What if his flock in number far outvies
The scanty portion of his Damon's lot,
Doth it imply that he should him despise,
Or dwell far distant from his tranquil
cot?

Then from thy mind, Lycander, quickly
drive

That fell, destructive, hated monster,
Pride,

So Shall thy Damon's heart again derive
Its wonted pleasures, and its safest guide;
W. S.

*The following elegant Latin Epitaph is in-
serted by the particular Desire of a Cor-
respondent.*

HENRICUS TOLCHER, Armiger,
Plimuthi, anno 1779, viâ sanctus suâ;
Præiatus oppidi bis Præfectus;
Natus anno libertatis nostræ recuperatæ a
Gulielmo Tertio,
Georgio Tertio, regi nostro augustissimo, vixit
Notus huic inerat

Ingenium, nec malum, nec parvum;
Sed varium et versatile, huc et illuc fluitans,
Spē dubiæ horæ pendulum.

Solertiâ vicit hic omnia;
Sed res, per saxa, per imbres, per labores, partas
Eheu! neglexit;

Et quod nuper sprexit, sedulo repetivit.
Nunc, erectâ mente civilibus umino decuit
Officiis,

Festinans, agilis,
Multa et præclara minans;
Nunc, in alia subito delapsus præcepta,
Domesticus, otiosus, [mere.
Composuit et concidit quæ non curavit depro-
In arduis mentem servans æquam,
In secundis non elatus, in dubiis non tardus,
In angustiis fronte minime rugosâ:
Cautus, castus, verecundus,
Honesti semper tenax.

Hilaris, si adesset comes eodem prognatus ovo;
Tristis, si quis ex adverso diceret:
Castigatus, remorderet.
Domi parvus, at fors benignus,
Amicis fidelissimus.

Diluculo,

Diluculo, per noctem, sub frigido Jove,
Ad visendum quemcunque coluit,
Quadringenta licet ab urbe lapides distantem,
Surgeret,

Et consumto sole, amici negotique oblitus,
Rediret impransus:

Ut suæ esset spontis, sui valde profusus,
In ipsis hisce irinectibus,

Antiquas emendo statuas insaniret,
Et quanquam citharæ studio non deditus,
Emeret citharam.

Deo, unde vita et vitæ bona, confusus est;
Nihil mali suadere potuit religio.

Et quanquam in verba nullius Magistri addictus
Mores erant in tuto.

Miro quodam modo in juventute catus,
Ne adversæ valetudinis et senectutis,
Præsidia consumerentur:

Sic lecto suo, aut casu, aut morbo,
Affixus nunquam;

Nunquam, solutis curis, inebriatus,
Nunquam, nisi in foro et coram iudice, juratus;

Gulæ nullo modo deditus,
Cibi parvus, vini parcissimus,
Post annos

Plus decem ultra octoginta, [nera,
Spatium multæ vitæ inter naturæ ponens mu-
Sine mortis metu, sine corporis dolore,
Mentis adhuc sanæ compos, satur uti conviva,
Hinc migravit.

F. G.

A S O N G.

IF the smiles of the wine, or the frowns of
the lass, [glass;
Are offer'd for choice, let's refuse not the
Of an offer so fair, let the dotards complain,
We'll toss off our glasses, and fill them again;
For Doll in the dumps, let Sir Simple repine;
Frowns in love, we well know, are like dregs
in our wine;

Let's toast then the lass who is sparkling and
neat,

Who scorns to dissemble, to flatter, or cheat;
Who never yet clouded her face with a frown,
But—at cards—in good humour, will laugh
and lay down.

Laugh and lay down, laugh and lay down,
But—at cards, &c.

T. E.

AN EPI T A P H.

ALACK! Alack!
She'll ne'er come back,
Alack! and well-a-day!
Poor Rose is dead!
Her soul hath fled,

And left its case of clay.

Some folks have said,
She liv'd a maid,

But Death, to pique her pride,
In mortal shape,
Perform'd a rape,

And so—no maid—she died.

T. E.

VAUXHALL SONGS, for 1780.

A favourite SONG, sung by Mr. VERNON.

Composed by Mr. Hook.

LET care be a stranger to each jovial soul,
Who, *Aristippus* like, can his passions
control.

Of wisest philosophers, wisest was he, [free.
Who attentive to ease, let his mind still be
The prince, peer, or peasant, to him were the
same,

For pleased, he was pleasing wherever he came.
But still turn'd his back on contention and strife,
Resolving to live all the days of his life.

A friend to mankind, all mankind was his
friend, [end;
And the peace of his mind was his ultimate
He found fault with none, if none found fault
with him; [his whim;
If his friend had a humour, he humour'd
If wine was the word, he bumper'd his glass;
If love was the topick, he toasted his lass,
But still turn'd his back on contention and
strife,
Resolving to live all the days of his life.

If councils disputed, if councils agreed,
He found fault with neither—for this was his
creed;

“That let them be guided by folly or sense,
’Twould be *semper eadem* a hundred years
hence.”

He thought ’twas unsocial to be malcontent,
If the tide went with him, with the tide too
he went;

And still turn'd his back on contention and
strife,
Resolving to live all the days of his life.

Then let us all follow *Aristippus's* rules,
And deem his opponents dull asses and mules;
Let those not contented to lead, or to drive,
By the bees of their sects be drove out of their
hive;

Expell'd from the mansion of quiet and ease,
May they never find out the blest art how to
please;

While our friends and ourselves, not forget-
ting our wives,

By these maxims may live all the days of our
lives.

*A favourite SONG, sung by Mrs
WRIGHTEN.*

Composed by Mr. Hook.

IF you're not too proud for a word of advice,
In your choice of a husband, girls, be not
too nice.

What with manning our ships, and protecting
our shore,

You cannot have lovers, as once, by the score.
If you wish to be married, your pride must
come down,

What a smile can procure, do not lose by a
frown.

The

The time it has been, it will ne'er be again,
 When a legion of lovers I had in my train;
 They were pleas'd with my sing-song; I
 laugh'd at them all,
 For one was too short, and another too tall,
 Or too plump, or too slender, too young, or
 too old, [bold.
 And this was too bashful, and that was too
 All you who're in bloom, and who Hymen
 implore, [o'er,
 Since love may not wait till the wars are all
 Resemble the willow, be gentle, and bend,
 Take pains for a lover, as you would for a
 friend;

Look once at his person, but twice at his
 mind,
 Take him soon at his word, tho' you blush,
 yet be kind.
 Expect not a crowd of admirers to see,
 Rich, handsome, and courtly, and all they
 should be;
 The times are so bad, and so chang'd is our
 lot,
 That a man that's worth having is hard to be
 got;
 Choose quick, or you'll rue it the rest of your
 lives, [be wives.
 You may flourish as toasts, but you'll never

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7.



ON Tuesday evening last, after a hearing of two days before the Hon. Mr. Justice Willes, at Huntingdon, the long-contested cause between a nobleman, impropiator of the parish of Strand-ground, in that county, and the Rev. James Dewie, late Fellow of Emmanuel College, vicar of the same, with the endowed chapel of the adjoining hamlet of Farect, was fully determined in favour of the Vicar. This cause has been seven years in Chancery, and after a trial of six days continuance in Nov. 1778, the Lord Chancellor determined that some points appeared to which his jurisdiction was not competent; accordingly he ordered a trial by special jury. Agreeably to which, a respectable jury of the gentlemen of the county was empannelled, and a particular inspection of the boundaries of the respective hamlets was taken; on which, and on the utmost attention to the great variety of evidence produced in court, they grounded their verdict. In consequence of this verdict, the Vicar claims the great tithes of more than 3000 acres, as lying within the precincts of Farect. This case has been a disputed point for 100 years past, between the impropiators and vicars of Strandground.

THURSDAY, 10.

Yesterday morning, the following rioters were carried in a cart, about half past nine, from the New Jail, Southwark, to St. George's Fields, viz. Robert Lovell, for destroying the houses of Mr. Conolly, in Tooley-Street, and Mr. Welch, in Long-Lane, Southwark; Edward Dorman and Mary Cook, for destroying the house of Mr. Primary, in Kent-Street; Oliver Johnson and Elisabeth Collins, for destroying the house of Laurence Welch, in Long-Lane; and John Bridport, for destroying the house of Margaret Cooper, in Kent-Street.

LOND. MAG. AUG. 1780.

The gallows was fixed near the King's Bench walls, on the side of the fields near the main road. After being tied up, the Rev. Mr. Dyer attended them for some length of time. Prayers being over, they took an affectionate leave of him, and at 33 minutes past ten they were launched into eternity, amidst an innumerable number of spectators.

The most material occurrences attending the execution was the penitent behaviour of the criminals, particularly in Johnson and Dorman, who met their fates with uncommon composure and resignation. They were about 25 years of age each, and men of good character before they were engaged in the unhappy tumultuous meetings for which they suffered. They desired the spectators to join in prayer with them, and take warning by their miserable end; said they died in charity with all the world, and freely forgave their prosecutors. Dorman said, "God forgive my relation, as I hope he will forgive me. I do not wish the world to cast any reflexions on him for the part he has taken in the prosecution, which brought me to this unhappy end."

Lovell prayed with fervency; he had been a notorious offender, and was convicted upon two indictments; he went under the appellation of a Gypsy, about 26 years of age, of an uncommon morose temper, and had cohabited with Elisabeth Collins, who was about 17 years of age, very penitent, but in the greatest distress of mind, fearful of eternity, though frequently comforted by Mr. Dyer, who attended them. After the handkerchief was tied over her face, she begged of the executioner to take it off, and let her look once round, which could not be granted; but when she was turned off, she pulled it up herself, and exhibited her face distorted in the agonies of death; which being immediately perceived by a sheriff's officer on horseback, he pulled it over her face again. Her mother attended in a coach for her body, and behaved as one actually distracted.

C c c

Mary

Mary Cooke also behaved exceedingly penitent, was about 25 years of age, a handsome well-made young woman; at parting with her brother and sister, the scene was very affecting.

John Bridport was about 17 years of age, behaved rather with an unbecoming fortitude; for when he was tied up, he kicked both his shoes off amongst the populace; and when he was asked for his cap, said, "I want none, nor will I have one over my face; I am not afraid of dying." Mr. Dyer expostulated with him on the subject, and then gave the hangman his cap, which was put over his face.

They were attended by the civil power only, without the assistance of any of the military.

A respite was sent for Henry Penny, who was to have been executed with the above for destroying the house of Margaret Cooper, in Kent Street.

The same morning, about four o'clock, a party of Colonel Harcourt's light-horse arrived within the walls at the King's Bench prison, to be in readiness, should any rescue of the rioters be attempted.

FRIDAY, 11.

The following is an account of the breaking-up of the encampment, and marching of the troops from Hyde-Park:

Yesterday morning, agreeably to the general orders from the War-Office, communicated to the army by Lord Amherst, the general beat at three o'clock, the assembly by five, loaded the bat-horses, and marched off in the following order:

In three divisions for Finchley Common, the Queen's, Royal Irish, and South Hampshire.

In two divisions for Blackheath, the Hertfordshire and North Hampshire.

In one division for Chatham, the Yorkshire militia, from their encampment in the Museum Gardens.

General Lord Amherst, Commander in Chief, attended by Generals Craig, Faucet, Amherst, &c. and several of the nobility, conducted the whole. A detachment from the foot-guards took possession of the magazines, &c. with all the stores, until they can be sent after them.

The officers elegantly entertained a great number of visitors at four marquees left standing for the purpose, the bands of music playing all the time.

The order of march and departure was the grandest of the kind ever seen for near London. Each regiment, preceded by the commanding officer, band of music, and artillery, marched the farwell rounds by grand divisions, and received universal applause for their good and steady behaviour during their encampment.

The three regiments destined for Finchley Common marched out at Park-Lane gate;

the others through the green and St. James's Park, over Westminster-Bridge.

Upwards of 100 carts were impressed by the constables to carry the baggage.

Yesterday in the forenoon, the Guards which did duty at the Poultry-Compter were drawn off, but 200 are still continued at Grocer's Hall, which are to guard the Bank till some barracks can be built for them near that office.

The Court of Directors of the Bank of England have fitted up the Warrant-Office for the reception of those officers who may occasionally be there on duty. An elegant table is provided daily from the London Tavern for such of the directors as are in waiting, who dine in the court-room with the officers.

SATURDAY, 12.

On Thursday night the Guards were removed from Newgate and Guildhall, so that there is not any more remaining in the City but those at Grocer's Hall, which are to guard the Bank.

MONDAY 21.

Admiral Knowles, who, by permission of our court, presided at the head of the Marine Department in Russia, was the first who introduced any important regulations into the Russian navy. Since that time the Russians have built 12 line of battle ships, and four frigates.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Yesterday Henry Penny, for pulling down the house of Mrs. Connolly, in Long-Lane, Southwark, was executed in St. George's Fields, opposite the King's Bench prison. He had been respited for a fortnight on a plea of insanity, which not appearing to be founded in truth, orders were sent last Saturday for his execution.

MARRIAGES.

July **E**DWARD KNATCHBULL, Esq. 26 only son of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. of Mersham Hatch, in Kent, to Miss Mary Hugesen, second daughter and coheir of the late William Western Hugesen, Esq. of Provender, in Kent.—Aug. 1. The Hon. William Ward, brother to Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, to Miss Bosville, of Great Russell-Street, Bloomsbury.—7. In Dublin, Dennis Daly, Esq. of Dumdiddle, to Lady Harriet Maxwell, only daughter of the late Earl of Farnham.—17. The Right Hon. Thomas Lord Grantham, late his majesty's ambassador at the court of Spain, to the Lady Mary Grey, younger daughter of the Marchioness Grey and Earl of Hardwicke.—Lastly, at Calcutta, Sir John Doily, Bart. to Mrs. Coates, relict of the deceased Wm. Coates, Esq.—Also the Hon. Lieut. D. Anstruther, of 3d Brigade, to Miss Donatson, of Calcutta.—And Joseph Smith, Esq. to Miss Morton, of that place.

DEATHS.

D E A T H S.

JULY SIR CHARLES HURFORD, Bart.
 21. —22. Miss Wright, only daughter of Alexander Wright, Esq. of Bath, and niece to the Right Hon. Lord Chedworth.—25. John Moreton, Esq. Chief Justice of Chester, Attorney-General to the queen, Deputy High Steward of the university of Oxford, and member for Wigan, in Lancashire.—29. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, at his lordship's house in Hanover-Square. Her ladyship was first married to the late Right Hon. Henry Blount Legge, Chancellor of the Exchequer and was created a peeress by the title of Baroness Stawell, which title descends to her son, the Hon. Mr. Legge, now Lord Stawell.—30. The Hon. Lady Susannah Houston, relict of Sir Thomas Houston.—Aug. 18. Miss Harriet Blake, youngest daughter of Sir Patrick Blake, Bart. 23. The Right Hon. Lady Dowager Cowper, mother of Lord Spencer, by whose death her ladyship's jointure of five thousand pounds a-year devolved to her son, the present Lord Cowper, now abroad on his travels.—A few days ago, at Dublin, Sir Robert Wallis, Bart. one of the commissioners of his majesty's revenue.—Late, at Calcutta, Henry Stafford Pleydell, Esq. a member of the Board of Trade.—And Capt. David Smith, of 2d Brigade.

BANKRUPTS.

HIRAM HEATH, late of Birmingham, button-maker.
 Thomas Black, late of Rainham, near Sittingbourn, in Kent, baker.
 John Brown, of Great Strickland, in the parish of Morland Westmoreland ironmonger.
 Stephen Mear, late of Compton Street, St. Giles in the Fields, carver.
 James Parry, of Fleet-Street, London, linen draper.
 John Hunt, of Hound-ditch London, mercer.
 John Gilbert the younger, of Ludgate Street, London, mathematical-instrument maker.
 John Shand, of Cold bath fields, St. Andrew, Holborn soapmaker.
 Charles Whittingham, of Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, carrier and maltster.
 John Lake, of Thorington, in Essex, grocer and linen draper.
 Moses Kittier, of Ringwood, in Hants, mercer.
 William Moores, of Little Marlow, in Bucks, innkeeper.
 John Lewis Palfre, the elder, and John Lewis Palfre the younger, of Melborne, in Derbyshire, hosiers and partners.
 William Garrod, of Hainford, in Norfolk, dealer.
 Joseph Corby, of Southampton-Street, St. Paul, Covent Garden, tailor.
 Timothy Harris and John Stratton, of Wood-Street, London, warehousemen and copartners.
 James Whitley, of St. Martin's le Grand, woollen-draper.
 Thomas Walker and Anne Bagleton, widow, of Abchurch-Lane, London, drug-merchants and copartners.
 Edward Newton, of Morpeth, in Northumberland, money scrivener.
 William Norton, of Hall Garth, in the county of Durham, dealer in coals and lime.
 William Jennings, of Cheap-side, London, haberdasher.
 Dennis O'Brien, now or late of Craven-Street, in the Strand, surgeon, chemist, and apothecary.
 Joseph Allen, of Whittle, in the parish of Bury, in Lancashire, tanner.

Peter Clifton late of Lamberhurst, in Suffex, dealer.
 George Handford, of Aytun, in Yorkshire, merchant.
 Joseph Hands, of Coventry, dyer.
 Richard Hooper, of St. Aldwicks, otherwise St. Toles, in Berks, barge-maker and coal-merchant.
 Thomas Vellum, late of Oakham, in Rutlandshire, dealer.
 John Wenman, late of Maidenhead Thicket, in Berks, innkeeper.
 Alexander Robertson and James Robertson, of Lewes, in Suffex, shopkeepers and copartners.
 Alexander Patterson, of Manchester, linen draper.
 John Booth, of Whaley in Cheshire and David Clark of Stockport in the said county cotton-manufacturers call-makers and copartners.
 Bartholomew Nelson, late of King's Lynn, otherwise Lynn Regis in Norfolk merchant.
 Edward Baker, late of Milverton, in Warwickshire, dealer.
 Joseph Phipps, otherwise Joseph Lovel Phipps, of Ipswich Bank in the parish of Lاپley, in Staffordshire, innholder.
 William Hughes of Rudland, in the county of Flint, bookkeeper.
 William Raven, late of Raynham, in Essex, dealer.
 Richard Elton, late of Coxheath, in Kent, but now of Hammermith, in Middlesex, dealer.
 John Sutton, of Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, brazier and tinman.
 James Harle, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, innholder.
 John Lowther, late of Walsop, near Bath, mason and builder.
 William Woodman, late of Warrford-Court, but now of Johnson's Court, London, merchant.
 John Brown the younger, of Sandford, in Devonshire, joiner.
 James Perk the younger, of Kingston, in Cambridgeshire, dealer.
 Thomas Allwood, late of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, grocer.
 William Chambers, late of New Broad-Street, St. George, Hanover Square, perfumer.
 John Maddocks, late of Bearbinder Lane, London, broker.
 Joseph Harris, of Leadenhall-Street, London, turner.
 Austin Bettridge, of Totten, in the parish of Ealing, in Hants, baker.
 Samuel Cotton, of Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, druggist.
 John Shevyn, of Atherstone, in Warwickshire, innholder.
 William Cowell, now or late of Liverpool, grocer.
 Terry Kiernan, late of Hattop-Street, but now of Hillingdon merchant.
 George Nelson, of St. Swithin's Lane, London, merchant.
 Patrick Brown, late of Gracechurch Street, London, haberdasher and milliner.
 Edmund White, of West Worthingham, in Hants, dealer.
 Thomas Howard, of Heaton Norris, in Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.
 Jonathan Shaw, late of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, maltster.
 Edward Wilcott, of Claverham, in the parish of Yarrant, in Somersetshire, dealer.
 Thomas Green, of Coventry, grocer and chandler.
 William Crocker, late of St. Leonard, Shore-ditch, victualer.
 John Purse, of Great James-Street, St. Andrew, Colborn scrivener.
 Thomas Adamson now or late of East Raw in the township of Dundley, in the parish of Whitby, in Yorkshire, common brewer.
 John Aih, late of Warwick money scrivener.
 Joseph Hayles, of Bristol, victualer.
 William Ody, of New Sarum, in Wilt, innholder and victualer.
 John Lewin Newman and Samuel Ripp, of Ave-Maria Lane, London, lacemen and partners.
 William Baker, of Fort Street, in the liberty of the Old Artillery Ground, London, weaver.
 John Gilmour, of St. Mary at Hill, London, merchant.
 Robert Wistridge, of St. Olive, Southwark, innkeeper.
 Robert Broughton, late of Newton, in the parish of Spretbrough, in Yorkshire, common carrier.
 Edward Atherton, of Preston, in Lancashire, grocer and painter.

Robert Bass, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, merchant.
 Thomas Medlam, late of East Retford, in Nottinghamshire, ironmonger.
 John Brown, late of North Shields, in Northumberland, boatbuilder.
 Thomas Granger the elder, of Heddingham Sable, in Essex, dealer.
 Thomas James, of the parish of Dew Church, in Herefordshire, timber merchant.
 Richard Stratton, of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, dealer.
 Joshua Lucas the younger of Northampton, draper.
 William Nicholson, late of Croydon, in Surrey, dealer in wines, spirituous and other liquors.
 Marmaduke Clarke, late of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, dealer.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, July 1, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. to John Laforey, Esq. commissioner of his majesty's navy at Antigua, dated on board the Sandwich, at sea, St. Lucia W. by N. about ten leagues, May 16, 1780, and transmitted by the commissioner to Mr. Stephens, in a letter dated the 19th.

S I R,

I Have been this instant favoured with your two letters of the 9th of this month, which found me about ten leagues to windward of St. Lucia, turning after the enemy's fleet, in order to bring them to battle. I sailed from Gros Islet in quest of it so long ago as Saturday was se'nnight, and have been in fight of them for this week past. We have been several times so near that an engagement seemed inevitable; but they have, by the advantage of their windward station, and the superiority of the sailing of their ships, been able to avoid it till last night, when the van of our and the rear of their fleet came to an action, as they passed on different tacks.

Had not the wind fallen off several points after I tacked, the last manœuvre I made had given me the wind of them, without which I find it will be impossible to effect it.

The Albion, the leading ship, from having several ships upon her, has had a good many men killed and wounded, but is not otherwise materially hurt; no more than Admiral Rowley, nor the three or four ships of his division which were engaged. Several of the enemy's ships were so roughly handled, that they have taken themselves considerably to windward, and are now at a distance on our weather-bow.

Admiralty-Office July 29, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Captain John Harvey, of his majesty's ship Pembroke, to Mr. Stephens, dated Gibraltar Bay, June 8, 1780.

NOTHING material has happened here necessary for their lordships' information, since Com. Elliot sailed, till the 7th inst. when about one in the morning his majesty's ship Enterprise, whose captain I directed to move

northward of the new mole, to prevent any attack on the ships and vessels here, made the signal of an enemy's approach. Seven ships or vessels were immediately perceived to be set on fire, and coming towards the New Mole. Some of the fireships drove, and others were by the boats of the Enterprise, St. Fermin and Ordnance transports, all towed by two o'clock to the southward of the New Mole. The largest went on shore in Roscia Bay. Four of them drifting towards the Panther, lying off Roscia, her boats were sent to grapple them, which they soon effected, and towed them on shore. At half past two, discovering two vessels making towards the Panther, several guns with round and grape shot, were fired at them, on which they were set on fire. The boats without difficulty, in a little time towed them clear: one of them, a brig, got on shore at Europa Point; the other, a ship, drove to sea. Though the enemy had the most favourable wind, weather, &c. for their purpose, you will please to acquiesce their lordships, not the least damage has been done to the shipping, nor had we a single man hurt. A constant fire from all the ships and the garrison was kept upon the enemy's galleys and boats, which were very numerous; but the darkness of the night prevented our discovering what execution was done. By what remains of the several vessels, and the species of stores and combustibles unconsumed, it is evident no labour or expence has been spared in their equipment. The largest ship is about 117 feet in the keel, had two tiers of ports, and was about the size of a 50 gun ship. One ship appeared to be about 300 tons, another of about 200, four brigs, and two small vessels.

By the flames of the fireships we observed several ships standing off and on the entrance of the bay, which at day-light we found to be the Spanish Rear-Admiral Barcello, in a ship of the line, with two frigates, and several xebecques and other armed vessels. They sailed in the night from Algier, with a view of intercepting any ship that might have been obliged to go out of the bay. A ship of the line likewise sailed the day before from that place to the eastward, as is supposed with the same design. In the morning the Spanish Admiral, with the frigates and xebecques, returned and anchored at Algier, where he now remains.

Admiralty-Office, August 5. Sir James Wallace, captain of his majesty's ship Non-such, in a letter to Mr. Stephens, dated at Falmouth the 1st instant, gives an account, that while his boats were employed in burning a frigate off the Loire (which proved to be the Legere) he observed three sail to the N. W. making signals to each other, to which he immediately gave chase, and about midnight came up with and closely engaged

one of them; that after a defence of more than two hours she struck, and proved to be La Belle Paule, mounted with 32 guns 12 pounders, commanded by the Chevalier Ker-gourio, and 275 men; that the captain and 24 men were killed, the second captain, with several other officers and men, to the amount of 50, were wounded; and that the Nonfuch had three men killed, and ten wounded, two of whom have since died.

The frigates which were in company, but separated, were L'Amiable, of 32, guns eight pounders; and La Rosinolle, of 20 guns, six pounders.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 12, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Johnstone, dated on board his majesty's ship Romney, in the Tagus, the 15th of July, 1780, to Mr. Stephens.

HIS majesty's ship Romney arrived here on the 8th of July, and brought in with her the Pearle, a French king's frigate of 18 guns and 138 men, commanded by Mons. Le Chevalier de Breignou.

The Romney had before sent here the Artois, another French frigate, of 40 Guns and 460 men. The Artois was taken on the 21st of July off Cape Finisterre, after a sharp well conducted action of 45 minutes, which does honour both to Captain Home and the ship's company under his command. The Romney had two men wounded; the Artois had 20 killed and 40 wounded. The Pearle was taken on the 6th, off Vigo, after a chase of five hours.

The Artois is by far the finest frigate I ever saw, carrying 24, 18 and 9 pounders; she is quite new, and bigger than the Romney in all her dimensions, and is furnished with a superabundance of all kind of stores. She was fitted out by the province of Artois, and supplied with officers and men by the King of France; and these were in the receipt of pay both from the king and the county of Artois. She was commanded by a respectable experienced officer in the king's navy, Mons. Le Febre, who had retired to his estate, which is considerable; but upon being unanimously recommended by the county to this command, he had accepted of it, and now served without any pay or emolument whatsoever, so that the eyes of the publick in France were very much turned upon the success of this ship, being upon a new construction, and a new kind of establishment, which was calculated to induce the other counties to follow the example of Artois.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 19, 1780. Admiral Geary, with part of the fleet under his command, arrived yesterday at Spithead, and was then expecting the remainder, with a prize ship, letter of marque, called Le Comte de Hallwiel, 350 tons, 24 guns, and 80 men,

bound from Cape François to Bourdeaux, having on board some sugar, coffee, and indigo; also an english brig, her prize, bound from Newfoundland to Lisbon, and a lugger privateer, taken the 17th instant, off Peter-all Point, called La Sauterelle, of eight guns and 56 men.

Copy of a letter from Captain William Poore Williams, of his majesty's ship Flora, to Mr. Stephens. dated at Palermo the 15th of August, 1780.

S I R,

I Beg you will communicate to the lords commissioners of the Admiralty the following particulars, which I have the pleasure of transmitting to you from this port, where contrary winds have obliged me to put in.

On Thursday the 10th inst. at half past four in the afternoon, standing in under Ushant, in quest of the fleet, the wind at that time about E. N. E. we discovered through the haze a square-rigged vessel and cutter under our lee, lying to, with their heads to the northward, distant from us about four miles; whereupon we made sail, beat to quarters, and edged towards them, which the ship perceiving, were, hauled to the wind, backed her mizen top-sail, and waited our approach, the cutter working off and on. At ten minutes past five we got a-breast of her, and, within two cables length, upon showing our colours, received her fire, which we instantly returned, and continued briskly on both sides for about an hour, gradually near each other; when our wheel being shot away, our shrouds, back stays and running rigging much cut, we dropped on board of her, and continued the engagement in that position about 15 minutes; the enemy then deserting their great guns, attempted to board us, but we instantly repulsed them with loss. Our people boarded them in return, sword in hand, struck their colours, and in a short time took possession of the ship, which proved to be a French frigate called La Nymphe, commanded by the Chevalier Du Remain, who died the same evening of the wounds he received in the action. She is four years old, is copper-bottomed, mounts 32 guns, though pierced for 40, and her complement consisted of 291 men. She had been only four days out of Brest, and was employed upon the reconnoitring service off that port.

Before I conclude my letter I beg leave to add, that my officers and people in general showed the greatest coolness and intrepidity on this occasion, and indeed merit more encomiums than I can find words to express; their conduct will, I flatter myself, meet with their lordships approbation, and recommend them to their future favours.

I am, &c,

W. P. WILLIAMS

Return

Return of the killed and wounded on board the Flora.

Killed. Mr. Bisset; midshipman 1. Seamen 6. Marines 2. Total killed and wounded 27. Seaman since dead 1. Marines 2.

N. B. The *Flora* mounted 36 guns, and had on board when the action began 259 men.

On board *La Nymphe*. Killed. First captain, second ditto, first lieutenant 3. Other officers, seamen, and marines, 60. Total 63.

Wounded. The second lieutenant, two officers of marines, two volunteers 5. Other officers, seamen, and Marines 63. Total killed and wounded 131.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 26, 1780.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Macbride, of his majesty's ship Bienfaisant, to Mr. Stephens, dated at sea, Aug. 13, 1780

S I R,

I wrote to you, for the information of their lordships, on my arrival at Cork, the intelligence I had received, and the steps I intended to take in consequence. The *Charon* arrived on the 11th instant. I sailed with the convoy next day, having the *Charon*, *Licorne*, and *Hussar* in company. As many of the convoy still remained, I ordered the *Licorne* and *Hussar* to keep off the harbour's mouth to hasten them, whilst the *Bienfaisant* and *Charon* lay to with those that were out. At daylight we had driven down as far as the Old Head of Kinsale, when I observed a large sail in the south east in chase of some of the convoy; he was soon chased in turn, the *Charon* in company; the other two frigates were out of sight off Cork. About half past seven we came up with her. It is something singular, that the action on both sides began with the musquetry; he hoisted English colours, and kept his fire: I determined to do the same: as we ranged within pistol shot some conversation passed between us. In this mode we got so far forward on his bow, that neither his bow nor our quarter guns would bear. Being certain what the ship was, I then ordered the small arms on the poop to begin; she returned it, and hoisted her proper colours. It was some little time before I could regulate my sail, and place my ship: they had determined to board us, and acted so to favour the design. It was a daring though unsuccessful attempt. After an hour and ten minutes smart action, her rigging and sails cut to pieces, 21 men killed and 35 wounded, she struck, and proved to be the *Comte D'Artois*, of 64 guns, and upwards of 644 men, a private ship of war, commanded by the Chevalier Clonard, a Lieutenant de Vaisseau, who was slightly wounded in the action. His brothers, the one a colonel, the other colonel en second, in the Irish Legion, of that name, are on board; likewise a Lieutenant Perry of the *Monarch*; and the people who were taken

on board the *Margaretta* prize. The *Bienfaisant* had three killed, and 22 wounded; furniture cut of course; but the masts and yards not materially injured. There was one man slightly wounded in the *Charon*. I brought to to refit; and the convey of 99 sail, proceeded on with a very fresh and fair wind. The *Licorne* is in company: the steady gallantry of my officers and men did them honour: I beg in particular to recommend my first Lieutenant Mr. Thomas Lewes to their lordships notice. I am, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN MACBRIDE,

The following letter was sent by Mr. Stephens, secretary of the Admiralty, to the master of Lloyd's Coffee-House, for the information of the merchants, &c. but not inserted in the London Gazette.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 22, 1780.

"CAPT. MOUTRAY, of his majesty's ship the *Ramillies*, which sailed from Plymouth on the 19th of last month with the trade bound for the East and West Indies, has in his letter of the 9th inst. acquainted my lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the night before he unfortunately fell in with a fleet, which proved to be the combined fleets of France and Spain, in Lat. 36. 40. N. Long. 15. W. from London, and that there is the greatest reason to apprehend that nearly the whole of the convoy were taken.

"The lieutenant of the *Thetis*, who brings this intelligence, relates, that the British *Queen*, and one other ship, name unknown, were in company with the *Ramillies* and *Southampton* when the *Thetis* parted from them. I am, sir, Your humble servant.

P. STEPHENS."

COUNTY NEWS.

Norwich, July 29.

IN the violent storm last Tuesday seven night, we hear great damage was done in many parts of the country of Norfolk; by the hail and lightning, the hailstones at Edgfield, or more properly pieces of ice (being near four inches over) having broken almost all the windows in the parsonage house, and several farm-houses in that town suffered greatly; at Wells a horse was struck dead by the lightning on the marsh there, and other damage done in that neighbourhood.

Bristol Aug. 16. Last Wednesday a man at Llannedy, near Swansea, in Glamorganshire, was struck dead by lightning as he was making hay in a field. When he was discovered he was covered over with hay on fire, which was supposed to be in his arms when struck. The swivel that held the chain of his watch was burnt asunder, and a small round hole

in

in the outer case was burnt through, and fixed fast to the inner case; but not the least sign of burning on his body or his clothes except a very small spot on his shirt near his watch.

On Wednesday last, during a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, 18 sheep and one horse, belonging to the widow Pritchard's, of Lancas, near Usk, in Monmouthshire, were killed on the spot, they all being assembled together under a pear-tree to avoid the storm. And the same day two horses were killed by the lightning in a stable near Pontypool.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 12.

A Cause concerning the liberty of the subject, which has been some time in dependence before the Court of Session, was determined on Thursday:

About two years ago a mob assembled at Montrose, in order to obstruct the shipping some meal at that port. Five men were then apprehended, and adjudged, by the justices, under the authority of the impress act, to serve as soldiers. These men were taken from among the mob, for not dispersing after the riot act had been twice read; but it did not appear that they were otherwise concerned then as lookers-on; at least there was no evidence of their being active in the riot, and they followed occupations by which they got a livelihood. An action for their recovering their liberty, and for damages against the justices, was brought by these five men, for the illegal exercise of the powers invested in the said justices by the statute. The pleadings of the counsel on both sides were very able and ingenious; some informalities appear to have been committed by the justices, which were not warranted by the statute, which as it encroaches on the liberty of the subject, it was contended, ought to be liberally interpreted. The court, after hearing parties at great length, discharged the five men, but deferred the consideration of damages till the next meeting in November.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Annapolis May 26.

THE following is an extract of a letter from the congress to his Excellency Governor Lee, May 11. [Circular.]

S I R,

“THE congress have received authentick information, that his Most Christian Majesty is preparing to send a powerful naval and land force to some part of the continent of North America. This force, generously calculated either to produce a diversion in our

favour, or to forward the operation of our arms, by being directed to the same object, may either, by our exertions, be made the means of delivering our country in the course of the campaign from the ravages of war, or being rendered ineffectual through our supineness, serve only toully the reputation of our arms, to defeat the benevolent intention of our great ally, and to disgrace our confederacy in the eyes of Europe.

“Every state that reflects upon the depreciation of the currency, and their own deficiency in the payment of their taxes, must necessarily conclude, that the treasury is exhausted. The military departments are at a stand for want of money to put them in motion. The congress have no resources, but in your spirit and virtue; upon this they confidently rely. You know the value of the prize for which you contend, nor need you be informed how much you are interested in a speedy termination of this distressing and expensive war.

“But as the smallest disappointment in the requisitions they make, may be attended with the most serious consequences, they have endeavoured to limit their demands, so as not to exceed your power to comply with them.”

In general assembly of Pennsylvania, Thursday June 1, 1780.

“Whereas the exigencies which may arise in a state of war are frequently of a nature that require such sudden and extraordinary exertions, as are impossible for the legislative body to provide for by the ordinary course of law; therefore, resolved unanimously, that during the recess of this house, should the circumstances of the war make it necessary, the president or vice president in council be authorized and empowered to declare martial-law, so far as the same may be conducive to the publick security, and to the safety and defence of the good and faithful citizens of this commonwealth.

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

In council, Philadelphia, June 6.

“Whereas in the present state of publick affairs it may be necessary to make extraordinary exertions for the supply of the army, and supporting other measures which may be adopted for the safety and security of the state in its freedom and independence, and it will be just and reasonable that, in the execution of such measures, a discrimination should be made between those who have manifested their attachment to their country in the present contest with Great Britain, and those of a contrary character: whereupon,

“Resolved, that it be recommended to all persons who have shown their allegiance to the state, by taking an oath or affirmation of fidelity

fidelity to it, and of their abjuration of the king of Great-Britain, to keep their certificates thereof ready to be produced on the shortest notice: and to all persons who have lost their certificates, to obtain duplicates, or to give such assurances so as to obtain certificates, or they may be in danger of losing the indulgence and distinction to which they are justly entitled.

T. MATLACK, Secretary."

In council, Philadelphia June 6.

"Whereas the residence of the wives and children of those persons who have joined the enemy has at all times proved inconvenient to the public interests, in consequence of the correspondence and intercourse which has been constantly preserved; and as it has become too dangerous to be longer permitted or connived at

Resolved, that publick notice be given to such persons that they depart this state within ten days, and any of them remaining after that time will not be deemed as entitled to any protection, but liable to be proceeded against as enemies of the state.

T. MATLACK, Secretary."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ACCOUNTS have been received from Austrian Moldavia, that the locusts which appeared in autumn last in the district of Herza, in that province, having then deposited their eggs, they now appear in thousand times greater number than last year, and are two inches long; they are divided into three formidable armies the first extends seven leagues in length, and nine in breadth, from Herza to Potushan, the second extends from the Roman to the Danube, which is about eight leagues, and the third from Jassy to Bessarabia: they have destroyed all the grass, fruit, and even the leaves of the forest trees, but

have not yet touched the vines or the wheat; they are as yet too young to fly, and if, when they rise, the wind should set towards Austrian Moldavia, that fine country will be ruined.

A late state of the French armies and fleets ascertains the number of troops (including the militia) to be 318,000 men; the seamen enrolled amount to 84,000; the licenced seamen in the fisheries and merchants service are computed at 62,000. Thus, it appears, that 464,000 are withdrawn from agriculture and manufactures. Of this number 402,000 are paid by government, at the average expence of 22 sous per day per man, including pay, clothing, and necessaries. This amounts to the daily sum of 442,200 livres, or 161,403,000 livres a year, which turned into English money at Par, makes 4,700,262l. 10s. besides the immense expence of building and repairing ships, wear and tear, ordnance, naval and military stores, &c.

A letter from Paris says, that on the 2d of June last, the village of Jurvielle, situated at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the valley of Arhous, was consumed by fire. It was composed of 23 houses, a church, and 54 barns. The fire began in the house of the curate, and its progress was the more rapid, as a high wind blew the flames on the village, so that all assistance was vain. Four persons perished, and nine were more or less hurt. The number of victims would have been greater, but for the courage of two fathers, one of whom braved death to save his son, and the other jumped out of a window with his. There remains of that village only half a house, the sanctuary of the church, and two barns. The unfortunate curate could not survive this disaster when he saw the flames communicate to the houses adjoining to his, he cried out, "the village is lost; my house is the cause of it; let it be burnt down; but give assistance to others," and then expired.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been favoured with two translations of the learned Bishop of London's epistle on his daughter—by Philolemus and Damnoniensis; the editor requests the favour, from one of the gentlemen, of a copy of the original, as it will be proper to insert it with the translation.

The Rural Prospect was not omitted last month from forgetfulness, but on account of its length; the writer will now find it corrected and abridged, the lines struck out were frequent repetitions, on the same object. See streams and rivers in the poem.

THE LYPHORA, or a treatise on female ruin, by an eminent divine, must be studied with that attention, which the novelty and importance of the subject requires. An extract of a remarkable nature, and an ample review of this extraordinary publication, may be expected in our next.

Letter IX. On Modern History was received too late for this month.

The poetical favours from Cincinnatus are highly acceptable.

The son's Elegy for the loss of a mother, and the two little printed poems sent some time since by the same writer, are, upon attentive inspection, found to be too incorrect for our Magazine.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For SEPTEMBER, 1780.

Select Passages from the Memoirs of the late Thomas Hollis, Esq.	395	Debates on the Extraordinaries of the Army	419
The Hypochondriack, No. XXXVI.	398	— On Mr. Strutt's Qualification Bill	ib.
Description of Roxburghshire	400	Debates in the House of Lords	ibid.
Madan's Doctrine concerning Marriage as a Divine Institution	401	— On the Marquis of Rockingham's Motion to postpone the new Malt-tax Bill	ibid.
Origin of the fabulous History of Charon	404	Debates in the House of Commons	421
Letter to the Editor, on Kindness to old People	405	— On Mr. Penton's Bill to prevent the Removal of the Troops from Winchester at the General Election	ibid.
— Singular Example of Filial Affection	406	— On Sir Herbert Mackworth's Motion for a Bill to prevent pressing of Seamen	ibid.
Lecture IX. on Modern History	408	— On Lord George Gordon's Motion for Admiral Rodney's Dispatches	ibid.
— History of England continued, from Edward the Confessor to the Battle of Hastings	ibid.	A curious Account of the Empire of Japan	422
— History of Spain resumed	413	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
— Of the Arabian Empire	ibid.	— Of Philosophical Transactions, No. LXX. Part I. for 1780	426
Essays on various Subjects, No. XXI.	414	— Of Thelyphthora, or a Treatise on Female Ruin	427
— On Idleness	ibid.	— Of the Narrative of General Howe	429
Reflections on the Vanity of Pompous Funerals	415	— Of the Abbey of Kilckhampton	ibid.
PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.		— Of Spilbury's Observations on the Scurvy, Gout, &c.	430
Debates in the House of Commons	417	POETICAL ESSAYS.	431
— On Mr. Brett's motion concerning Somerset-house	ibid.	MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	433
— On Mr. Darker's Election Bill	418	Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c.	436
— On Mr. Temple Luttrell's Remarks on the Marine Department	ibid.	American Affairs	439
— On the Recorder of London's Motion	ibid.		

With the following Embellishments, viz.

An elegant Engraving of THOMAS HOLLIS, Esq. F.R.A. &c.

AND

An accurate Map of ROXBURGHSHIRE, in SCOTLAND.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.

Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound; and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1780.

[illegible]

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER Bu℄el.

[illegible]

London May 8th 1700.



Mr. Thomas Hollis.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1780.

SELECT PASSAGES FROM THE MEMOIRS OF THE LATE
THOMAS HOLLIS, Esq.

See our Review of New Publications in the July Magazine, page 330.

(With an engraved Portrait.)



IN the Review of the above mentioned Memoirs, a general sketch of that capital work was given, and we promised to lay before our readers some passages in his life, which would further illustrate the uncommon excellence of this genuine patriot and friend to mankind.

It is by the selection of the following interesting subjects, that we flatter ourselves, they will find that promise fulfilled to their entire satisfaction.

Mr. Hollis inherited from his family, a very ample fortune, acquired by honest industry, his great grandfather being a white-smith, at Rotherham, in the county of York, his descendants were merchants in London; and having been successful in life, it is remarkable, that they all employed considerable portions of their wealth in acts of benevolence to public societies and private individuals. Their greatest benefactions were to New England, particularly to the Harvard College, in the county of Cambridge; and it should be remembered, to the honour of these worthy men, that their donations to that college were conferred without any exclusive conditions relative to religious sects or denominations, though their own opinions were different from those of the curators of that *once* respectable seminary; in which they were most nobly followed by their descendant, the late Mr. Hollis, who, far from valuing himself on what he used to call the *parchment honours* of ancestry, raised himself to a degree of veneration and admiration, beyond the power of nobility, of birth, or titles to confer, by adopting and pursuing the truly noble plan of his predecessors, laying out his fortune in promoting the public honour, reputation, and substantial utility of his country, and in constant exertions of his benevolence to the necessitous and the

worthy at home and abroad, with the most impartial and disinterested liberality.

Mr. Hollis was born in London, April 14th, 1720, and it should seem, that he very early imbibed that ardent love of liberty, and freedom of sentiment, which so strongly marked his character through life. In a letter to a friend, he says, "Even when a boy at school, I used to rob nature of her rest, to read Plutarch, honest Plutarch. To him I owe, I willingly confess, the finest dispositions of my mind; but he has spoiled me utterly for the times and their affection."

The first instance we have of his benevolent temper, and public spirit, is, his subscribing fifty guineas to the veteran scheme for the relief and accommodation of the soldiers employed in supporting the rebellion in 1745, the rigour of the season requiring a supply of cloathing, and other necessaries, not provided for the regular troops by the ordinary allowances of government. He was at this time a student at law in Lincoln's Inn, and a period of life about twenty-five, when most young gentlemen of fortune find far other employments for their money. A singular anecdote is annexed to the account of this benefaction.

That attempt (the Rebellion) to overturn the free constitution of this country, and the Protestant religion established in it, seems to have made deep and lasting impressions upon Mr. Hollis's mind. For in his diary is the following entry, "October 31, 1765, this evening died His Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland, a worthy man, whose memory will be always respected by the sons of liberty, for the great services he rendered to these nations, in suppressing the rebellion of 1745." In June 1766, there appeared the following paragraph in some of the public papers, undoubtedly by Mr.

Hollis's means: "The subscription towards an equestrian statue of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, which has been opened several weeks at different bankers in this metropolis, amounts only to *six guineas and a half* (five of which, it is believed; Mr. Hollis subscribed). *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis!*" Well might he make this throwd remark, for many thousands are still living who recollect the universal panic of the inhabitants of London, when the rebel army had advanced as far southward as Derby; and the astonishing acclamations with which the duke was received upon his return from Scotland after his victory at Culloden. Had a subscription then been opened for a statue to have been put up after his death, whenever that event should take place, it is most likely that sixty thousand, instead of six guineas, would have been subscribed. But we were then an English nation, and our court was composed of Englishmen!

No transaction in the life of Mr. Hollis reflects greater lustre on his character, than the following letter he wrote from Naples in the year 1751, in answer to one he had received from his steward, informing him, that a living in his gift was likely to become vacant. It exhibits an example of disinterestedness and honour, in the discharge of a most important trust, that will be rarely imitated; if, however, the publication of this letter is the occasion of adding only one more to the number of such worthy patrons, it will be an essential service rendered to deserving clergymen, and those who may thereby become their parishioners.

It should be premised, that certain applications were made to him by other persons, to dispose of the next presentation to this benefice, to which he gave the following answer: "I never had the least intention of that kind, nor have, it being one of the last ways that would occur to me of making money. Though, this said, I did not mean to reflect on those gentlemen who sell next presentations; for, undoubtedly, they have such a right, if they please to exercise it."

Copy of the Letter to his Steward.

"TO tell the truth, I am not the least engaged with respect to this living, nor will be hastily; and you may depend upon it, that *that shall be the per-*

son chosen, who shall appear to my own understanding to possess the greatest number of right qualities befitting a clergyman and a man, without being swayed by any other motive whatever; and I cannot help acquainting you with some of those qualities that I shall wish to find in a clergyman for——.

First, that his morals be irreproachable; secondly, that he be of a mild and tractable disposition; thirdly, that he be moderately learned; fourthly, that he be undoubtedly a Whig, in its most extensive sense, that is, an advocate for the civil and religious rights of mankind, without being actuated by the narrow views of a party; fifthly, that he should consider his parish, not only as a place that is to procure such an annual income, but also as a place to which he owes a duty, and that of the highest nature; and consequently, that he will do his utmost of himself, and not by any substitute, to introduce, maintain, and cherish in it, whatever is virtuous and good; sixthly, that as to his age, he be neither old nor young; as to his person, that he be rather of an agreeable aspect, and that he has a clear and sweet voice. Divers others might be added to the preceding qualities, but these shall suffice at present. You know, the living of —— is —— a year; this income, to my idea, is a sufficient, nay, a handsome and ample provision for a clergyman, and may, if I may so say, command a good one. This being the case, I shall expect of the person whom I shall present, the following things: first, that he resigns all other livings that he may have, and content himself with this alone; secondly, that he shall reside upon the living, and constantly serve it himself, except in case of sickness; thirdly, that he shall promise, before his being presented, verbally, upon his honour, in the presence of some people of character, and in writing by a letter to me (for I scorn to tie him down more formally, as others have done in like cases) that if at any time hereafter he shall choose to except any other living, sinecure, or church preferment, in that case he will directly and precedingly resign the living of——. You see, Mr. Maber, I am pretty nice as to my clergyman; but, being a patron, I look upon myself as under a trust to dispose of it to a becoming object; and there is the greater reason for me to be particularly careful how this living may be disposed of (having al-

ways professed myself a Dissenter, though almost without any thing in common with the generality of Dissenters, except (the name) left the world should think me partial or interested."

The living did not become vacant till after Mr. Hollis returned home, when a clergyman, who thought himself qualified to answer his wishes in every respect, made the proper application to him, and was accepted. This gentleman's letter does him great honour; it is too long for insertion in this place; and as neither his name nor that of the living are mentioned in the Memoirs, perhaps from delicacy, as we suppose he is the present incumbent, the omission is the less material.

In Mr. Hollis's Diary, April 14th, 1760, is thus noted, "Entered the forty-first year of my age. Revised, the transactions of the last year, as they appear in these papers. By no means content with them; my situation disagreeable to me of late on many accounts, and likely to continue so for some time. Hope, however, to keep up in full spirit to amend my plan, and to tread more firmly than ever the path of active and extensive virtue." What a genuine spirit of Christian humility, and pure philanthropy, breathes through the whole of this memorandum!

October 25th, 1760, there is the following entry in his Diary: "This day died suddenly his Majesty King George the Second, a prince endowed with many virtues; under whose reign I have passed the principal part and flower of my life, in peace, and full security, and happiness. If to these virtues certain biases and imperfections have been joined, they should be considered as the effects of natural temper and education, or of the vicious age in which he lived, or of the weak and wicked principles of his various ministers and courtiers, by whom he was obstructed and surrounded. May his grandson, a youth of fine dispositions, avoid his imperfections, and excel his virtues, and pursue and adhere to, unswervingly, every manly and regal accomplishment! May his pattern be that of *Alfred*, as *historiated* by the incomparable John Milton! And may he be supported effectually in his counsels and undertakings throughout a long and glorious reign, by wise and faithful parliaments and ministers, and by the affections of his people; that the constitution may be preserved, the

age reformed, science and art encouraged, posterity attended to, mankind in general benefited, and he himself be possessed, by these means, of that superior and noblest felicity that human nature can admit."

Reflections of this tendency, thrown out without a witness, but the all-conscious eye and ear of the Almighty, afford the most incontestible evidence of an heart and spirit totally alienated from all party views and considerations, and firmly bent upon promoting human felicity by every laudable means, without respect of persons, and without giving honour to whom honour is *not* due, or withholding it from those to whom it is.

Mr. Hollis was a zealous supporter of the Protestant religion, and believing that the principles of Popery have a tendency to subvert the religious and civil liberties of mankind, he carefully noted its encroachments and progress in these kingdoms. His opinion of our statesmen and dignified clergy, upon this subject, in a letter to his friend, Dr. Mayhew, written in 1763, has been verified since his death, by the favours and indulgences granted to the Roman Catholics, even by act of parliament.

"All the ministers of my time (says he) have sought the parliamentary interest of the wealthier Papists, have enjoyed it, and connived at their practices and perversions. The bishops and clergy on promotion, observing this procedure, as also from other motives, have taken the tone, and connived likewise at these practices and perversions." It appears, from several parts of Mr. Hollis's correspondence with Dr. Mayhew of Boston, that he clearly foresaw the mischiefs that would arise from the Stamp Act, and was instrumental in procuring its repeal, but he disliked the Declaratory Act annexed to the repeal. He foretold the separation of the colonies from the mother-country, if harsh measures should be pursued by the latter, and took every opportunity to warn administration and the public against the fatal error of going to war with them.

To conclude, as it is not possible to specify within any moderate compass, the numerous and extensive exertions of this truly great private man for the service of his own country, of foreign states, and of worthy individuals at

home and abroad, we shall content ourselves with having produced sufficient evidence to prove, that he deserved the epithet of, *The good Mr. Hollis*. And that—

"An honest man (independent of title, or public offices of dignity and trust in the state) is the noblest work of God."

M.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXVI.

En iterum me rura vocant dulcesque recessus. AMALTHEI Eclog.

"Again the country's soft retreats invite."

WHATEVER disputes there may be amongst antiquarians, politicians, or philosophers, as to the original state of man, it is clear that the country life was before the city life. In none of the numerous fantastical conjectures has it ever been figured, that a city upon this globe was eternal, or was even coeval with the creation. All have agreed in believing, that the human race existed first in the open fields. The progress has probably been too regularly traced in every book upon the subject, where we find *first* the state of hunting and fishing; *secondly*, the state of pasturage; *thirdly*, the state of agriculture; and *fourthly*, the state of commerce, with all the concomitant circumstances of art and civilization.—All theories, or systems, will, I believe, be found more regular than reality.

The happiness of a country life has been fondly exhibited in a wonderful variety of beautiful description by the poets, and other writers of warm imagination. Virgil exclaims,

*O fortunati nimium sua si bona norunt
Agricolæ—*

"O happy if he know his happy state,
The swain—"
DRYDEN.

Why they should be too happy, as it is in the original, though Dryden has omitted it, I do not well see; but it is plain they are not so; for they have not the requisite which Virgil himself admits to be necessary; to wit, a consciousness of the good things in their possession. The truth is, that the happiness of a country life has been pictured by those who have not always enjoyed it; and I have a notion is not so much in the country itself as in change and by comparison. The source of it, however expanded and diversified, is all contained in the fine passage of Milton's *Paradise Lost*:

"As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thickest, and flowers annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms,

Adjoin'd from each thing met, conceives delight:

The smell of grain, or teded grass, or kine,
Ordairy; each rural sight, each rural sound."

The innocent pleasures of the senses, and mere tranquillity of mind, may be enjoyed more perfectly in the country than in the town; and therefore they, who are fatiated and jaded, and sigh for repose, delight their fancies with rural felicity. But animated intellectual pleasure must be sought in cities; that is, amongst numbers of people assembled together, and having their powers and faculties excited by the vivifying motives of gain, ambition, emulation, and every thing else, by which we find man urged on to extraordinary exertions and attainments.

"The city swarms intense the public haunt,
Full of each theme, and warm with mixt discourse."
THOMSON.

In some respects therefore life is better in the country; in some respects, better in town. Yet it must be allowed, that as civilization advances, towns increase; and in some nations, as in Spain, it is almost universal, that the people, from the highest to the lowest ranks, live in cities and in villages. It must also be allowed, that the descriptions of the happiness of a country life seem all to originate from a state of mind somewhat indolent, feeble, and timid; for they dwell upon freedom from the "cares of life," which, however paradoxical it may seem in Dr. Young to say so, are indeed "comforts" to men of active spirits—and upon quietness and security, and hearing the din of war only at a distance. The well-known passage in Horace,

*Orus quando ego te aspiciam quandoque licebit
Nunc veterum libris nunc somno et inertibus
horis*

Ducere felicitæ jucunda oblivæ vitæ.

"And oft with fervent wish repeat,
When shall I see my sweet retreat!
Oh! when with books of ages deep,
Sequester'd ease, and gentle sleep,

In sweet oblivion, blissful balm,
The busy cares of life becalm," FRANCIS.

is the effusion of an inconstant mind, fond of change, and flying from an excess of voluptuous gaiety to serene stillness, and backwards and forwards alternately, as he fairly owns,

Rome Tibur amem ventosus Tibure Romam.

"Inconstant as the wind, I various rove,
At Tibur, Rome; at Rome, I Tibur love."

FRANCIS.

For Horace was *one of us*—a *Hypochondriack*, without question, though blest with brilliant rays. The country appears to have relieved him at times, when exhausted and confounded by the dissipation and hurry of Rome; and there is a fine expression in his Epistle to his Steward, *Mibi me reddetis agelli*, "My farm, which restores me to myself."

In the passage above quoted, where he wishes so eagerly for the country, it will be observed, that a mere quiescent state is his main object. Study, to be sure, has a share, but sleep and idleness compose two parts of the happy life.

I remember having endeavoured seriously to maintain in conversation, many years ago, against a writer of some note, who is himself a prodigy, for incessant activity of mind, either in wisdom or folly, that the pleasure of pure idleness was now and then very great. I was laughed at for this thought, and I began to fear it was absurd; for a volatile flight in Horace will not bear up an opinion. I have, however, had the satisfaction to find the thought justified by the authority of Cicero, Lib. II. De Orat. *Mibi liber non videtur qui non aliquando nihil agit; in qua permaneo sententia, neque cum huc veni hoc ipsum nihil agere et plane cessare delectat.* "That man is in my mind not fully free, who is not sometimes doing nothing; of which opinion I constantly remain; and since I came to this place, I have taken a delight in just doing nothing, and, as it were, absolutely ceasing."

But *The Hypochondriack* does not mean to limit the happiness of a country life to such unprofitable and ignoble indulgence. He has lately returned from having passed some time in the country, where in a sound and placid state of mind, he relished a rural life, and divested of prejudice, except, perhaps, what was quite unusual to him, to little partiality in its favour; he considered

the subject with a good deal of attention, and was convinced, that there are better enjoyments in the country than he had before supposed.

There is a feeling of dignity and consequence in being master of land above any thing else. It is the natural dominion of man over the earth, granted him by his Almighty Creator, and no artificial dominion is felt like it. What is the first minister of state in London, personally, when compared with a duke, or an earl, a knight, or a squire, the lord of a manor, and a proprietor of extensive domains in the country? and the comparison will hold in different gradations, between the power of men in offices, which have been framed in political society, and that influence which rises immediately and certainly out of the right to land.

He who is master of land sees all around him obedient to his will, not only can he totally change the face of inanimate nature, but can command the animals of each species, and even the human race itself, to multiply or to diminish, to continue or to migrate, according to his pleasure. Limited as he is by our government, and our laws, he is very essentially the arbiter of happiness and unhappiness over a district; for, as is said in Goldsmith's Traveller, a poem,

"Of all the ills that human hearts endure
How small what kings and laws can cause
or cure."

One should suppose, then, that there must be a want of wisdom, and of *economy*, in the large sense of the word, as understood by the Greeks, if a man, who is a proprietor of land to any considerable extent, especially if it be inhabited by any considerable number of people, is ever at a loss for occupation and amusement; the mere uniform feeling of dignity would, I am sensible, in time, grow dull, and the pleasure of it pall upon the proudest mind. But if to that feeling of dignity there is joined all that is delightful in the exercise of benevolence, one must surely enjoy a continual feast; and it must be considered that in promoting the welfare of numbers, in different situations and circumstances, there is a wide field for ingenuity and contrivance, and an inexhaustible fund of agreeable occupation. In my next paper, I shall proceed to consider the country life more particularly.

DESCRIPTION OF ROXBURGHSHIRE IN SCOTLAND.

(With a new and accurate Map.)

THE shire of *Roxburgh*, or *Rosburg*, called also *Teviot-dale*, is bounded on the north by the *Merches*, and the county of *Lauder-dale*. On the south-east by part of *Cumberland*; on the south and south-west by *Anandale*; and on the west by *Tweed-dale*. Its utmost extent, from *Riddingburn* in the east to *Anan-dale* in the west, is thirty miles, and from the southern borders to *Laudermoor* in the north, its breadth is computed to be fifteen miles.

Roxburghshire is a sheriffdom that was hereditary in the ancient family of *Douglas*, and the sheriffs are styled sheriffs of *Teviot-dale*, which takes its name from the river *Teviot* running through it.

The inhabitants of this part of Scotland were always accounted a warlike, hardy race, and their vicinity to England made it in former times the theatre of memorable and bloody battles. In the course of those contests, the Scots and Kers, or *Carrs* (as they write their names) were two such powerful families, that they could raise 10,000 cavalry in a day's notice, and by the fortune of war, they aggrandised themselves in this country, and in the north of England. On the borders of this shire are situated those lands which were formerly claimed by both countries, and known by the name of *the Debatable Lands*; but after the union of the two crowns, they were adjudged by James I. to belong to Scotland.

The shire is divided into three subdivisions, *Teviot-dale*, *Lids-dale*, and *Euds-dale*; it is the seat of three presbyteries, to which belong twenty-five parishes. The soil in general is fruitful, and produces excellent oats, of which they export great quantities to England. It also affords good pasturage, and therefore abounds with sheep, black cattle, and horses. The mountains, though high and in some places impassable, are covered with good grass; the principal mountain is named *Cockraw*, and a chain of smaller hills extend from it to the west, which divide Scotland from England.

Jedburgh, a royal burgh, is the chief town, it is situated near the conflux of the rivers *Tesj* and *Jed*, from the latter of which it takes its name. This town suffered so much by the Rebellion in 1715, that to enable the inhabitants to repair and rebuild the public edifices, a tax of two-pence Scots was laid on every pint of Scots ale sold within its liberties. The public buildings are now restored to good

condition, and the town is well inhabited; it has a good market for corn and cattle, and an annual fair. It gives the title of lord to the eldest sons of the Marquisses of Lothian, but the royalty of its forest belongs to the Duke of Douglas, being a grant from the crown of Scotland in the reign of Robert Bruce, to one of the ancestors of that family, who defeated the English in the said forest.

Kelso, the next town of consideration, is large and beautiful; being pleasantly situated on the borders of England, and by the side of the river *Tweed*. The great road from Edinburgh to Newcastle lying through this town, occasions a brisk trade. It has a very good market, held in a large square, containing several well-built houses, and a very handsome one belonging to the Duke of Roxburgh, who is lord of the town. The parish church has been completed from the ruins of an abbey belonging to the Cistercian monks. On both sides of the river, the nobility, and persons in affluent circumstances, have beautiful villas and gardens, and the Duke of Roxburgh, a noble seat, called *Les Fleurs*.

Hawick is a market town on the banks of the *Teviot*, and is a royalty belonging to the family of *Buccleugh*.

Melrofs, or *Mailrofs*, the next town of any note, is the seat of a presbytery, and the royalty belongs to the Earl of *Haddington*, it is pleasantly situated on the banks of the *Tweed*, but is not remarkable in any respect, but for the remains of an abbey of Bernardine monks, which, from its ruins, appears to have been one of the noblest in Europe. It had very great revenues belonging to it, and a sheep walk, extending four miles, on the finest green downs imaginable, which are still used for pasturage. The town, called *Roxburgh*, which gives the title of duke, earl, and baron, to the eldest branch of the ancient family of the Kers, called formerly *Marchidon* or *Marchmont*, from its being seated among marshes, was anciently a place of strength, and the capital of the shire; but on account of the wars between England and Scotland, the castle was demolished; its privilege of being a royal burgh was transferred to *Jedburgh*, and it was suffered to go to decay.

This shire is remarkable for many remains of Roman encampments, particularly one, called by the common people, *The Rugged Causeway*; it extends from *Houxam* to the *Tweed*.

ABSTRACT OF THE REV. MR. MADAN'S DISSERTATION ON MARRIAGE AS A DIVINE INSTITUTION.

THELYPTHORA, Chap. I. *See our Review of the whole.*

WHEN the great and all wise Creator had formed man upon the earth male and female, he blessed them, and said unto them, *Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth*, Gen. i. 28. This command was to be fulfilled in a way of God's own appointment; that is to say, *by the union of the man and woman in personal knowledge of each other*. This is the only marriage-ordinance which we find revealed in the sacred scriptures. Wherever this union should come to pass, though two distinct and independent persons before, they now were to become one. They shall be one flesh, Gen. ii. 24 *; and so indissolubly one, as to be inseparable. What God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. That this oneness arose from this act of union, and from the command consequent upon it, that they should be one flesh, is evident, from the apostle's reasoning, 1 Cor. vi. 15, 16. *Know ye not that your bodies are the members of Christ? Shall I then take the members of Christ, and make them the members of a harlot? God forbid! What, know ye not that he that is joined to an harlot is one body? for two, saith he, shall be one flesh.*

This question of the apostle's—Know ye not that he that is joined to an harlot is one body? and what follows, being taken together, have a plain reference to what Adam said, Gen. ii. 23, 24. *This is now bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh*, &c. and seems very fully to determine, not only the strictness of the marriage-union, but that which constitutes it in the sight of God. In all which there is not the least hint, or most distant allusion, to any outward rite or ceremony administered by any person whatsoever; but the whole is made to rest simply, and only in the personal union of the man and woman. It is

LOND. MAG. SEPT. 1780.

this alone, which, according to the apostle, makes them *one flesh*.

If the licentious and temporary union with an harlot makes a man become one body and one flesh with her, we may suppose that the sin of fornication receives no small share of its malignity, from the abuse thereby committed of the ordinance of marriage as established by God: as entering into it without any intention of abiding by it, but merely to gratify a transient lust, and that with a woman who departs from one to another, as gain or evil desire may lead her. Nevertheless, the apostle on the authority of Gen. ii. 23, 24, says, that he that is joined to an harlot is one body, and one flesh, with her, by being engaged in that ordinance, of which these things are declared in the passage referred to, to be the inevitable consequences. From what has been said, it appears, that marriage, as instituted of God, simply consists, as to the essence of it, in the union of the man and woman as one body; for which plain and evident reason, no outward forms or ceremonies of man's invention can add to or diminish from the effects of this union in the sight of God. What end these things may serve as to civil purposes, I shall not dispute, but I cannot suppose that the matrimonial service in our church, or any other, can make the parties more one flesh in the sight of God, supposing them to have been united, than the burial service can make the corpse over which it is read more dead than it was before.

Supposing they have not been united, they are not one flesh in the sight of God, by any virtue in the words of the service, any more than a piece of wafer becomes flesh and blood by a popish priest's consecration. It is not man, but God, which makes the twain one flesh; neither is it man's ordinance, but

E e e

* We think it needless to trouble our readers with the load of notes which the author annexes to illustrate his text. The learned critick will choose to examine them by the originals. It is therefore sufficient in this place to observe, that the Hebrew and Greek words and sentences are given, to shew that the author does not depend on translations in the modern languages.

but God's institution which brings that to pass. If this be not so, why, notwithstanding the words of the service, does incapacity, inability, or impotence, in either party, render all that has been done null and void? See Burn's Eccles. Law, vol. ii. p. 39.

By observing the outward ordinance, the intention of the parties is publickly recognized, and they are pronounced man and wife in the sight of the world; but they are not so in God's sight, unless by anticipation, as it were, with respect to the mutual promises made to each other, which the sacred scriptures call *betrothing* or *espousing*; but the contract is then, and only then, complete, in the sight of God, when the only ordinance which he has appointed has passed between them; and therefore it is very properly styled, *the consummation*.

As to the person celebrating the marriage, the place where, the manner how, it is very certain, that these things are wholly of human invention, and therefore not only various in different parts of the world, but also in the same country. We have amongst us Jews, Papists, Quakers; all these observe an outward form or ceremony different from each other. As for the Church of England, we have differed from ourselves; for the same ceremony which would have constituted a legal marriage before the 26th of the late king, will not do it now, unless certain circumstances, introduced and insisted upon by the act of parliament, be observed.

But the all-wise Legislator of the universe hath not left his divine institutions on so vague, so precarious, so uncertain a footing. *But see*, said he, *to Moses, that thou make all things according to the pattern shewn thee in the mount*, Heb. viii. 5. We find every particular, down to the very pins in the tabernacle, every rite and ceremony, even to the minutest circumstance, exactly delineated and revealed. But we find no marriage-service, or religious ceremony of an outward kind, so much as mentioned. The business of marriage was left as at first ordained, to the one simple act of union.

Should the reader entertain the least doubt of the truth of what has been said, or be under any difficulty in understanding what is meant by those

words—They shall be one flesh, we may refer to a very clear explanation of the matter; not only by reviewing St. Paul's words, 1 Cor. vi. 15, 16, but also by considering what is meant by those passages mentioned before, from the law of Moses. Exodus xxii. 16, 17. *If a man entice a maid that is not betrothed, and lie with her, he shall surely endow her to be his wife. If her father utterly refuse to give her unto him, he shall pay money according to the dowry of virgins.* By this passage, as from many others in the sacred scriptures, it appears that fathers, during the minority of their daughters, as in every other instance, so in the business of contracting marriage, had a negative in their own power; therefore, if a woman, being in her father's house, in her youth; that is, being under age, betrothed or espoused herself to a man—if the father withheld his consent, neither the betrothing nor the espousals could be carried into execution. But in the passage before us, matters were gone too far to be recalled. The man had not only enticed the maid, but had actually lain with her, and therefore God commands that he shall surely endow her for his wife. For now the primary institution took place, they shall be one flesh; and what God hath joined together, by pronouncing them *one flesh*, man could not put asunder. Therefore, the 17th verse doth not say, if the father utterly refuse to give her unto him, such marriage shall be null and void; but he shall pay money according to the dowry of virgins. Supposed to be a dowry or portion which the husband paid into the hands of the bride, or her father, as a kind of purchase of her person: the practice of several eastern nations to this day.

Having seen what was to be done where a man enticed a maid, and took actual possession of her, against the father's consent; let us next see what was to be done where a man took a maid, without even the father's knowledge, not by a seduction or enticement, but on a sudden and unexpected interview, by meeting her without any previous intent. *If a man find a damsel that is a virgin, which is not betrothed, and lay bold on her, and lie with her, and they be found; the man that lay with her, shall give unto the damsel's father fifty shekels of silver, and she shall be his wife, because*

because he hath humbled her, he may not put her away all the days of his life, Deut. xxii. 18, 19. On whatever account the money was to be paid, it alters not the point in question; for, saith God, She shall be his wife, because he hath humbled her. This is clearly explanatory of the original institution—they shall be one flesh; and what God hath joined together, let no man (either the parties themselves, or any other human power whatsoever) put asunder.

I should rather choose to let the scripture answer for itself, than appeal to human authority for its explanation. I will only here just observe, that I am by no means singular in my views of these things. Our ecclesiastical courts have proceeded on this principle, have called this *personal intercourse*, previous to any outward ceremony, a *marriage de facto*, and have compelled the parties to a public recognition of it, in the face of the church. See Blackstone's Comment. vol. I. p. 435. 439. And in Burne's Eccles. Law, title, *Marriage*, there is this remarkable passage: "Nor was he or she to be dismissed or absolved, if those *spousals de futuro* (a promise of future marriage) by reason of carnal knowledge, or some other *act* equivalent, did become matrimony." By this it does appear, that, in the judgement of our canon law, if a man had promised a woman to marry her at a future time, and in the mean time *lay with her*, or used the freedom of an husband with her, such promise did, by such acts, become matrimony. So sacred have our canonists esteemed this *act*, that where one of the parties has forsaken the other, and married another than the person to whom they have been *thus* joined, the ecclesiastical courts have pronounced sentence of divorce with regard to the second marriage, by reason of pre-contract.

In ancient ROME, there were three kinds of marriage, distinguished from each other by the names of *Conferation*, *Cœmption*, and *Ufe*. The last of these came very near to the simplicity of the divine institution. It was when the accidental living together of a man and woman had been productive of children, and they found it necessary or convenient to continue together, where, if they agreed on the matter between themselves, it became a valid marriage,

and the children were considered as legitimate. Something similar to this is the present custom of Scotland, where, if a man and woman have lived together till they have children, if the man marry the woman, even upon his death-bed, all the anti-nuptial children become legitimated, and inherit the honours and estates of their father.

The case is the same in Holland; with this difference only, that all the children to be legitimated must appear with the father and mother in the church, at the ceremony of their marriage.

Our system in England is very injurious and cruel; as it destroys one great inducement to matrimony, where a man and woman have lived together, and had children, by stamping bastardy on the issue without remedy. Whence so inhuman a plan should be derived into the common law of England, cannot well be devised; but it must be supposed to have commenced in some of the darkest ages of ignorance and barbarism; for at the latter end of the 12th century, Pope Alexander III. made a constitution, that, "children born before the solemnization of matrimony, where matrimony followed, should, to all intents and purposes, be as legitimate as those born after matrimony."

Upon the whole, it may be concluded, that such laws as are above mentioned, would never have been thought of, unless the proposers and framers of such schemes of *post-legitimation*, had been convinced, that the *conjugal cohabitation* of the man and woman was a lawful marriage in God's account, consequently the issue legitimate in his sight.

Having, I trust, established this truth, that where a man and a virgin are united by the communication of their persons to each other, they become one flesh in the sight of God, so made by his express command, inasmuch that the man may not put her away all his days, it follows that they are *indissolubly* united, beyond the power of dissolution by any authority whatsoever.

It is the contempt of this primary law of nature, or rather of the God of nature, established from the beginning, and afterwards enforced and explained by the positive laws above mentioned, which lies at the root of the evils complained of. For if a man, which the scripture language means *any man*, every

Every man without distinction, was deemed the husband of the virgin he lay with, and was obliged to make a publick recognition of it, as enjoined by God so to do, without any liberty to put her away all his days : if the law of the land was as positive as to this, as the law delivered from God to Moses above cited, we should see a wonderful change in the manners of the people, as well as a stop put to the daily ruin of innocent girls. Would the great and opulent debauch their tenants or labourers daughters, or their own servant maids, if they knew that this put it in the power of such poor creatures to claim their seducers as their husbands ? Certainly not, at least not in one instance of ten thousand where it now happens.

A man having enticed a maid, sometimes, lives with her for a season, and then turns her off for another, not perhaps without making some provision for the first, and the conscience of the man is saved by this piece of *generosity*, as it is called. But the law of God is directly against such a proceeding. He shall surely endow her to be his wife, saith the Most High ; and the reason given for this can never alter nor cease, because the act from which it arises cannot be recalled. The law of God therefore as much remains in force against such a putting away, as against theft or murder.

It is not unusual for women so put away, to marry other men, nay, sometimes they are portioned by the seducer for this very purpose. This fashionable way of getting rid of women, includes

in it many crimes. First, it is a breach of that positive law—she shall be his wife ; because he hath humbled her, he may not put her away all his days. Secondly, it is therefore a species of unlawful, forbidden divorce. It is thirdly, adultery in the woman so put away to marry another. And, fourthly, he that marrieth her that is put away committeth adultery.

If these truths, says Mr. Madan, were received, as they are indeed the truths of God, millions of women, especially of the lower sort, would be saved from ruin ; for being protected, received, and provided for, as God's law enjoins, as the wives of those men who first enticed them, they could not be turned out upon the wide world, with the loss of reputation, friends, and consequently all power of helping themselves, but by ways too dreadful to think of !

He concludes with observing, that he does not mean to undervalue or despise human ordinances, on the contrary, he thinks them excellent ; that they ought to be submitted to, and that the marriage ceremony answers many laudable ends to civil society. But, he adds, it is a great abuse of this ordinance to put it in the place of God's institution, as some men do, thinking they are not married, unless by a priest in a church, and taking advantage of their own villainy, thus seduce women, and put them away at their pleasure ; whereas God's law binds them in the first instant, and declares the bond indissoluble,

ORIGIN OF THE FABULOUS HISTORY OF CHARON, THE FERRYMAN ON THE RIVER STYX.

From Hayley's Essay on History,

" In Egypt once a dread tribunal stood ;
Offspring of Wisdom ! source of publick good !
Before this seat, by holy Justice rear'd,
The mighty dead, in solemn pomp, appear'd,
For 'till its sentence had their rights expos'd,
The hallow'd portals of the tomb were clos'd."

THIS singular institution, which is alluded to by many of our late authors, is related at large in the first book of Diodorus Siculus ; and as the passage is curious, the following free

translation of it may afford entertainment to the English reader :

" Those who prepare to bury a relation, give notice of the day intended for the ceremony to the judges, and to all

all the friends of the deceased; informing them, that the body will pass over the lake of that district to which the dead belonged; when, on the judges being assembled, to the number of more than forty, and ranging themselves in a semicircle on the farthest side of the lake, the vessel is set afloat, which those who superintend the funeral have prepared for this purpose. This vessel is managed by a pilot, called in the Egyptian language *Charon*; and hence they say, that Orpheus travelling in old times into Egypt, and seeing this ceremony, formed his fable of the infernal regions, partly from what he saw, and partly from invention. The vessel being launched on the lake, before the coffin which contains the body is put on board, the law permits all, who are so inclined, to produce an accusation against it. If any one steps forth, and proves that the deceased has led an evil life, the judges pronounce sentence, and the body is precluded from burial; but if the accuser is convicted of injustice in his charge, he falls himself under a considerable penalty. When no

accuser appears, or when the accuser is proved to be an unfair one, the relations who are assembled, change their expressions of sorrow into encomiums on the dead: yet they do not, like the Greeks, speak in honour of his family, because they consider all Egyptians as equally well-born; but they set forth the education and manners of his youth, his piety and justice in maturer life, his moderation, and every virtue by which he was distinguished, and they supplicate the infernal deities to receive him as an associate among the blest. The multitude join their acclamations of applause in this celebration of the dead, whom they consider as going to pass an eternity among the just below."

Such is the description which Diodorus gives of this funeral judicature, to which even the kings of Egypt were subject. The same author asserts, that many sovereigns had been thus judicially deprived of the honours of burial by the indignation of their people: and that the terrors of such a fate had a most salutary influence on the lives of their kings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THOUGH I am not one of those travellers who return from visiting foreign countries full of ideas of the superior elegance, taste, and refined manners of the inhabitants of those places which are esteemed the theatres of politeness and decorum, yet, sir, I must acknowledge, that in a very few instances our neighbours on the continent excel us in the practice of some of the social and domestick virtues. I have one of these only at present in view; it is, the general respect and attention paid to old people, in all public societies and private companies, and the deference shewn to their opinions and advice. The influence of publick example operates forcibly on the conduct of individuals, and accordingly in private families in Holland, France, Italy, and other parts of Europe, you find parents, and other aged relations, treated with the greatest respect by the young and the gay of both sexes. No repining is heard at being obliged to bear with their infirmities; on the contrary, the most anxious solli-

citude is shewn to make the remainder of their days as comfortable and happy as possible. With this view, as long as they are able to partake of the amusements of society, they are introduced into company, whereas in England it is but too common to form all parties without the old folks, and in many families to assign them separate apartments, when mirth and conviviality take the lead at home. From indifference we proceed to neglect, sometimes even to insult; and I am sorry to say, that the ingratitude of grown up sons and daughters to their parents and aged relations is more frequent with us than with any other civilized nation I have either seen or read of.

It is my misfortune to live in the neighbourhood of a family consisting of an aged, infirm father, his wife, two grown up daughters, and a son. Not long since, a grandmother, who was constantly styled the plague of the house, fell a victim to the cruel neglect of her own daughter, the mother of the hopeful children whose character I am next

to delineate. This bar to their felicity being removed, the next obstacle is the poor father; and in their attempts to get rid of him (attempts which the law cannot reach) his most unnatural wife joins with her children. Forgetting the husband of her youth, she constantly reproaches him with the dissipation of his fortune, the irregularity of the former part of his life, and the failure of his plans for the support of his family. Her independent fortune is bestowed on decking out the fine ladies her daughters, and in pampering an insolent lazy son: their time is chiefly spent in visiting and scandal, while the poor old gentleman is denied, not only the comforts, but nearly the necessaries of life, and the menial servant is allowed to insult him. Neither the son, the daughters, nor his wife, will lend him the supporting arm to enable him to breathe the refreshing air, yet they are all continually parading before his door, walk-

ing up and down a beautiful terrace, on the banks of the Thames. The scalding tears often form a channel on the aged cheeks of this unhappy parent, but instead of being wiped away by the hand of filial affection, the wife, son, and daughters, are continually quarrelling with him, and using the most indecent language. Here I shall close the scene, only assuring you, that this is not the only picture with similar dark shades, that I could draw within a mile of my habitation, from any quarter of the compass. To divert the attention of your readers from such melancholly subjects, I have transmitted to you a family anecdote, translated from the French, for which I request a place in your agreeable publication, and I flatter myself it may be of service in reforming the conduct of our youth.

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,
VIATOR.

A SINGULAR EXAMPLE OF FILIAL AFFECTION.

MONSIEUR DU VAL, at twenty years of age, took possession of an estate which produced ten thousand livres a year. It is impossible to draw his character: he had none. Passionately fond of sensual pleasures, his prevailing taste for them extinguished all others, and prevented him from being acquainted with the real joys which spring from the heart. He was quite a stranger to the emotions of nature, and his whole life was employed in procuring those dissipations in which he placed his supreme felicity. Monsieur Du Val flattered himself, nevertheless, that he was in love. A young person sentenced to a cloyster excited desires in him, which he mistook for tender sensations. He reversed the sentence of seclusion, and married her.

If we may judge of this marriage by the consequences of it, his wife made haste to become indifferent to him; but death, at the end of two years, relieved him from a companion with whom he had too hastily allied himself.

At the age of three-and-twenty he was a widower, and the father of two infants in the cradle. He left the care of those little unfortunate children to one of his female relations, and gave full scope to his taste for pleasure in one of the gayest cities in France,

Nature had moulded him in such a manner, that he became necessary to those who once knew him, and his company was universally courted. He was supple enough to please every one, but attached himself to nobody. Those who thought they had the most rational pretensions to his services were certainly neglected, if others more agreeable came in his way; and he flattered about every where in search of the most pleasurable scenes.

During the seventeen years which he spent in this city, he totally forgot that he was a father; and that he might be in no danger of feeling any tender emotions stirring within him, he threw into the fire all his family letters without reading them. The relation to whom he had entrusted the care of his son and daughter, possessed but a moderate income: the children, however, were so amiable, that she could not think of forsaking them. Happily she had some business with an abbess, remarkable for the possession of many great and uncommon qualities. To her she launched out in praise of Miss Du Val; and the abbess having desired to see her, conceived such a tenderness for her, that she undertook the charge of her education. The son of Monsieur Du Val remained where he was. His father's friends as-

sociated

sociated together to give him an education suitable to his connexions; some of whom were so charmed with his disposition, that they condescended to be his instructors, and had reason to flatter themselves with the progress of their pupil, who, in the seventeenth year of his age, lost a true friend in his dear relation.

Young Du Val, who had been informed that his father had, by his own imprudent behaviour, dissipated all his fortune, resolved to shelter himself from the storms of necessity, by choosing one of those professions of which no gentleman need be ashamed. He quit- ted, therefore, the place of his birth, and travelling to England, put himself under the care of a master who was capable of forwarding his designs. There was something so noble and interesting in the appearance of young Du Val, that every body who saw him entertained sentiments in his favour. The French ambassador, seeing him every evening upon the publick walks, made enquiries after him. When he heard his name, he thought he had been misinformed. He knew Monsieur Du Val, and could not persuade himself that his son was under the necessity of studying the polite arts for subsistence. He desired to see him, and the young man freely related his little adventures. He acquitted himself in so modest, so graceful a manner, that the ambassador wished to be convinced of the truth of his narrative, that he might with propriety take him under his protection. He wrote therefore to Monsieur Du Val; but whether the letter miscarried, or whether the unnatural father was ashamed of his behaviour to so deserving a son, the ambassador received no answer; however, in searching for intelligence in the place where young Du Val had been brought up, he received such a satisfactory account, that he fixed him in his family. Having examined his capacity, he made him his secretary, with an appointment of three thousand livres. Soon afterwards he felt for him all the tenderness of a parent, and that tenderness continued as long as he lived. It was on this account that he thought he had a right to examine his conduct, and that he entreated him to give a detail of the uses to which the profits arising from his appointment were directed.

Du Val coloured at this request, and entreated his benefactor to suppress his curiosity on that subject. As he was plainly dressed, and the ambassador discovered he had no money, he was afraid Du Val was engaged in an intrigue. He employed spies, but to no purpose, for with the nicest scrutiny into his conduct, they could discover nothing to his disadvantage. Books and business engrossed all his time.

The ambassador, surprised in the highest degree, waited with impatience for the end of the second year, and then after having paid him, ordered him to be carefully watched, and found that he carried money to the banker. The ambassador went to the banker himself the next day; but what was his astonishment, to hear that young Du Val had remitted that year and the foregoing one, two thousand livres for the support of a father, who, he knew, had stifled all paternal sensations in his heart!

Though the protector of this amiable youth was charmed with his filial affection, he seemed to disapprove of his generosity, which he called excessive in his situation; but Du Val conjured him to leave him at liberty to obey the voice of nature. "Thrice happy shall I be (said he) if, with these remittances, moderate as they are, I can awaken the father in Monsieur Du Val, and make him remember that he has a son."

In effect, the heart of his father appeared to be softened by his writing letters from time to time to his son, containing ardent wishes to see him again.

Young Du Val now saw himself in a situation to satisfy the desires of his father, and to indulge his own inclinations. The ambassador, having kept him five years in his service, conferred on him a considerable employment. Before he took possession of it, he repaired to * * *, and made himself known to his father, who for some years had subsisted on his benefactions. Monsieur Du Val received him as a man to whom he was under obligations; talked to him of the pleasures that the Epicurean philosophy, to which he was devoted, had procured him; presented him to his mistress; and assured him, that of those pleasures he would always be a welcome partaker, but seemed to have entirely forgot that he was speak-
ing

ing to his son, and always substituted the name of friend, in the room of that endearing appellation.

Du Val, as his opulence encreased, augmented his liberalities, and ventured, sometimes, to complain to his father of his indifference to him. "I should indeed (said the father) be quite destitute of sensibility were I indifferent to you. I have a deep sense of the favours which you confer upon me, and my acknowledgements are unbounded; but I behold in you a friend who has acquired a right to my tenderness. I look upon the ties of blood as imaginary, and you are no loser by my considering them in that light; for in my eyes your benefactions are voluntary. It is not a debt which you pay me; it is a gift that demands in return a double share of gratitude, because you owe me no duty. If you

withdraw your favours from me, and turn them into another channel, I shall accuse you of inconstancy, but I shall never tax you with ingratitude."

Such a pernicious doctrine made no impression on young Du Val. His father having expressed a desire to visit Paris, he furnished a house decently for him, and received him there with his mistress, because the old gentleman had told him that he could not be happy without a woman, to whose humour he had been so accustomed. They lived fourteen years together, during which, the caprices of the father never weakened the patience of the son, who, being thoroughly persuaded that we are not authorised to do evil by the example of others, never deviated from the respect and obedience which he thought due to the second author of his being.

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE IX.

(Continued from our Magazine for July, page 304.)

EDWARD, surnamed the Confessor, ascended the throne of England with every advantage that could be derived from the suffrages of a free people, rejoicing at the restoration of the Saxon race, after the many years of oppression they had suffered from the Danish line. His excellent character likewise contributed to his elevation; but all these circumstances would have had but little weight, if Earl Godwin, who was now become so powerful, that he might have seized the throne himself if he had been so disposed, had not supported the pretensions of the Confessor against another formidable party who were for recalling from Hungary, Prince Edward, the son of Edmund Ironside, whose hereditary right placed him one degree nearer the throne than his uncle. Godwin's conduct had been so perfidious upon former occasions, that the Confessor suspected the sincerity of his pretensions, and would have left the kingdom precipitately after the death of Hardicanute, if the earl, in proof of the sincerity of his intentions, had not stipulated that he should marry his daughter, and maintain himself and his sons in the posts they enjoyed under the late king; these conditions being readily agreed to, Godwin convened an assem-

bly of the states of the realm, in virtue of his authority as regent of the kingdom, for the election of a king. In this assembly he seated Edward, disguised in the habit of a friar, and at the conclusion of an elegant oration, in which he expatiated upon the calamities the nation had experienced under a race of foreign kings, he raised him from his seat, threw back the hood which covered his face, and in a pathetick strain exclaimed, "Behold your king, this is Prince Edward, the son of king Ethelred and queen Emma, and to him I pay my allegiance." A murmur ran through the assembly, not proceeding from disapprobation of the prince, but from a dread of the continuance of the earl's unbounded power; however, after a short pause, the whole assembly elected him, and instantly paid him homage; but the ceremony of his coronation was postponed to the following year, A. D. 1043, on account of the dearth of provisions, occasioned by a great mortality amongst the cattle, at the time of his election.

The new king, soon after his coronation, took a measure which seems very repugnant to the sanctity of manners ascribed to this monarch by the monkish historians. He seized on all the lands
that

that had been granted by his predecessors to his mother queen Emma, on all her jewels, plate, money, and other valuable effects; and not satisfied with this confiscation, he ordered her to be tried for a criminal correspondence with Alwin, Bishop of Winchester, of which charge, however, she was fairly acquitted. Covetousness was a vice to which this pious king was addicted; but whether his appropriation of his mother's effects is to be attributed to this motive, or to repentment for her marriage with Canute, which deprived him and his brothers of their right of succession, and obliged them to live in exile, must remain a subject of conjecture.

In 1044, Editha, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Earl Godwin, having attained to years of puberty, was married to the king; but, either from natural inability, from detestation of the family, or from some other secret cause, he suffered her to remain a virgin: his want of issue occasioned the great revolution that followed soon after his death, and subjected the kingdom once more to a foreign prince. The monkish historians extol him as a saint for this ridiculous act of self-denial, and attribute it to a vow of celibacy, which he had made before he came to the throne; after his death he was canonized, for what was assuredly a crime, if he had it in his power to consummate his marriage.

The following year, Swein, one of the sons of Earl Godwin, having attempted the chastity of an abbess, was banished for life by the king. The exasperated youth, who had in vain offered to atone for the injury, by marrying the lady, turned a traitor to his country, and fitting out a few ships at Bruges in Flanders, the place of his exile, joined his namesake the king of Denmark in a descent upon the English coast; with an intention to set Swein the Danish king upon the throne of England. Edward's disposition being pacifick, he was prevailed upon to avert the threatened storm, by pardoning Swein the son of Earl Godwin, and thus detaching him from his alliance with the king of Denmark. The return of Swein strengthened the power of Earl Godwin and his family, who now became so formidable to the king, that he declared his detestation of them to his confidential friends, and the

LOND, MAG. SEPT. 1780.

courtiers gladly improved this growing aversion, till it came to an open rupture. A favourable opportunity soon offered for proceeding to extremities against the earl and his sons; and the king having filled his court with Normans, whose manners, dress, and language, he had adopted, it was resolved to proceed against them for contumacy, in not appearing to the summons of the king's council, upon complaints being lodged against them by the Welsh, of invading their territories with an armed force. Godwin, who pretended the Welsh were the aggressors, by building a fort on part of the estate of his eldest son Swein, was determined to maintain his cause by the law of arms: hereupon the council passed sentence of exile upon him and his five sons, ordering them to depart the kingdom in five days. The earl was now abandoned by most of his numerous friends, but some to whom he had endeared himself by his opposition to the Norman party at court, assisted him in shipping his most valuable effects on board a small squadron, with which he sailed to Flanders, accompanied by his three sons Swein, Gyrth, and Tofti: Harold and Leotwin, his other sons, fled to Ireland.

In 1051, the king, sensible that he had rendered himself very unpopular by his attachment to the Normans, whom he promoted upon all occasions, endeavoured to gain the hearts of his English subjects, by abolishing the oppressive tax called Dane-gelt, and restoring to the owners the money remaining in the Exchequer that had been lately collected for that tax. It is remarkable that Edward had no foreign enemies to contend with, and that the sole opponent who disturbed his domestic tranquillity was the very person who had, as it were, placed him on the throne. It is no wonder, therefore, that the English nobility and the people, who discovered faults on both sides, and grew jealous of the king's partiality to the Normans, should regret the banishment of Godwin, and wish for his recall. Accordingly, upon his appearing with a naval force, and being joined by his son Harold from Ireland, with a few ships, it does not appear that Edward's admirals, who had a superior fleet, did their duty, for they suffered him to escape to Flanders; and the English fleet being soon after

F f f

laid

laid up, the earl returned, and sailing up the Thames, advanced so near London, that the king was advised by the Bishop of Winchester, and the rest of his English nobles to come to an accommodation upon terms extremely mortifying to him; for it was insisted by the earl and his friends, that all the king's foreign counsellors should be expelled the kingdom; that the queen, who, by their advice, had been shut up in a monastery, should be restored to her former dignity, and the earl and his family to their honours and estates. The king, however, stipulated one condition, even in this extremity, which does honour to his memory; he insisted that Godwin should submit to a trial by his peers for the murder of Prince Alfred, the king's brother, in the reign of Harold I. The event of this trial was, that he was found guilty of advising the murder as chief minister to Harold, but not of perpetrating the horrid deed, as some historians have related; according to the custom of those days, he was sentenced, together with his sons, and twelve of the noblemen his relations, to pay a heavy fine, to go in procession to the king, and to supplicate his forgiveness; this being done, they paid him fresh homage, and were restored to their former rank and estates. Godwin did not long enjoy this reconciliation, for in the same year, 1053, the king celebrated the feast of Easter with his whole court at Windsor, when the earl sitting at table, was taken suddenly ill, and fell from his seat; his sons took him up, and removed him to another apartment, where he died in a few days. Harold, his eldest son, succeeded him in his office of steward of the king's household, and in his titles and estates; and maintained the same authority and influence at court that his father had enjoyed in the plenitude of his power, with the addition of great popularity, owing to his good character, and his courteous behaviour. At this time, Macbeth, the tyrant who had murdered king Duncan, by whom he had been loaded with favours, marched an army to the frontiers of England, intending to enter Cumberland, and seize the person of Malcolm, the eldest son of the late king, who possessed that county as prince and heir apparent of Scotland. Malcolm immediately repaired to the English court, threw himself at the feet of Ed-

ward, and implored his protection. The king, though he detested the very idea of war, upon this occasion acted nobly, for he sent the prince back with an army of ten thousand men, under the command of the greatest general in his kingdom, Siward, Earl of Northumberland, and he being joined by Macduff, Thane of Fife, with an army of his countrymen, they gave battle to the usurper, who was totally defeated, and was soon after slain, upon which Malcolm ascended the throne of his ancestors.

In the mean time, the Welsh taking advantage of the absence of so large a force, passed Offa's dyke, which was a capital offence by law, and committed several acts of hostility against the English in the neighbourhood of South Wales, under the command of Rice, brother to Griffith, prince of Wales; but the insurgents were defeated by a body of the king's forces, and Rice being taken prisoner, was sent to Edward, who ordered him to be put to death. But the next year, 1055, produced a more alarming incursion of the Welsh, headed by Griffith their prince, who was encouraged to take up arms against Edward by Elfgar, a discontented nobleman, the son of Leofric, Earl of Mercia. Elfgar being banished for treasonable practices, went to Ireland, and there got together a considerable force, which he embarked on board eighteen vessels, and landed them in Wales, where he joined Griffith. The two invaders entered Herefordshire, and laid the whole country waste. They afterwards defeated the king's forces, commanded by Rodolph de Maine, his nephew. A second army was sent against them, headed by Harold, who generously made use of his interest instead of his arms, to procure a pardon for Elfgar, which he effected, and in the following year, he likewise obtained honourable terms of peace for Griffith.

Harold's high reputation with all ranks of people, made the king suspect he had an eye to the succession; and as he harboured a secret animosity to the Godwin family, in order to prevent their ascending the throne, he sent Aidred, Bishop of Winchester, his favourite, on an embassy to the court of Hungary, and to bring over his nephew Edward, the son of Edmund Ironside. The arrival of this prince, who brought

with

with him his son Edgar Atheling, produced a change in the sentiments of the people, which would have defeated all the ambitious views of Harold, if his sudden death, which happened soon after, had not revived his hopes. As to Edgar Atheling, he was too young to be considered as a claimant, neither did the king shew any inclination to declare him heir apparent to the crown.

In this situation of affairs, while the king was daily declining in his health, Harold being on a party of pleasure in a fishing-boat, on the coast of Sussex, either voluntarily, or as some say, driven by a storm, landed on the French coast, in the territories of the Earl of Ponthieu; the inhabitants, on pretence that they were spies, but in reality in order to plunder the vessel, seized the earl and his followers, and threw them into prison. But Harold's good understanding soon suggested to him the means of obtaining his liberty; he sent a messenger to William Duke of Normandy, acquainting him that he had been sent by the king on a secret embassy to the duke, but was detained prisoner by order of the Earl of Ponthieu. William instantly sent orders to release him and his retinue, and invited him to his court. Upon his arrival, he met with the most honourable reception; and it is certain, that a great intimacy took place between the Duke and Harold, by which it should seem, that the promise he confirmed by oath to assist the duke in obtaining the crown of England, after the demise of Edward was voluntary; and that he believed William's declaration, that Edward, when he paid him a visit in England, in the year 1051, had promised him the succession. But Harold's future conduct in ascending the throne, joined to his good character, afford reason to believe, that if he took any such oath in Normandy, it was only an expedient to obtain his liberty.

The remainder of Edward's days was employed in acts of devotion, the principal of which was the building, consecrating, and endowing the abbey and cathedral of Westminster. The fatigue he underwent in attending a general council, which he had summoned to be witnesses to the charters of privileges and endowments, threw him into a fever, of which he died, the day after the consecration of the church, at which ceremony he had likewise assisted.

Having neglected to nominate any successor, the English clergy, who were all in the interest of Harold, and many of the nobility overlooked the hereditary title of Edgar Atheling, still a boy, and resolved to raise Harold to the throne, rather than submit to a foreign prince, for they were not ignorant of the designs of William of Normandy. It was the custom of those days, not to elect a new king, till the deceased monarch was interred; Harold therefore finding the people in general disposed to favour his views, caused the remains of Edward to be interred the morning after his death, and then convening a general assembly of the states, he was elected by a very great majority of votes, those who were determined to support Edgar Atheling finding it in vain to oppose the numerous friends of Harold. But though elected, he was by no means securely seated upon the throne; for William of Normandy published a declaration of his claims to the throne, founded on a pretended will of the late king, and on Harold's promise under oath, to resign all pretensions to the succession, in his favour. He had likewise a powerful enemy in the person of his brother Tostig, who had been obliged to retire to Flanders for mal-practices in the late reign, and had been deserted by Harold, who rather favoured than prevented his disgrace. The king took every measure that valour and wisdom could suggest, to oppose the mighty preparations made by his unnatural brother, and by the Duke of Normandy, to invade his dominions. A strong fleet was fitted out, and had the good fortune to defeat the armament commanded by Tostig, who had made a descent on the Isle of Wight, and was afterwards hovering about the coast to amuse the English, and to draw their forces to one part, while the Duke of Normandy should land with the main army in another. The vanquished Tostig fled to Norway, and there excited Harold Harfager, king of that country, to invade England; Harfager pursuing his pernicious advice, put to sea with three hundred sail of ships, in which were embarked a considerable body of troops. They met with no opposition in sailing up the Humber, and landed their forces; after a slight skirmish with a few undisciplined troops raised in haste, they marched to York, and laid siege to

to that city; the Earls of Edwin and Morcar, who commanded the king's forces in those parts, found themselves too weak to oppose the invaders, so that the city was obliged to surrender at discretion.

Harold, on the first news of Harfager's descent, had put himself at the head of a chosen corps of veterans, but they did not arrive in time to prevent the fate of York, however, they soon avenged the slaughter of its citizens, who were inhumanly put to the sword by those savage invaders: in a battle fought on the banks of the *Darwent*, in the East-riding of Yorkshire, the English gained a complete victory over the Norwegians, and their commanders, Harfager and Tosti, were slain.

This event greatly disconcerted the measures of the Duke of Normandy, and he met with a further disappointment in the refusal of the states of Normandy to grant him subsidies for his expedition. But his fertile genius furnished him with an expedient to remedy this defeat. He invited every adventurer in Europe to engage in his enterprise, promising them lands and other rewards in England, in proportion to the assistance they should bring him. Several noblemen in his own dukedom joined him as individuals, though they had opposed a subsidy to be levied on the subjects in general. The Emperor of Germany, Henry IV, being a minor, the supreme council issued a declaration, allowing the vassals of the empire to enter into his service. And though the regency of France refused to assist him, and openly discountenanced him, yet Baldwin Count of Flanders, who was guardian to Philip I. likewise a minor, privately encouraged the French nobility to join him. But his most useful ally was Pope Alexander II. who excommunicated Harold as a perjured usurper, and sent a ring and a consecrated banner to William to sanctify his enterprise. This piece of superstition had a wonderful effect, not only in the encouragement it gave to those adventurers who had flocked to his standard from all parts of the continent, but likewise to the credulous English, many of them refusing to support an excommunicated prince.

With all these advantages on his side, William embarked at St. Valery's, on the eve of St. Michael, the tutelary

saint of Normandy; the next day he landed without opposition at Pevensey in Suffex, and having ordered his ships to sail back to Normandy, that his troops might have no hopes of a secure retreat, he marched on to Hastings, where he built a fort, and encamped. From this place he sent ambassadors to Harold, requiring him to surrender the crown he had usurped. It was with difficulty the king was restrained from ordering them to be put to death; but the advice of his council prevailing, a message was sent to the duke, offering to pay him a sum of money if he would depart the kingdom. The proposition was treated with contempt, and Harold assembling all his forces, marched without loss of time to engage the Norman army. Gyrrh, the king's younger brother, endeavoured to dissuade him from risking a battle; but flushed with his late success against the Norwegians, he was deaf to all remonstrances, and resolved to engage the next day, though he had been deceived in the account given him of the Norman army, and found, upon reconnoitring their camp, that they had a force far superior to his own.

This memorable battle was fought on the 14th of October, 1066, the king's birth-day, who, from this circumstance, presaged a favourable issue; but unfortunately, upon the first advantage gained by the English army, they quitted their station on an eminence to pursue the Normans in the vale, and were overpowered by their cavalry, the duke having feigned a retreat, in order to draw the English from their strong post; and when victory was a second time inclining to the side of Harold, he was slain with an arrow: his two brothers still sustaining the doubtful conflict, were overpowered by the Normans, and lost their lives in defending the royal standard.

The Duke of Normandy then became master of the field, and soon after of the crown of England; but the transactions which completed this great revolution must be the subject of a future Lecture; in the mean time, we must take a view of the state of affairs in the other principal nations of Europe, from the time of Athelstan (at which period we resumed the English history, in Lecture VII.) to the accession of William.

SPAIN, during this epocha, presents (says the Abbé Mollot) only a confused scene of great disorders, petty wars, and petty revolutions. The Christians drew upon themselves a persecution in the kingdom of Cordova, by affronting Mahometism in their conversation, and great numbers were put to death. The feeble kingdom of the Asturias, founded by Pelagius (*see Lecture III. in our Magazine for January*) was increased by the valour and wildom of Alphonso III. styled the Great. Garcias Ximenes, of French extraction, who had founded the kingdom of Navarre, left it in an improved state to his successors, and it afterwards became the most considerable of the Christian states in that country. The Moors or Arabians still remained masters of Portugal, Murcia, Andalusia, Valentia, Grenada, Tortosa, and the inland provinces beyond the mountains of Saragossa and Castile, so that they possessed more than three fourths of the most fertile parts of Spain.

In the year 938, Ramirez II. king of Leon and Asturias, gained the celebrated victory over the Moors at Semencas, where, as historians relate, 80,000 Moors were left dead on the field of battle. On the other hand, the renowned Almanzor, Viceroy of Cordova, a great enemy to the Christians, defeated them at different times in near fifty battles, and took and pillaged the cities of Leon and Compostella; but in the year 998, by an union of the Christians, who had hitherto ruined their cause by divisions, at a time when an epidemic disease reigned in the army of Almanzor, they became strong enough to attack him suddenly, and to gain a complete victory. The Moorish chief, unable to bear his disgrace, refused all nourishment, and fell a victim to hunger.

In the beginning of the *eleventh* century, the kingdom of Cordova was dismembered by the ambition of the nobles, who taking advantage of the troubles of the state, usurped the titles of kings. The provinces were changed into kingdoms. Sancho, king of Navarre, surnamed the Great, because he made some conquests from the Moors, had the imprudence to divide his dominions among his four sons. There were kings of Leon, of Navarre, of Castile, and of Arragon; these partitions, as had happened

in France, Italy, and Germany, were the sources of civil wars, and they render this epocha of the history of Spain tedious and barren of memorable incidents. We find one, however, which deserves to be transmitted to posterity. It is this: while the commons of every other kingdom in Europe were reduced to slavery, and groaned beneath the weight of tyrannic oppression, the nobility of Arragon, in order to form a powerful party against the sovereign, procured for the people the most important privileges. They established a tribunal called the *Ricos hombres*, a senate elected by the people, with the grand justiciary at their head, who administered an oath to the king at his accession in the following words, at the same time pointing a drawn sword to his heart: "We who are your equals, constitute you our lord and king, on condition, to which you are now sworn, that you maintain our privileges and liberties." In case the privileges were violated, the justiciary had a right to summon him before the *Ricos hombres*, and cause him to be deposed. In after-times, a tribunal was erected by the nomination of the states, in case of necessity, to try the grand justiciary, and in the end, the whole institution expired with Spanish liberty, their monarchs becoming absolute.

The great empire of the ARABIANS likewise underwent many revolutions in the course of this æra. After Watik, the glory of the Califate began to decline. Under a succession of weak or wicked sovereigns, the governors of provinces shook off the yoke. Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, became independent states. Different sects, in their religion, accelerated the designs of ambitious men. The *Fatimites* founded a new empire in Egypt, of which Grand Cairo became the capital. Another sect, more austere in their manners, established a separate dominion on the western coasts of Africa, and were governed by a chief, who united in his person the sacerdotal and regal offices, by the title of Miramolin.

As for the Califs of Bagdad, they had taken into their pay a race of people, called Turks, or Turcomans, descended from the Huns, a Tartar nation. These auxiliaries, who lived by arms, following the examples so frequent in history, conquered the country they

they were hized to defend. They made themselves masters of the provinces of Asia, deprived the califs of their temporal authority, but still venerated them as pontiffs, politically conforming to the religion of the country, which they finally embraced. The sovereign power was exercised by a succession of monarchs called sultans, who received the investiture from the califs, and thus se-

veral Turkish states were founded on the partition and decline of the Arabian empire; and this was its situation about the time of the Norman conquest in England.

The empire of the Greeks falls next under our consideration, and will be the subject of Lecture X.

(To be continued.)

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XXI.

ON IDLENESS.

IDLENESS is that waste or misapplication of our time wherein we make no exertions to be useful, either to ourselves or others; and as body and soul were given us for the performance of laudable and important acts, it therefore becomes a crime to disappoint, and not to fulfil the wise intentions of Him who gave us birth.

The sharpest decision given upon this vice that I remember to have met with, is by D. de la Rouchefoucault, who says, that "whatever sentence may be passed upon the more violent passions, such as *Envy, Rage, Jealousy, &c. Laziness* masters them all, and swallows up both passions and virtues;" the definition of which is, that the former passions being more sudden, convulsive, and furious, agitate the spirits in too great a degree to admit of a continuance long enough to perform any actual damage on them, or make any further ravages, than just to awaken and enliven those passions incident to us, and which, we may conclude, were given us to exercise at one time or another. A physician, with whom I am well acquainted, assures me, that the exercise of such passions are frequently very useful, and sometimes necessary, in the modes we take to preserve our health; and it is well known, they are often of service in the vapours and spleen, which I take to be as creeping a disorder as any we are liable to, and produced by that torpid habit which I have chosen for my subject.

A man has been frequently known to shake off a fit of stupidity by raising his anger, on giving him a saucy answer, or a blow, where one spark of passion kindled all the rest, and made all life and spirit for a while; but when the

cause was removed, he sinks again into his former vapours. I am at this time in friendship with a person who is in possession of a good estate, but being devoid of taste, through want of education, and of a dull, heavy disposition, he has passed his time in a way very unbecoming a man, because he has wasted it in a manner very useless to himself and fellow creatures: this inactive, spiritless turn, has kept him from performing any thing mischievous in his lifetime, because that would be inconsistent with his dullness; and by the same rule, he has the like antipathy to exert himself when he might prove of use, and do good. His wishes extend no farther than to be quiet, alone, and in obscurity; society is become a perfect annoyance to him. So that the conversation of his own species, or the howling of wild beasts, would be equally harmonious or disturbing. The humming of a fly has been the occasion of his uttering fifty curses, and the rumbling of a cart has made him distracted; these little workings or agitations, however, are so far from removing this lethargick distemper of his, that he is only led to an increase of it the next minute.

He enjoys, and is wound up in his spleen, as some animals delight most to be wrapped up in their own filth; he has a very attentive wife, who leaves no method untried to root out his disease, upon which account, the footman is now every day instructed to tread upon his toes, to talk to him saucily, or to jostle him as he walks, in order to rouse him, and make him pluck up his spirits; but these milder tricks beginning to lose their effect, the maid has got her directions to snatch away his pipe, and the day following to discharge

some

some foul water upon him as by accident. The good lady has many more of these contrivances in agitation; such as discharging a pistol at his ear, burning his nostrils by chance with a hot knitting kneedle, syringing his ears by stealth, or scalding his legs; but after all, it will be impossible to eradicate this confirmed habit.

Many such examples as these might be brought to prove the assertions of my French author, by shewing the superior power of Laziness in opposition to the other passions, none of which are strong enough to get the better of it. But then it is destructive only where it fixes on those men who are like an uncultivated piece of land, without education, who have never had their understandings and taste enlarged or opened, by which the passions within us are awakened; that curiosity and thirst for knowledge, which is natural to the human mind, lies dormant, and almost extinguished, in such men, and renders them inanimate; the want of this ambition for knowledge leaves so large a vacancy for Idleness, that it takes full possession of its object, is always predominant, shews itself in every circumstance of life, and a man is seldom known to extricate himself from it as long as he lives.

Thus, although the fiercer passions have a more powerful momentary strength, and the smart is more sensibly felt for the time they last; yet, the sting wears away; we dismiss the pain, and no wound or blemish is left in our minds; besides, we have a kind of warning from our violent and furious passions, and therefore can sometimes prepare for them, and avert their danger. We have before our eyes the causes of *these* passions, and the pas-

sions themselves, and by seeing the consequences of them once, we may be probably guided, and conduct ourselves so as to avoid them in future. But it is widely different with *Idleness*, this makes slower and more gradual attacks, performs its offices by stealth, is very crafty, gentle, and insinuating in its approach; and when once it has accomplished its entrance, our minds are weakened and enfeebled, and all methods to remove it are useless and ineffectual.

But having produced every proof in my thoughts to illustrate what the Frenchman affirms, and how far he is in the *right*, I propose to examine how far we may reckon him too precipitate and decisive, and whether we cannot in some measure mitigate his decree, and find him a little in the *wrong*; but this division of my subject being of a tottering and delicate nature, I shall touch it very gently, and with great tenderness. I will only at present repeat my observation, that as *Idleness* produces the worst consequences in the uninformed and uneducated mind, and in *them* is a foundation for all the vices in nature; so Leisure and Relaxation, which comes under the name of *Idleness*, is appropriated to nobler purposes by the man of learning, taste, and reflection. His thoughts are engaged in an unfathomable pursuit; every advance he makes in knowledge is an additional point of his happiness, and as virtue is the fountain from which his ideas are watered, there is a good prospect of a fruitful crop, although bodily employment may be wholly out of the question, and such a man may be allowed with safety to be *idle*, or at leisure; and free from the incumbrance of labour, or the toils and cares of a bustling world.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. REFLECTIONS ON THE ABSURD VANITY OF POMPOUS FUNERALS.

I Have carefully considered the nature of the pomps and vanities of this wicked world; that they are produced from the corruptions and degeneracy of our passions, which they are contrived to gratify; that they also bring with them a poisonous fit of mornen aryplesure, which can only be relished by wicked, weak, and superficial men.

Pride and vanity seem to have taken so firm a root, that it has been so far from listening to the reproaches of wise, grave, or ironical pens, that all their reproofs appear to operate only as oil on fire. It is now become as idle and useless to remonstrate against vice, as to endeavour at felling an oak with a penknife, or battering down a house with

with snow-balls; all the liberty we have left, is to roar against its enormity, without daring to offer or propose a remedy. For instance, nothing is held more commendable and necessary amongst some nations than a religious observance of the different customs and ceremonies which are constituted and handed down to them by their ancestors, not only for the sake of antiquity, but because it also happeneth to be a part of their religion; but amongst Englishmen and Christians, whose devotion is, or ought to be detached from trifling punctilio, and has better attractions than fashion and caprice, it is idle and criminal to pursue any, in which pride and vanity have the predominance, and yet there cannot be found a custom wherein these have a greater share than the present gaiety of Funerals, with the addition also of a vast deal of folly and imprudence. It is something shocking and degrading to mankind, that pride, which is so powerful in corrupting and adulterating the heart, and from which so much wickedness springs, cannot be shaken off even upon the death bed, but must pursue us to the very grave.

CLEORA, who, with a very large fortune, and a numerous train of servants, has, for these thirty years, given herself up to the idle pleasure of being worshipped by her vassals and dependants; being full of whimsies, and frequently vapourish, has lately taken it into her head, she has not long to live, and therefore has sent for a lawyer to draw up her will, in the performance of which she has spent more time and parchment in planning her Funeral than in any other article. She has, with great precision, reckoned up the number of torches she intends to have with the bier, and the kind of dresses to be worn by the followers and attendants. She has ordered the shroud to be of a thin white sarcenet, and the trappings to cover the horses must be of purple velvet, fringed with black and silver; for having been always hitherto conducted to church with the utmost pomp and grandeur, in her life-time, she cannot think of having it lessened even after her death, and when she has lost the power to relish it.

These are the consequences of a superfluity of riches, where those upon whom it is bestowed are cherished in

ignorance and indulgence. Their minds are locked up and hardened against the wants of others, they have felt none of the strokes of calamity or ill fortune; and if there be any such thing as indigence, misery, and discontent in the world, they know it only by hearsay, and complaints from others: their wealth fortifies them against the abuse and influence of the world, and carries them through it with reputation and grandeur; although at the same time they are destitute of every virtue and qualification besides; but this visionary and artificial glory is but ill calculated to prepare us for the life to come, and to carry this parade to such a pitch when we are stepping into futurity, in the hour of death, is truly shocking and infamous.

There is a very fine sarcasm thrown upon this kind of vanity by the late Lord Chesterfield, who, in answer to a letter of his son's wife, after her husband's death, commends her intention about economy and prudence in his Funeral; for, "I think (says his lordship) it is of little importance in what manner a man is buried, provided he be not buried alive."

I would gladly know, since all the grandeur in *this* world can be no gratification to those who are plunged into the *next*, whether in such a practice there be not a most shameful, as well as wicked, degree of folly in the *living*, who may be said to be the dupes of the dead? Besides, if you ask a man of reason at the hour of death (whose inclinations for all worldly glory are at an end) his opinion of such foolish misapplied extravagancies, and whether he would choose it should be bestowed on his *dead* cause, or applied to keep from starving an hundred *living* ones? I am ruminating what would be his answer, and conclude, that his charity, his reason, his religion, which are then the most lively in his breast, would prompt him to exercise them in favour of the latter; the important crisis before him is too solemn to admit of such trivial subjects as human greatness engross him; it compels us to dismiss all such idle thoughts. And shall a set of stupid survivors act more inconsistently than he, or oppose him in so laudable an intention? Shall they presume to aggrivate his cause, and trifle with both their God and the deceased? If it be the ex-
press

press commands of our Saviour to root out pride from our hearts, what an addition to our crime, if we mix folly and impiety with it, especially when it is bestowed in so unreasonable a manner as upon our inanimate and worthless corps, when that very superfluity would keep so many human creatures from famine and destruction; this is not only an excess of vain-glory, but glorying in vain. I am reflecting how a man would be laughed at for using the same formalities upon the limb of a tree, a carved stone, or a wax-doll, and yet I cannot find out the distinction, unless it consists in its being more reasonable to parade it with a log of wood, which has at least as good a comprehension of the honours paid it, and cannot have committed any crimes, the remembrance of which is to be avowed by this pageantry; or that such idle foppery, if it be not commendable and consistent with wisdom, is at least, as to the log of wood, without the criminal addition of impiety and mockery of so serious an event as death.

Simplicity and decency are virtues in opposition to pride and extravagance. Simplicity, either in dress or conversation, is the true kind of ornament with which we ought to be clad; it is an indication of innocence and a noble mind, and this is the kind of grandeur calculated to induce or excite admiration, and therefore is that, above all others, for which we ought to be ambitious.

However, as these thoughts were written, and arose from abhorrence of the custom of pageantry in Funerals, there may be some vindicators of it, who have more ingenuity; let such stand forth,

and offer arguments to extenuate its absurdity, in which case I am very willing to retract what I have said; all I contend for, is, that as pride and vanity, even when it is mingled with many virtues, is known to extinguish and destroy them all, I must insist, that to carry the example so far as the grave, is both scandalous and sinful, as well as foolish, especially as those in whose cause it is used can have no gratification in honours wasted upon them here, when they are entered upon the much more important and awful state of eternity.

In a neighbouring country, HOLLAND, the funerals of the rich are simple and decent; all the friends and relations of the deceased are expected to attend the procession on foot; they walk slowly, two by two, after the corpse, dressed in long mourning cloaks, provided by the undertakers, at their own expence; and in return for this respectful attendance, some one, the manager of the affairs of the deceased, delivers to each mourner a ticket, intitling any poor person to whom he chooses to give it, to the number of loaves of bread marked on the ticket, which is generally in proportion to the affluence of the deceased; and sometimes small silver pieces of money are given with the ticket, to be distributed in like manner to the poor, at the discretion of the mourners. A noble example, in which charity and humility are united, and the very appearance of ostentation in bestowing alms is carefully avoided. O Britons, when will ye imitate the virtues, instead of the vices of your neighbours!

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the Session of Parliament, begun and bolden at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th Day of November, 1779, and continued to Saturday, July the 8th, 1780. Being the SIXTH and last Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 378.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, May 10.

MR. BRETT moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal "a clause in the act for erecting and completing the buildings at Somerset-house, which empowers the Commissioners of the Treasury to take such sums of money as may be wanting for completing the same from the naval fund, or any other branch of the publick revenue." He thought this clause had passed the House without that attention it merited, and was of a nature so

extensive as to be prejudicial to the nation; it was understood, he said, at first, that the produce of the sale of Ely-house and its appurtenances would go a great way towards the expences of the new buildings; but now it appeared that great sums were granted by Treasury-warrants for carrying on the same, without proper vouchers being produced to parliament, shewing how they had been expended; and he understood that no less a sum than 300,000l. would be required to complete

LOND. MAG. SEPT. 1780.

G E E

complete the whole. He therefore wished to know, if it was the sense of the House, that the supplies granted by parliament for the navy service, or any other publick fund, should be subject to the discretionary power of the Treasury, to take from them whatever sums they thought proper, without limitation, for these buildings.

The motion occasioned some debate: *Mr. Dempster, Mr. Sawbridge, and Colonel Barré*, calling in question the propriety of going on with such expensive buildings in the present distressed circumstances of the nation; but as putting a stop to them could only be effected by a repeal of the act for erecting them, and no member moved that question, *Mr. Brett's* motion was rejected by a great majority.

In the Committee of Ways and Means warm debates took place on the clause in the Malt-tax bill, respecting the allowances to be made to the publick brewers in England and Scotland; an amendment was made in favour of Scotland, which was opposed by *Mr. Whitbread*, but on a division, it was carried by 118 votes against 17. And at a late hour, after other divisions, it was reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, May 12.

On the motion for the second reading of a bill brought in by *Mr. Daker*, member for Leicester, to explain and amend the act for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections; it was opposed on account of a clause which affected the rights of electors, and rejected upon a division by 32 votes against 24. He then moved for leave to bring in a similar bill, only omitting the clause objected to; but this motion was likewise thrown out by 34 votes against 14.

After hearing counsel on a bill to regulate the Levant trade, the House adjourned to Thursday the 18th. And,

On that day the chief business was getting rid of *Mr. Burke's* famous respiration bill. The clause that came first under consideration, was that for abolishing the office of Master of the Buck-hounds; though this is one of the most useless offices in the court list, yet upon a division it was stuck out, by 75 votes against 49. The clause for abolishing the office of Paymaster of the pensions, and for paying all pensions at the Exchequer without fee or reward, being likewise lost by 115 against 79. *Mr. Burke* declined giving the committee any further trouble, the rest of the clauses were therefore read, and negatived without a division; and no person moving a report of the proceedings, the committee was dissolved of course, and the bill fell to the ground.

Friday, May 19.

Mr. Temple Luttrell complained to the House of the severe punishment inflicted on some sailors for a pretended mutiny, on board the *Invincible* man of war, and seemed to think it a cruel injury, as the men only re-

fused to sail, till that part of their wages, called the advance-money, before they *leave the harbour* and their bounty-money as volunteers, was paid; he blamed the commissioners for illegally withholding this money. He caused the acts of parliament to be read, which order the payment before they sail, and then appealed to the House, if it was not unjust and barbarous to sentence these poor men to receive 500 lashes each, for refusing to sail without it. He then entered into a long detail concerning the marine department, and pointed out the following remarkable facts among others, which he confirmed by a variety of Admiralty accounts brought in during the current session at his requisition. Among other facts, he shewed, that of 21,000 men for sea service, raised in 1779, no less than 4,500 had been discharged in that year from the ships of war and hospitals as *unserviceable*. As great a number, or greater, had deserted within that space of time; so that the remainder had actually cost the state 40l. a man; the expence being in 1779, 208,000l. for the impress service only. *Mr. Luttrell* urged again the impolicy, the inefficacy, and barbarity, as well as heavy charge to the publick, by raising men under the impress warrants, and called on gentlemen to assist him in framing a bill on sound and eligible principles, for bringing seamen and seafaring persons voluntarily into the service, particularly by paying them faithfully and amply, and limiting the time of compulsory service. No motion being annexed to these observations—

A member called for the order of the day, which was to bring up the report from the Committee of Ways and Means, to raise 1,560,000l. by Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament. *The Recorder of London* rose to object to bringing up the report, and introduced a motion for the House to resolve, that no further supplies, nor any more money should be granted, till some answer is given to the petitions now lying on the table from different counties in this kingdom for redress of sundry grievances. It was seconded by *Mr. Alderman Bull*.

After a short debate, in which the friends of the ministry advanced the old arguments of the prejudice that would be done to the publick by stopping the Ways and Means of paying the interest of the loans, or impeding the supplies requisite for carrying on the war, the motion was rejected on a division by 39 votes against 54. The report was then brought up and agreed to.

The next order of the day being for the third reading of the Malt-tax bill, a motion was made to postpone it to this day fortnight; but upon a division there were 103 votes against postponing it, to 43 for it.

The House then proceeded to the third reading of the bill, on which they were ex-

pected to sit late, as several riders were prepared to be proposed as additions or amendments. At length, however, the bill was read through, and all the riders rejected. The final division was upon the question, That this bill do pass, which was carried by 136 Ayes to 49 Noes.

Monday, May 22.

In a Committee of Supply, *The Secretary at War* moved, That the sum of 2,418,000*l.* be granted for extraordinary expences incurred for the service of the army, from the 31st of January 1779, to the 1st of February 1780, which occasioned a long debate. Mr. Rigby, paymaster of the forces, was called upon, to assign a reason why very large sums of the publick money remained at the end of every year in his hands; to which he replied, by explaining the nature of his office, and demonstrating, that the sums nominally stated to be remaining in the office, were not really so, being disbursed for other services of the army, which are usually advanced to the commanders in chief on duty abroad. He informed the committee, that the late Mr. Grenville and himself had taken great pains to reform the mode of paying the army, and to diminish the expence, but they had found it impracticable, as it was impossible to fix the estimates of expences incurred by the commanders in chief on foreign service. They had a discretionary power to draw on the Treasury for large sums; these draughts were always honoured, that the operations of the war might not be impeded, and they were his vouchers for such sums issued in advance, as the Secretary at War's draughts are for smaller sums, and in both cases, the money was issued from his office, long before the specific accounts of the services for which the sums so advanced were expended could arrive. The committee seemed perfectly satisfied with Mr. Rigby's explanation, for notwithstanding the complaints made of the extravagance of particular articles, such as 100*l.* for vinegar, for the use of the troops at St. Lucia for one year, noticed by Sir Philip Jennings Clarke, and severe reflections by Colonel Barré on the contracts for provisions bought up in Ireland, the motion was carried by a very great majority.

Tuesday, May 23.

A bill brought in by Mr. *Srutt*, member for Malden, to enlarge the qualification, in the value of landed estates to 100*l.* a year, for persons elected knights of the shire, and 60*l.* for citizens and burgesses, instead of 60*l.* for the knights, and 30*l.* for the citizens and burgesses, the present qualification, was, with some difficulty, got through the committee; it was afterwards thrown out upon the third reading. The principle was to render parliament more independent, by electing men of greater property; but it was objected, that it would have the contrary

effect, by limiting the electors to persons of large estates, whose numbers are so few in comparison, that the choice of representatives would be too much restrained, contrary to the spirit of the constitution.

Wednesday, May 24.

Lord North, in the Committee of Ways and Means, proposed a tax of six shillings per barrel on all home-made wines called sweets, made for sale. And an additional tax of one penny per pound on hair-powder and starch; these imposts were to supply the place of an additional duty on the exportation of coals, which had made a part of the budget, but was laid aside on the representation of the owners of coal mines, that it would diminish the exportation of coals. These new taxes were agreed to almost unanimously, very few of the members in opposition attending, though many of them had declared they would oppose and divide upon every tax, till an answer was given to the county petitions.

Mr. Pownall moved for leave to bring in a bill for an accommodation with America. He was requested by several members to open his plan, but he would not consent, upon which a division followed, and his motion was rejected by 113 Noes to 50 Ayes.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, May 24.

UPON the order of the day being read for going into a committee on the Malt-tax bill, a regular debate took place, on the question for the immediate commitment being opposed by *The Marquis of Rockingham*, who moved that it should be postponed to that day three weeks. The grounds of this motion the Marquis explained in such terms, as to shew that it was his intention, not only to postpone the commitment, but to reject the bill. He complained that it was a partial and oppressive tax, partial in regard to Scotland, which is favoured by laying only an impost of 3*d.* while England is to pay 6*d.* per bushel, and this on an idle pretext of the inequality of the grain of Scotland, when it is well known that many parts of England do not produce better. Oppressive, because it affects the poorer sort of people, and particularly the labouring poor in Yorkshire, who subsist their children on small-beer of their own brewing, mixed with melasser.

He called upon the noble lords in administration, who are acquainted with the state of the revenue, to declare if Scotland pays more than 10,000*l.* nett into the Exchequer for the old Malt-tax; and he asked whether 20,000*l.* the proportion at which that country has been hitherto rated, bears any proportion adequate to the burthen imposed on England, and to the improved cultivation of Scotland for some years past. But his strongest argument for postponing the committee, was, that no answer has yet been given to the petitions of the people complaining of the un-

due influence of the crown, and of want of economy in the expenditure of the publick money: he thought these petitions had been shamefully neglected in the other House of parliament, and that it would be disgraceful in their lordships to pass the bill for laying such an oppressive tax, without waiting for the event of the petitions.

The question was going to be put, when *Earl Batburs*, president of the council, thought proper to assign his reasons for the vote he intended to give for going immediately into the committee. His lordship said this was not a time to enter into a discussion of the due proportions of the tax in Scotland and England. If upon enquiry it should be found that Scotland is so much improved in the cultivation of its lands, and in its commerce, as to be able to bear a larger share of the publick burthen than it now contributes, this would be a matter worthy of consideration another year, when the annual Malt-tax bill comes before parliament; but as it had hitherto been regulated by the act of Union, and the annual tax had so passed this year without any objection, it seemed to him highly improper to obstruct the progress of the bill, imposing an additional tax, in order to introduce any new distinctions with respect to Scotland; besides, he understood that the matter had been fully discussed in the other House.

As to rejecting this tax without proposing any other, he was totally against it, after the supplies had been voted, and the money lent by the subscribers, and every preparation made by sea and land in consequence of these supplies, to carry on the *disressful* war we are engaged in against two formidable powers. The proper time to raise objections was when the supplies were brought in; but now, having voted them, the only question was, whether the money to pay the interest of the loan shall be raised by a tax which has passed the other house, or be left as a burthen upon the sinking fund to increase the national debt? As to the petitions of the people, he said, that sitting there as a member of that House, he could not constitutionally know the people of England, or the voice of the people, but by their representatives in parliament. What they had done with the petitions, he could not say; they were sitting very late, but he did not know what they were about.

Earl Ferrers now seconded the Marquis of Rockingham's motion, and gave his opinion that the tax is both oppressive and partial. Oppressive in England, because it affects the poor; and partial, both with respect to Scotland and to the cyder counties, which pay no tax for their beverage. His lordship observed, that there was a method of laying a tax on the cyder counties without subjecting them to the excise complained of in Mr. Grenville's time; it was to tax the trees; he had laid

this and other plans before the minister, who knew from him of several other taxes, more just and equal, but he would not adopt them.

The Marquis of Rockingham remarked upon the Lord President's words respecting the people, as if they seemed to debar the people from petitioning; and he desired the noble lord, upon his own principles, would account for the rejection of the contractors bill, brought there by the voice of the people, in their representatives, who had passed it without a division, and yet that House had thrown it out.

Earl Batburs in explanation, said, God forbid that he should deny the right of the people of England to petition parliament as often as they judged proper, either to complain of grievances they imagine they labour under, or to recommend and bring forward new matter; but constitutionally speaking, he would still maintain, that as a member of that House, he could only know the voice of the people of England by their representatives. The names of the petitioners were not before them, but he had heard of a great many county petitions, and of some counties having petitioned, which have neither sent petitions to the other House, nor have been applied to for that purpose. He instanced the county of Gloucester; an advertisement had indeed been put in for all persons who were of a certain way of thinking, to meet, and sign a petition, but no regular application had been made to the county, nor was there any county petition.

Lord Craven asserted, on the contrary, that the meeting was properly called; that many respectable persons assembled who were not all of the same way of thinking; that a petition was brought up, which he signed; but upon some alterations being made, different from the Yorkshire petition, objections arose, and it was not brought up to parliament.

The Duke of Manchester spoke next, and enlarged on the partiality shewn to Scotland, which at times had refused even that partiality; and in the year 1739, had risen against the Malt-tax, the raising of which was obliged to be enforced by the military. They were favoured, he said, in another respect; for, if in the present improved state of Scotland, the annual Malt-tax produces more than twenty thousand pounds, the surplus goes into their own Exchequer, to be disposed of as they please. This he thought a great hardship at a time when the people of England are paying two millions for the same tax.

Lord Abingdon said a few words in support of the motion for postponing the committee.

He was followed by *Lord Ravensworth*, who declared he had no wish to obstruct the tax bills in time of war; but he could not possibly vote for so partial a tax, unless some

of the noble lords, who are interested in Scotland, would assign some good reasons why the county in which his (Lord Ravenworth's) estate lies (Northumberland) should pay more to this tax than Scotland; for he could prove that it did not produce better grain. One thing that fell from the Lord President, he said, he was glad to hear, as it shewed that the noble lord, now so high in office, had changed his opinion of the war; he now called it a *distressful* war; the language he had before heard from him, and from that side of the House, had always been that of triumph and exultation; he now hoped we might be nearer a peace with America, since that noble lord now termed it a distressful war.

Lord Stormont said, he thought he had explained himself upon the subject of Scotland on the day the bill was first brought in; and therefore he should only add, that as no alteration was made in the annual Malt-tax bill, he thought the present bill ought to proceed upon the same line of proportion.

Upon a division, there were 19 votes for going into the committee directly, and 13 against it.

The committee then sat, and went through the bill, and ordered it to be reported the next day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, May 25.

IN a committee went through the bill to allow the troops who guard the French and Spanish prisoners at Winchester to remain there during the next general election for members of parliament; in the former stages of this bill it had been warmly opposed, and many arguments had been used to shew the propriety of removing the election to some other place, but upon a division it was now carried by 38 Ayes to 22 Noes, and afterwards passed into a law. The House agreed to the report from the Committee of Ways and Means, for laying new taxes on sweets, hair-powder, and starch.

Friday, May 26.

Agreed to a clause reported from the committee on the bill for regulating the Levant trade, by which a duty of five farthings per pound weight is laid on all spun cotton imported from the Levants.

Sir Herbert Mackworth moved, that a private committee should be appointed to take into consideration, a plan proposed to parliament (by Mr. Greene, not a member) for manning the navy without pressing; Mr. Brett objected to the motion, because he understood the Navy could not derive any benefit from this scheme in less time than five or six years.

Sir George Savile, and several other members contended for the necessity of adopting any plan whatever for suppressing the inhu-

man and disadvantageous act of impressing men, alledging, that the dread of it banished great numbers of British seamen, and deprived their native country of their services.

Mr. Hussy, in particular, mentioned a long list he had seen of our seamen engaged in the service of Holland and other foreign states. The motion, thus ably supported, was carried, and a committee nominated.

Lord George Gordon moved, that the last dispatches from Sir George Brydges Rodney to the Admiralty should be laid before the House. This motion was founded on an idea that the account published in the Extraordinary Gazette, of the action on the 17th of April, is imperfect, owing to a suppression of explanatory parts of the admiral's dispatches.

Mr. Fox seconded the motion, and a warm debate ensued, in which the circumstances of the engagement between Admiral Rodney and the French were brought upon the carpet, and the conduct of the Admiralty with respect to Sir Hugh Palliser.

Lord North, against the motion, said that there were many things in Sir George Rodney's letter that ought not to be communicated to the publick, and some which would affect the characters of particular officers in the fleet, and therefore should not be divulged prior to a legal enquiry into their conduct; but there could be no objection to permit any member to peruse the letter, which might be done at the Admiralty. It was generally understood in the course of the debate, that a second letter accompanied the dispatch that appeared in the Gazette. Upon the whole, it appeared that there must have been some gross misbehaviour, which the Admiralty do not think proper to lay before the publick.

Admiral Keppel expressed his opinion to that purport, and he complained of the conduct of the Admiralty Board to him; ever since his honourable acquittal, he had received almost daily insults. He had recommended the captain of a fire-ship, who had behaved gallantly under his command, to be employed in the service, and an answer had been given, that they never employed partymen.

The Lord Advocate and Mr. Dunning had a contest concerning Sir Hugh Palliser's sentence, whether or not he was convicted of malice.

Lord George Gordon, in his reply to Lord North's objections, compared that noble lord, the Earl of Sandwich, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland, to the plague, pestilence, and famine.

Colonel Barré in part supported the opinion of Lord North, that there might be information in Sir George Rodney's letter not fit to be communicated to the publick. At length the House divided on the motion, 160 against it, and only 51 for it,

A second motion was then made, that the letters should be brought into the House sealed, and be referred to a committee; but this was also rejected, on a division, by 159 against 78.

The committee on the county petitions being resumed, *Mr. Dunning* moved, that they should report to the House the famous resolutions of the 10th and 12th of April, admitting the undue influence of the crown, &c. He was seconded by *Mr. Fox*, and these gentlemen seemed to think that those members who had voted the resolutions had pledged themselves to vote the report. A debate of considerable length ensued, and many of the country gentlemen who had been called upon by *Mr. Fox* to support the vote they had given by reporting it, exculpated themselves by observing, that it often happened resolutions were made in committee, which, upon maturer deliberation, were not agreed to be reported. Upon the whole, it should seem that many of the members who had assisted in making the majority that carried the resolutions in question, were not aware of the consequences to which they led, for there is no other way of accounting for the negative put upon the motion for the report. Upon the division, the Noes were 134 to 77 Ayes.

Tuesday, May 30.

Lord George Gordon gave notice, that on the following Friday he should present to the House the petition of the Protestant Association of London, Westminster, and Southwark, praying the repeal of the act of last session in favour of Popery; his lordship mentioned that the whole associated body of Protestants proposed to assemble in *St. George's Fields*,

and to accompany their petition to the House in the most humble, decent, and respectful manner. It is remarkable, that not the least notice of this intimation was taken at this time, though the law members, one in particular, the then Attorney General, now *Lord Loughborough*, was ready enough to declare after the mischief was done, and he was to judge the rioters, that such assemblies were illegal, as well as the bringing petitions to parliament attended by multitudes of people.

In a committee went through the bill for securing *Chatham-dock* by purchasing adjacent lands, which afterwards passed into law.

Wednesday, May 31.

Upon a motion for the second reading of a bill to lower the duty on the importation of foreign thread lace, counsel were heard at the bar, upon the petition of the *Buckinghamshire lace manufacturers* against the bill. This bill got through the Commons with difficulty, but was postponed to the next session on the motion of *Earl Temple* in the House of Lords, after counsel had been heard at the bar against it; and as the parliament has since been dissolved, the matter cannot be taken up again but by a new bill.

In a committee on the bill for appointing commissioners to examine and state the publick accounts, the names of *Robert Pigot*, *Richard Neave*, *Samuel Beachcroft*, and *James Sparling, Esqrs.* were inserted, and the committee went through the bill. It afterwards passed both Houses, and took place July 5th, it is to be in force only one year.

(To be continued in our next.)

CURIOUS ACCOUNT of the Inhabitants of the Empire of JAPAN, their Government, Manners, and Customs; in a Letter from K. P. Thunberg, M. D. to Joseph Banks, Esq. President of the Royal Society. From the Philosophical Transactions, Part I. for the Year 1780.

S I R,

TO you it is already known, that I was sent out by the Directors of the Botanic Gardens at Amsterdam, and some other eminent men of that place; first, to the Cape of Good-Hope, and from thence to Japan, in order to investigate the natural history of those countries, and to send from thence seeds and living plants of unknown kinds, for the use of their collections in Holland. At the first of these places I resided three years, and during that time had the good fortune to observe and describe many new species both of animals and vegetables.

In the year 1775, I sailed from thence to Batavia; and after a short stay there, embarked on board a Dutch ship, called *Stavenisse*, bound for Japan, in company with the *Blyenburg*. On the 21st of June, we sailed, and passed *Pulo Sapatoo*, the coast of China, and the island of *Formosa*. On the 13th of August, we made the land of Japan, and the day after we were off the harbour of *Nagasaki*, the only one in that empire where foreign ships are allowed to anchor.

During this passage we met with several gales of wind, in one of which

the

the Blyenburg, having received much damage in her masts, parted company, and (as we afterwards learned) was obliged to go back to Canton to refit. We failed into the harbour of Nagasacki with our colours flying, and saluted the Papenburg, the emperor's and empress's guard, and the town itself. During this time there came on board of us two Over Banjosos, several interpreters, and inferior officers, and some people belonging to the Dutch factory. These Over Banjosos may be compared to the Mandarins of China: a place is prepared for them upon the ship's deck, and some of them (for they are frequently changed) must be present when any thing is taken out of, or received into her. They inspect every thing, muster the people, give passports to such as go on shore, and every day report to the governor of Nagasacki the proceedings on board.

The attention and care with which these gentlemen execute the orders issued out by the Imperial court in 1775, is well worthy of relation. The most minute articles which are carried out of a ship undergo a jealous inspection, both when they are put into the boats, and when they are landed from them; and the same caution is used in embarking goods from the shore.

Bedding is ripped open, and the very feathers examined; chests are not only emptied of their contents, but the boards of which they are made are searched, lest contraband goods should be concealed in their substance. Pots of sweetmeats and of butter are stirred round with an iron skewer. Our cheeses had a more narrow inspection; a large hole was cut in the middle of each, and a knife thrust into the sides of them in every direction: even the eggs were not exempted from suspicion; many of them were broken, lest they should conceal contraband goods within them.

Ourselves, from the highest to the lowest, underwent the same suspicious scrutiny, whenever we went from or returned on board the ship. Our backs were first stroked down by the hand of the inspector; our sides, bellies, and thighs, were then in like manner examined, that it was next to an impossibility that any thing should be concealed. Formerly they were less exact in this visitation; the chief of the factory and captain of the vessel were even

exempted from it. This privilege they used in its utmost extent: each dressed himself in a great coat, in which were two large pockets, or rather sacks, for the reception of contraband goods, and they generally passed backwards and forwards three times a day.

Abuses of this nature irritated the Japanese government so much, that they resolved to make new regulations. For some time, they found, that the more dexterity they used in detecting the tricks of the Europeans, the more dexterously they contrived to evade them: at last, however, by repeated trials, they have so completely abridged their liberties, that it is now almost, if not absolutely impossible, to smuggle any thing.

The complexions of the Japanese are in general yellowish, although some few, generally women, are almost white. Their narrow eyes and high eye-brows are like those of the Chinese and Tartars. Their noses, though not flat, are shorter and thicker than ours. Their hair is universally black; and such a sameness of fashion reigns through this whole empire, that the head-dress is the same from the emperor to the peasant. The mode of the man's head-dress is singular; the middle part of their heads, from the forehead very far back, is close-shaven; the hair remaining round the temples and nape of the neck is turned up, and tied upon the top of the head into a kind of brush about as long as a finger; this brush is again lapped round with white thread, and bent a little backwards.

The women preserve all their hair, and drawing it together on the top of the head, roll it round a loop, and fastening it down with pins, to which ornaments are affixed; draw out the sides till they appear like little wings; behind this a comb is stuck in.

Physicians and priests are the only exception to the general fashion; they shave their heads entirely, and are by that means distinguished from the rest of the people.

The fashion of the clothes has also remained the same from the highest antiquity. They consist of one or more loose gowns, tied about the middle with a sash; the women wear them much longer than the men, and dragging on the ground. In summer they are very thin;

thin; but in winter quilted with silk or cotton wadding.

People of rank have them made of silk; the lower class, of cotton stuffs. Women generally wear a greater number of them than men, and have them more ornamented, often with gold or silver flowers woven into the stuff.

These gowns are generally left open at the breast; their sleeves are very wide, but partly sewed up in front, so as to make a kind of pocket, into which they can easily put their hands, and in this they generally carry papers, or such like light things. Men of consequence are distinguished from those of inferior rank by a short jacket of thin black stuff, which is worn over their gowns, and trowsers open on the sides, but sewed together near the bottom, which take in their skirts. Some use drawers, but all have their legs naked. They wear sandals of straw, fastened to their feet by a bow passing over the instep, and a string which passes between the great toe and that next to it, fixing to the bow. In winter they have socks of linen, and in rainy or dirty weather, wooden shoes.

They never cover their heads but on a journey, when they use a conical cap, made of straw; at other times, they defend themselves from the sun or the rain by fans or umbrellas.

In their sash they fasten the sabre, fan, and tobacco-pipe; the sabre always on the left side, and (contrary to our European custom) with the sharp edge uppermost. Those who are in publick employments wear two, the one considerably longer than the other.

Their houses are built with upright posts, crossed and wattled with bamboo, plaistered both without and within, and white-washed. They generally have two stories, but the uppermost is low, and seldom inhabited; the roofs are covered with pantiles, large and heavy, but neatly made. The floors are elevated two feet from the ground, and covered with planks: on these are laid mats, which are double, and filled with straw three or four inches thick. The whole house consists of one large room; but may be divided at pleasure into several smaller, by partitions made with frames of wood, filled up with painted paper, that fix into grooves made for that purpose in the floor and ceiling. The windows are also frames of wood, di-

vided into squares, filled up with very thin white paper, transparent enough to answer tolerably well the purpose of glass.

They have no furniture to their rooms; neither chairs, tables, stools, benches, cupboards, or even beds. Their custom is to sit down on their heels upon the mats, which are always soft and clean. Their victuals are served up to them on a low board, raised but a few inches from the floor, and one dish only at a time. Mirrors they have, but never fix them up in their houses as ornamental furniture; they are made of a compound metal, and used only at their toilets. Notwithstanding the severity of the winters, which oblige them to warm their houses from November to March, they have neither fire-places nor stoves: instead of these, they use large copper pots, standing upon legs; these are lined on the inside with loam, on which ashes are laid to some depth, and charcoal lighted upon them, which seems to be prepared in some manner which renders the fumes of it not at all dangerous. The Portuguese, in all probability, first introduced the use of tobacco in Japan; however, be that as it may, they use it now with great frugality, though both sexes, old and young, continually smoke it, blowing out the smoke through their nostrils. The first compliment offered to a stranger in their houses is a dish of tea and a pipe of tobacco. Their pipes have mouth-pieces, and bowls of brass or white copper. The hollow of the bowl is so small as scarce to contain an ordinary pea. The tobacco is cut as fine as hair, about a finger's length, and is rolled up in small balls like pills, to fit the small hollow in the bowl of the pipe; which pills, as they can serve but for a few whiffs, must be very frequently renewed. Fans are used by both sexes equally, and are, within or without doors, their inseparable companions.

The whole nation is naturally cleanly; every house, whether publick or private, has a bath, of which constant and daily use is made by the whole family.

You seldom meet a man who has not his mark imprinted on the sleeves and back of his clothes, in the same colour in which the pattern is printed, white spots are left in manufacturing them, for

for the purpose of inserting these marks.

Obedience to parents, and respect to superiors, is the characteristick of this nation. It is pleasing to see the respect with which inferiors treat those of high rank: if they meet them abroad, they stop till they have passed by; if in a house, they keep at a distance, bowing their heads to the ground. Their salutations and conversations between equals abound also with civility and politeness; to this, children are early accustomed by the example of their parents.

Their penal laws are very severe; but punishments are seldom inflicted. Perhaps there is no country where fewer crimes against society are committed.

Their usage of names differs from that of all other nations. The family name is never made use of but in signing solemn contracts, and the particular names by which individuals are distinguished in conversation, varies according to the age or situation of the person who makes use of it; so that sometimes the same person is, in his lifetime, known by five or six different names.

They reckon their age by even years, not regarding whether they were born at the beginning or end of a year, so that a child is said to be a year old on the new year's day next after his birth, even though he has not been born many days. Commerce and manufactures flourish here, though, as these people have few wants, they are not carried to the extent which we see in Europe. Agriculture is so well understood, that the whole country, even the tops of the hills, are cultivated. They trade with no foreigners but the Dutch and Chinese, and in both cases with companies of privileged merchants. The Dutch export copper and raw camphire, for which they give in return sugar, ripe cloves, Japann wood, ivory, tin, lead, tortoise-shell, chintzs, and a few trifles more. As the Dutch company do not pay duty in Japan, either on their exports or imports, they send an annual present to the court, consisting of cloth, chintzs, succotas, cottons, stuffs, and trinkets.

I had the satisfaction to attend the ambassador who was entrusted with the presents, on his journey to Jeddo, the capital of this vast empire, situated at

LOND. MAG, SEPT. 1780.

an immense distance from Nagasacki, a journey on which three Europeans only are permitted to go, attended by two hundred Japanese at least.

We left our little island of Desima, and the town of Nagasacki on the 4th of March, 1776, and travelled through Cocora to Simonofeki, where we arrived on the 12th, and found a vessel prepared for us; we embarked on board her, and coasted along to Fiogo. From thence we travelled by land to Osacca, one of the principal commercial towns in the empire. At this place we remained the 8th and 9th of April, and on the 10th arrived at Miaco, the residence of the Dairi, or ecclesiastical emperor. Here we also stayed two days; but after that made the best of our way to Jeddo, where we arrived on the 1st of May.

We were carried by men in a kind of palankins, called norimons, covered, and provided with windows. The presents also, and our provisions, were carried on men's shoulders, except a few articles, which were loaded on pack-horses. The Japanese officers who attended, provided us with every thing, so that our journey was by no means troublesome.

On the 8th, we had an audience of the Cubo, or temporal emperor, of the heir-apparent, and of the twelve senators; the day following, of the ecclesiastical governors, the governors of the town, and other high officers. On the 23d, we had our audience of leave. We left Jeddo on the 26th of May, and arrived at Miaco on the 7th of June. Here we had an audience of the emperor's viceroy, to whom we also made presents, as we were not allowed to see the Dairi, or ecclesiastical emperor. On the 11th we procured leave to walk about the town, and visit the temples and principal buildings. In the evening we set out for Osacca, which town we were also permitted to view, which we did on the 13th.

We saw temples, theatres, and many curious buildings; but, above all, the manufactory of copper, which is melted here, and no where else in the empire.

On the 14th we had an audience of the governors of this town; after which we resumed our journey to Fiogo, where we again embarked on the 18th, and proceeded by sea to Simonofeki; from whence we arrived on the 23d at Cocota,

H h h

and

and from thence were carried in norimons to Nagasacci, and arrived at our little island Dezima on the last day of

June, after an absence of one hundred and eighteen days.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XLII.

PHILOSOPHICAL Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXX. Part I. for the Year 1780. 4to. 10s. 6d. L. Davis.

THIS volume contains only fifteen papers, read before the Society, from the 11th of November 1779, to the 24th of February 1780, to which are added a meteorological journal, kept at the house of the Society, by order of the president and council. The extraordinary length of most of these papers is the reason they are fewer in number than usual, but in general they are curious and useful.

We take the liberty to give the preference to the following articles, as being in our humble opinion the most interesting to the publick.

A New Method of assaying Copper Ores. By George Fordyce, M. D. F. R. S. The description of the process is communicated in the most clear and intelligent manner, and the observations upon it confirm its facility and accuracy.

An Account of an Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which happened in August 1779, by Sir William Hamilton, of which we shall only remark at present, that, as it is the latest account, and likewise the most satisfactory of any that has ever been published, our readers may expect the essence of the paper in our next.

An Account of a Method for the safe Removal of Ships that have been driven on Shore, and damaged in their Bottoms to Places (however distant) for repairing them. By Mr. William Barnard, Ship builder, of Deptford. It is impossible to express the beneficial purposes of this invention in better words than those of the ingenious inventor. "On the shores of this island, distinguished for its formidable fleets and extensive commerce, and so particularly situated, there must necessarily be many shipwrecks: every hint by which the distress of our fellow creatures may be alleviated, or any saving of property made to individuals, in such situations, should be communicated for their good." Being clearly of the same opinion, and highly commending the publick spirit of Mr. Barnard, who does not apply for a patent to secure the profits of this invention to himself, but generously communicates it, so that every ship-builder or ship-carpenter in the kingdom may have it in his power to give assistance in cases of ship-

wreck on any part of our coasts; we earnestly recommend to all persons concerned in shipping, the perusal of this paper, illustrated with an engraved plan of the machine, successfully used by Mr. Barnard to swim the York East-Indiaman from Margate pier to the dock-yard at Deptford. This ship, of eight hundred tons, homeward bound, with a cargo of pepper, parted her cables in Margate Roads, and was driven on shore within one hundred feet of the head, and thirty feet of the side, of Margate pier, then drawing twenty-two feet, six inches, water, the flow of a good spring-tide being only fourteen feet at that place. It appeared, after the cargo was taken out, that the leaks in her bottom were such as filled her with from four to eighteen feet water in one hour and a half. Mr. Barnard's method was, to lay a deck in the hold, as low as water could be pumped to (six feet in the hold at low water) framed so solidly and securely, and caulked so tight as to swim the ship, independent of her own leaky bottom, with permanent security for the lives of those who were to navigate her to the river Thames.

A Swedish ship, still more damaged than the Indiaman, was likewise brought safe from Margate to Deptford; but as there was some difference in the method made use of, the description of it is given in a separate plan, elevation, and section: both the plates were engraved by Basire.

Account of a Woman who had the Small-pox during Pregnancy, and who seemed to have communicated the same Disease to the Fœtus. By John Hunter, Esq. F. R. S. This singular case, related by our eminent anatomist, seems to settle a point much contested by some of the greatest medical writers and practitioners his predecessors. *Boerhaave* and *Mead*, seem to have been led by experience to conclude, that the mother could not communicate the infection to the fœtus. *Van Swieten*, *Mauriceau*, and others, maintain a contrary opinion, and this case confirms it.

A new Method of treating the Fistula Lachrymalis. By Mr. William Blizard, Surgeon, F. A. S. This method is intended to obviate the necessity of a troublesome and uncertain operation, in the first or simple stage of the disorder. The operation is described to be simple, easily executed, productive of little pain, and attended with no danger. A plate is given of the instrument made

made use of, but the method is limited by the inventor to the first stage only.

The Abbé Fontana's Experiments on various Animals, in order to try the effect of the American poison, called ticunas, are curious; but it is cruel to torture poor animals, merely to indulge curiosity.

Dr. Thunberg's Account of the Japanese furnishes an article of entertainment for our readers in another part of our miscellany; we have therefore only to add a remark on the want of order in placing the papers in this volume—it opens with a paper read the 11th of November 1779, and closes with a paper read the 20th of January 1780; in the middle of the book we find one read February 24th, 1780. As the publications of the Transactions are marked part I. and II. for every year, should not the papers in each be ranged according to the order in which they were read?

In the meteorological journal of the weather for 1779, kept by order of the president and council, at the Society's house in Fleet-Street, we find, under the column *Rain*, 1,145 inches for the 14th of November (the highest number but two in the whole year) yet the column *Weather* informs us, that the weather was chiefly fair and fine, from the 1st of the month to the said 14th; it would be a satisfaction to the publick to know how this is accounted for by the keeper of the Royal Society's meteorological journal.

XLIII. *Thelyptora, or a Treatise on Female Ruin, in its Causes, Effects, Consequences, Prevention, and Remedy; considered on the Basis of the Divine Law, under the following Heads: Marriage, Whoredom, and Fornication, Adultery, Polygamy, and Divorce. With many other incidental Matters; particularly including an Examination of the Principles and Tendency of 26 Geo. II. c. 33, commonly called the Marriage Act.* 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. boards. Doddsley.

THE author doth not scruple to call this treatise one of the most important and interesting publications that have appeared since the days of the Protestant reformation. And we do not scruple to declare that it is one of the most extraordinary and impudent attacks on the received opinions entertained by all the Christian nations of Europe, and on the legislation of our own country, that has appeared from the English press in the present century. The only reason we have to believe that the author possesses a great share of worldly prudence and some modesty, is, that he has not put his name to the title-page. Dormant as the powers of the ecclesiastical court have been for many years (and still may they remain so for the sake of sober, religious liberty) yet when the priests of the altar run mad, and publish systems of innovation, under a pretext of reformation, detrimental to the community to which they belong, subversive of its civil institutes, and

repugnant to its religious establishments, some censure from their superiors ought to be their portion; in such cases, it would not be unbecoming the function of the bench of bishops, who enjoy *otium cum dignitate*, to employ some of their leisure in composing, not a form of prayer, but a formal, solemn refutation of the most exceptional parts of this elaborate treatise.

From the dedication to the presidents, vice-presidents, and other governors of the Asylum, Misericordia, Magdalene, and Lock hospitals, institutions peculiarly calculated for the preservation or relief of the female sex, and from a variety of other circumstances, it is an indisputable fact, that the Reverend Mr. Madan, Chaplain to the Lock Hospital, formerly a counsellor at law, many years an admired, most popular preacher, and universally acknowledged to be a man of great learning, is the author. For some time past he has declined preaching, by the advice of his physicians, on account of his feeble constitution (though he has no objection to polygamy) and being in easy circumstances, usually resides at Epsom, where, as he is in the commission of the peace, he is, it is said, rather too active an acting justice. These circumstances are mentioned, because the united authority of the priest and the magistrate may go a great way in propagating the new lights contained in this "most important treatise."

Before we proceed to the other subjects, we beg leave to refer our readers to the extract we have given from Chap. I. On Marriage considered as a Divine Institution. Much learning and sophistry are employed in this chapter, it strikes conviction home to the heart at first sight; and if the end proposed by the author could be answered to society, it might be worth some pains to examine with close attention, if he has fairly stated, properly compared, and justly applied the texts of scripture he has quoted in support of his system of marriage. But, unfortunately, female ruin would not be prevented; but domestic discord, separations, adultery, divorces, and incontinence would be promoted by it.

Let us for a moment suppose, that the law of the land stood as Mr. Madan wishes. Would not all female accomplishments acquired by education become in a manner useless! And would not the bold, the forward, the artful, the insinuating, the lascivious young females be the first married? And, would not the modest, the reserved, the temperate, the prudent part of the sex, be most likely to live in a state of celibacy? Courtship, which affords time to sound the tempers and dispositions of the parties, and to enquire into their family connections, worldly circumstances, &c. would be as useless as education. The great and opulent might not indeed so often debauch their tenants or

H h h a

labourers

labourers daughters, if these poor creatures could claim them for husbands; but the tables would be miserably turned upon the men, if every beautiful, young girl, or even artful widow, instead of resisting seduction, which all now do (who are not professedly abandoned) was to turn seductress, and make use of every blandishment to gain over to a personal union, the man of rank and opulence, that interest or ambition should prompt her to unite herself to *indissolubly*, by the communication of their persons to each other. If the power of nature, superior to that of human laws, prompts men, and women, as the matter now stands, to unequal and imprudent matches, would not the number of these be greatly increased by Mr. Madan's system? For nature would still prevail, notwithstanding the punishment of being indissolubly united to an improper person. But Mr. Madan does not seem to have considered the bad consequences of unequal marriages; yet it requires no great depth of judgement to prove that they are injurious to the community, the bane of domestic tranquillity, and the cause of conjugal infidelities, separations, and prostitutions. Would our reverend teacher choose to be *indissolubly* united to a woman of low birth, whose parents had given her no education but the rudiments of vice, and who had nothing to invite him to the communication of their persons to each other, but an early imbibed skill in those wanton enticements, which it is out of the power of nature to resist? Would he not rather wish to avoid her as a scorpion? He may be led into such temptations, and be unable to resist, and the wisdom of our legislation permits him to escape without permanent injury; but if it be true that they are *indissolubly* united, beyond the power of *disunion*, by any human authority whatsoever, how miserable must be the state of a man so united? Would not such a woman, to gratify a transient lust, or for interest, depart from him to another, and increase, instead of diminishing the number of prostitutes? In short, the subject is too indelicate to peruse minutely; having, therefore, pointed out only a few of the bad consequences of this presumed divine institution, we shall only observe that this first chapter may do a deal of mischief; for men may be induced to consider the ceremony of marriage as a civil contract, which it is not necessary to go through in order to constitute marriage, and may think themselves, *bona fide*, married to kept mistresses; unthinking girls may likewise be drawn into such connections, under the fallacious persuasion, that a personal union is a marriage according to divine institution, as to the injunction not to put them away all the days of their lives. Mr. Madan not being able to enforce it, has much to answer for, in stating the first hypothesis, which may facilitate instead of preventing female ruin.

Our limits will not allow of a scrutiny into every part of this singular work, but the following remark, we must assure such of our readers as may be disposed to look into it, they will find to be just, *viz.* it is full of inconsistencies, with respect to quotations from scripture. In Chapter I. his supposed divine institution of marriage is positive and obligatory on Christians in all ages and countries, for it was the law given by God to Moses, and there is no other law; many parts of the New Testament are quoted to prove, that not one jot of this law is to be violated. Yet, in Chapter II. he says, "I readily confess, that the revival of God's ancient laws against *whoredom* amongst us, would be very dreadful, and indeed unjust, unless the whole consistent scheme which God has laid down was all to be revived together." What an absurd contradiction of his own tenets, if we are bound by the law given to Moses in the one case, we must be equally so in the other? He might as well tell us, the prohibition not to eat pork is a divine, permanent, indispensable institution. Chap. III. On Adultery, is unexceptionable, he treats the subject as becomes a divine and a politician, and plainly proves, that our legislation is defective in not having a criminal statute against it, though not only the bible, but the laws of many nations, ancient and modern, provide a corporal and severe punishment for this crime. Chap. IV. is a laboured defence of polygamy (likewise from scripture) under certain restrictions.

According to this system, a man is not to put away his first wife to take a second; that was expressly forbid; for, *if he take him another wife, her food* (that is, of the first wife) *her raiment, and her duty of marriage, he shall not diminish*, Exod. xxi. 20. but he may have and cohabit with more than one wife at a time, whether taken together, as seems to be the case of king Jehoshaphat, 2 Chron. xiv. 3. or first one and then another, as Jacob, Genesis xxix. 28. or David, 1 Sam. xxv. 43. it was this which was allowed of by God, consequently practised by his people. This permission given to the Jews to cohabit with more wives than one at the same time, cannot be denied, nor that God bestowed blessings on the second wife; but Mr. Madan insists that the law of Moses is not abrogated, and that this is the law of which it is said, Galatians iii. 10. *Cursed is every one, that continueth not in all things that are written in the book of the law to do them*. And as Christ was not the giver of a new law, he thence infers, that polygamy amongst Christians is not sinful, and by allowing it, he means to diminish the number of prostitutes.

Every virgin whom a man humbleth, being his wife, by divine institution; and men being allowed to take more wives than one, we shall have little or no occasion for Asylums, Magdalenes, and Lockets, the brothels will

will be shut up for want of business, and we shall not meet with harlots in our streets. Such is the *heavenly system* which is to establish the natural privileges and necessary rights of mankind.

Vol. II. opens with a chapter on divorce; here, Mr. Madan gives it as scripture law, that a man may not only put away his wife for adultery, but that the adulterer and adulteress ought to be put to death; yet, when treating of marriage by divine institution, in Vol. I. he makes it *indissoluble*. The other subjects of the second volume are considerations on marriage in a civil view, as the object of human laws: an examination of the principle and tendency of the marriage act, which he strongly condemns; and on the subject of bigamy, he observes, that we make laws to hang a man for having *two wives* of his own, but let him debauch an hundred wives of other people, and he is safe from all criminal prosecution. A chapter on superstition is applied to shew, that superstition and prejudice will oppose his system. In another, intitled, *God's Jealousy over his Laws*, he is quite outrageous, and tells the people that they have been taught to believe a lye (as to marriage and polygamy). On a comparison of population under the Jewish law, with ours, he gives it greatly in favour of the former. He concludes with a recapitulation and recommendation of his strange plan.

XLIV. *The Narrative of Lieutenant General Sir William Howe, in a Committee of the House of Commons, on the 29th of April, 1779; relative to his Conduct during his late Command of the King's Troops in North America: To which are added, some Observations on a Pamphlet, entitled, Letters to a Nobleman.* 4to. 3s. Baldwin.

THIS authentic narrative, signed by General Howe, contains the speech he made in the House of Commons on the first day that the committee sat to enquire into the conduct of the American war. In our Magazine for 1779, vol. XLVIII. p. 317, the substance of this speech is given in the order it stands in the history of the proceedings of parliament for that year; at p. 456, a summary of the proceedings of the committee, and an account of the manner of its breaking up, are related. We have the satisfaction to find, on comparing it with the Narrative now published by the general, that it does not differ from it in any material circumstance. General Howe gives us his speech entire, and most probably connected from his notes; it occupies thirty-four pages of his publication, and closes with the calling in Earl Cornwallis, his first witness, to be examined.

The other part of the pamphlet, which runs to one hundred and ten pages, consists of observations on another pamphlet, entitled, *Letters to a Nobleman*, supposed to be Lord George Germaine; in which, the General

is severely arraigned for his conduct in a variety of instances, during his command of the king's troops in North America. It appears, by the pains the General has taken to refute every charge in the pamphlet, article by article, that he has been much hurt by this anonymous letter-writer. Having made it a rule to steer clear of political controversy, and to avoid taking any part in contests which affect the characters of men in elevated public stations, we shall only take the liberty to recommend to those whose profession makes these publications interesting to them, to read deliberately and dispassionately the two performances; they concern officers of the army, and statesmen, or those who are likely to become either generals or ministers. One observation, however, we may venture to make upon this occasion, as it may serve equally in many others. More credit ought to be given to a man of character, setting his name to his publication, than to any anonymous writer whatever. On the other hand, we think it indecent and unbecoming the rank of Sir William Howe to call his antagonist, without proof, *the usual instrument of calumny*; especially, as the very quotations he makes from his pamphlet, shew, that he is a man of professional knowledge in the military line, most probably a brother officer.

XLV. *The Abbey of Kilbampton, or Monumental Records, for the Year 1780. Faithfully transcribed from the Original Inscriptions, which are still perfect, and appear to be drawn up in a Style devoid of fulsome Panegyric, or unmerited Detraction; and compiled with a View to ascertain, with Precision, the Manners which prevailed in Great Britain during the last fifty Years of the eighteenth Century.* 4to. 3s. Kearsley.

THIS is a novel species of satire, by anticipation, the ingenious, but cruel author, robs us of some of the most distinguished ladies and gentlemen in the great world, who are at this hour making a figure in the politest circles, and are the daily subject of conversation. By consigning them to the mansions of the dead, which must be their fate long before the æra he has assumed, it gives him an opportunity of introducing the epitaphs he supposes their characters would deserve from an impartial hand.

Upon the whole, this is a very entertaining performance, replete with wit and humour, and consequently will continue to be a favourite publication. But truth obliges us to declare, from certain knowledge (in direct contradiction to part of his title page) that some of his inscriptions do contain fulsome panegyric, and others unmerited detraction. It would be an invidious task to select the instances; we shall, therefore, only give a specimen of the style of these monumental records, in the two classes of satire and panegyric.

Here lie the nearly-mouldered remains
Of R—— N——, Earl N——, t,
Dignified more liberally by the beneficence
of an indulgent prince, [tity.
Than his defects, or rank in life could justify.
Though affluence seemed to have courted him
with a studied partiality,
Though honours were bestowed upon him,
and the rays of Court-favour gave them
new lustre, [abated.
The peevish fullness of his temper was un-
His political creed

Was the genuine emblem of his private sentiments: [professed,
In the one he aimed at humour, in the other he
But without success,

A blunt disinterestedness of manners.
After having, by a series of the rudest insults,
effectually dismissed two wives,
He ventured to sound the disposition of a third,
Who, when she pays this tributary veneration
to his memory;
Forbears to signify the means she exercised
in her defence.

Sacred to the memory of
Th——w, Lord T——w,

Exalted at a period when his abilities shone
with their most distinguished lustre, to the
dignity of L——d High C——r of G——t
B——n;

And in the discharge of that important trust,
revered by the men whose interest he protected,
and admired by the most zealous
advocates of a party, whose prejudices were
diametrically opposite to the principles of
his conduct.

In his oratory, he seemed to have revived the
eloquence of Rome, with a precision of argument
peculiar to himself.

Having penetrated from his earliest years,
the depth of ancient and modern learning,
he became familiar with the sentiments of
every age, and imbibed the genuine spirit
of the men

Whose glories he eclipsed.

Possessed of talents which nature had bestowed
with the most lavish profusion, he improved
them by the severity of unwearied
application to a summit of perfection unparalleled
in the records of modern history.
Cautious in the assertions he maintained,
And rapid in the animated progress of his language,

He astonished his adversaries with the sublimity
of his reasoning,

While, by the judicious texture of his arguments,

He rendered the authority of his decisions
unanswerable, even by the notorious cavillers
of the Eng——sh Parliament.

In domestic life, his lordship preserved not
the splendour of his virtues in their senatorial
purity.

Morose in his temper, he wished not to gain
the affections of those, whose admiration
he commanded;

And having lived with the public veneration
of mankind, died without a testimony
of private attachment.

XLVI. *Free Observations on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, and Remedy. Remarks on Air, Exercise, the Bath, and other Medicinal Waters, are interspersed.* By Francis Spillbury, Chemist. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Wilkie.

INDEPENDENT of the particular view
of recommending his specific for the cure of
the scurvy, Mr. Spillbury's pamphlet may be
considered as a very useful publication. For
he gives the publick a great deal of medical
advice for a trifling fee. His observations
are judicious, and his advice founded upon
true medical principles. He states a remarkable
difference between the sea and the land
scurvy—the first is contagious, and rapid
in its progress—the last is never communicated
by one person to another, and is slow
in its advances, which occasions its being too
long neglected. We have a new hypothesis
advanced by Mr. Spillbury, which requires
the investigation of the faculty, more especially,
as he contradicts the opinions of eminent
physicians, now living, and of celebrated
medical writers of former times. He takes
great pains to prove, that *salted meats* do not
cause or promote the scurvy, either at sea or
on land. To indolence and want of air, exercise,
and cheerful amusement, taken in
moderation, he ascribes long confinement,
with the gout, chalk stones, and contracted
sinews.

All the passions carried to excess bring on
formidable diseases. Fear, terror, and sadness,
produce scurvy in a high degree.

The small pox, taken by inoculation,
leaves the body liable to the scurvy, if proper
care is not taken to purify the blood.

The use of cathartics and diaphoretics for
the cure of the scurvy, he explodes. Vegetable
diet, he allows to be an infallible remedy
for the sea scurvy, but not for the land.
Garden scurvy-grass, water-cresses, horseradish,
and all of the hot, sharp class of antiscorbutics,
he condemns, on the authority of Dr. Willis,
a celebrated physician of the last century.
Also warm bathing, especially in sulphureous waters.
These are his principal medical aphorisms on the
subject of a disease, which, it is said, few
Englishmen escape.

Upon the gout, his observations are extensive,
and controvert the opinions and practice of
celebrated physicians. He prohibits the use
of Madeira wine, or spicy libations, which
are sometimes joined with opiates and
purgatives, to expel the gout from the stomach.
With respect to the article of diet,
the grand regulator of the health of man,
he lays down some general rules, which cannot
fail of being useful, especially to valetudinarians.
His remarks on *punch* and *tea* are so
ingenious, and of such general concern, that
they will be given at large in our next Magazine.
The indiscriminate prohibition of
butter,

butter, bacon, and fat meats, by most of the faculty, Mr. Spilbury, condemns, and insists that they are as proper for some constitutions as they are prejudicial to others. The general rule is temperance in diet, and it ought to be varied; he therefore recommends an extensive, rather than a confined diet.

The observations on his own remedy for the scurvy, gout, &c. and the appendix, containing the cases of persons cured by it, do not fall within our province, as they partake more of the nature of advertisements, than literary productions.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The following Lines were composed and sung, with a sweet Voice, by a Lady to her Husband, a few Minutes before she died.

O! Do not grieve, nor strive in vain by art,
To keep me here, we must for ever part!
My hour is come, and angels round me wait,
To bring me to a glorious happy state;
There I'll be free from sickness, free from pain,
And with my God in endless pleasures reign!
Transporting thought, thou best of men,
Adieu!

I feel no sorrow but in leaving you!
O! thou, my only comfort, thought, and care,
In these last words thy goodness I'll declare:
You rais'd me early from a low degree,
And shew'd much honour to unworthy me;
In truth, in constancy, and faithful love,
Few could you equal, none superior prove;
Compell'd by grievous sickness to complain,
You strove to lessen, and allwage my pain:
A tender care you never fail'd to show,
And seem'd a sharer in my present woe.
More I would say, my gratitude to own,
But breath forsakes me, and my pulse is gone.
Adieu! dear man, for ever, and Oh! spare
That flood of grief, and of thy health take care!
My blessing to my girls, and oh! be kind
To the dear infant that I leave behind;
Train him to virtue, and a love of truth,
And form his manners early in his youth.
Farewell to all who now on me attend,
The faithful servant, and the weeping friend.

August 31st, 1780.

C.

A S O N G.

From Alceus; or, The Gentleman Comedian.

O Love! thou powerful, pleasing pain!
The heart that owns thy mighty sway
Shall ne'er recover peace again,
But waste in sighs the cheerful day.
Can words describe my countless fears,
While on the rack of doubt I lie?
While doom'd to pass my time in tears,
Condemn'd, without complaint, to die.

Alas! should love be mutual fond,
What numerous obstacles arise,
What great, what various ills abound,
To check the ardent, tender ties.

In vain I wish for lost repose,
In vain would absence bring relief,
Still love within my bosom glows,
And death alone can calm my grief.

ELEGIAC VERSES TO ANNA.

AH! Anna, why so faithless dost thou prove

To one who ne'er had power to wish thee wrong?

Why blight the blossoms of so pure a love,
Whose only fault is that of blowing young?
Say, doth the weanling vine, which early bears

Its purple clost'ed grapes, ever produce
Inferior fruit to one of riper years?

Or less succulent tastes its luscious juice?

Then, wherefore scorn the passion of a youth,
Whose ev'ry wish concentr'd is in thee?

Why slight the vows of honesty and truth,
For those enwrap'd in guileful perjury?

For can the fripp'ry sputterings of yon beav,
(Whose serpent-wiles, his callous thoughts profess)

Inform thy mind of knowledge it should know,

When all his wisdom centres in his dress?

Nor think, false fair, that e'er thy hopes can gain

A prosp'rous end, while thou dost wilful prove

The cruel instrument of wracking pain,
To hapless Strephon, for his ardent love?

Since, can thy soul impartially acquit
Th' unfeeling heart, that dwells within thy frame?

Or will thy mind one cheerful ray emit,
If e'er thou think'st on injur'd Strephon's pain?

Then heal the wounds thy cruelty has made,
And sooth the breast that is absorb'd with grief;

For vain must be the doctor's friendly aid,
Where none but thee can minister relief.

W. S.

E P I T A P H,

By Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London, inscribed on a Monument in the Church of Cudeston, Oxfordshire, to the Memory of his Daughter.

CARA, vale, ingenio, præstans, pietate,
pudore,
Et plusquam natæ, nomine cara, vale!
Cara Maria, vale! at veniat felicius ævum
Quando iterum tecum, sim modo dignus, ero,
Cara

*Cara redi, læta tum dicam voce paternos
Eja age in amplexus, cara Maria redi!*

Translations by our Correspondents.

DEAR, as thou didst in modest worth excell,
More dear than in a daughter's name—fare-
well!

Farewell, dear Mary—but the hour is nigh
When, if I'm worthy, we shall meet on high:
Then shall I say, triumphant from the tomb,
Come to thy father's arms, dear Mary, come!
DAMMONIENSIS.

DAUGHTER, farewell! farewell, my dear
Maria!

With talents, virtue, modesty adorn'd,
By manners more endear'd than filial name,
A happier time will come; when I again,
If worthy found, shall dear Maria view.
Then shall I say, with joyful voice, return,
Return, Maria, to thy father's arms!

PHILOLEUTHUS.

An Epitaph after the Manner of GRAY.

By the late Dr. DODDRIDGE.

HERE rests secure, within this narrow
cell,

A youth, to Pain and Disappointment
known;

Pride mock'd his birth, and Envy smil'd to
tell

The hour when Sorrow mark'd him for her
own.

Fix'd on one object was his soul sincere;

But Heav'n the recompense of love deny'd.
Long bo'ring o'er the extremest of hope and
fear,

Oppress'd by fate, he sunk, despair'd, and
dy'd!

No farther seek his mis'ries to disclose,
Nor let pale Envy trample on his tomb.
Here let his hapless head enjoy repose,
And leave to Mercy and to God his doom.

AN EASTERN ODE.

*Translated, or rather paraphrased, from the
original Persian of * Hafiz.*

SLAVE, bear the sparkling goblet round,
High with the ruby'd Nectar crown'd,
Come then, my friends, and let us share
The generous streams that banish care:
My heart shall make the blushing wave,
Of all its ruthless Pangs the grave.

O love! whose rancour bids it bleed,
From whom those ruthless pangs proceed;
At first, how amiably benign,
How sweet, that smiling face of thine!
But now, the bright delusion flies,
And threat'ning frowns and darkness rise.

When the fond Zephyr, lovely maid,
Pants in thy tresses tempting shade,

O'er those soft ringlets pleas'd to stray,
That so divinely wave and play,
What musky sweets the sense intrall!
'Tis nought but rapture, fragrance all!

Those flowing curls! triumphant there,
Imperial beauty spreads her snare.
We gaze! we die! a yielding prize,
The captive heart entangled lies;
It melts, beneath her powerful rays,
In charming languishment away.

And must I leave thee, cruel fair,
A prey to anguish, and despair?
And must I from thy sight remove?
Too dreadful trial of my love!
The night its gloomiest horrors spreads,
And boding fear my breast invades.

Hark, how the furious billows nigh,
In hollow murmurs lash the sky!
Haply, the whirlpool's direful sweep,
Shall hurl me headlong through the deeps:
And can such sweetness bid me go?
Says that soft lip, it must be so!

Think what tremendous dangers rise!
Oh, think thou hear'st thy victim's cries!
In vain would he relief implore,
Far hurried from the friendly shore:
Ah! how should those, who wander there,
His miseries know, his anguish hear?

Hearken, O Hafiz, and regain
That envy'd peace thou seek'st in vain:
Go, the tumultuous world resign,
And more than all its wealth is thine;
Yes, trample on its treacherous spell,
And bid its empty cares farewell.

Lyme-Regis, Dorsetshire. I. N. P—c.

*A Copy of Verses on Mr. DAY,
Who from his Landlord ran away.*

HERE Day and Night conspir'd a sudden
flight,
For Day, they say, is run away by Night.
Day's past and gone—why landlord, where's
your rent?

Did you not see that Day was almost spent?
Day pawn'd and sold, and put off what he
might;

Tho' it be ne'er so dark, Day will be light.
You had one Day a tenant, and wou'd fain
Your eyes could see that Day but once again.
No, landlord, no: now you may truly say,
(And to your cost too) you have lost the Day.
Day is departed in a mist, I fear,
For Day is broke, and yet does not appear.
From time to time he promis'd still to pay;
You should have rose before the break of
Day;

But if you had, you'd have got nothing by't,
For Day was cunning, and broke over
Night.

Day, like a candle, is gone out, but where
None knows, unless to t'other hemisphere.
Then

• *A lyric poet of the first rank, in Persia.*

Then to the tavern let us haste away—
Come cheer up—hang't—'tis but a broken
Day,
And he that trusted *Day* for any sum,
Will have his money if that *Day* will come.

PROLOGUE

To the CHAPTER of ACCIDENTS.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

LONG has the passive stage, howe'er ab-
surd, [word.
Been rul'd by names, and govern'd by a
Some poor cant term, like magick spells can
awe,
And bind our realms, like a dramtick law.
When Fielding, humour's fav'rite child, ap-
pear'd [fear'd!
Long was the word—a word each author
'Till chas'd at length, by pleasantry's bright
ray,

Nature and mirth resum'd their legal sway!
And Goldsmith's genius bask'd in open day.
No beggar, howe'er poor, a cur can lack;
Poor bards, of critick cure, can keep a pack.
One yelpers silence'd, twenty barbers rise,
And with new *bowls*, their *snarlings* still
disguise.

Long banish'd, the word *sentiment* succeeds;
And at that shrine the modern playwright
bleeds.

Hard fate! but let each would be critick know,
That *sentiments* from genuine *feelings* flow!
Criticks! in vain declaim, and write, and rail;
Nature, eternal nature! will prevail.
Give me the bard, who makes me laugh and
cry, [why!

Diverses and moves, and all, I scarce know
Untaught by commentators, French or Dutch,
Passion still answers to th' electrick touch
Reason, like Falstaff, comes when a misdone,
Th' honours of the field already won.

To night, our author's is a mix'd intent—
Passion and humour—*long* and *sentiment*;
Smiling in tears—no comick play.
Sunshine and show'r—a kind of April-day!
A lord, whose pride is in his honour plac'd;
A governor, with advice not disgrac'd;
An humble priest! a lady, and a lover
So full of virtue, *some of it runs over*.
No temporary touches, no allusions
To camps, reviews, and all our late confusions;
No personal reflections, no sharp satire,
But a mere chapter—from the book of nature.
Wrote by a woman too! the mules now
Few liberties to naughty men allow;
But, like old maids on earth, resolv'd to vex,
With cruel coyness treat the other sex.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

SATURDAY, September 9.



YESTERDAY a Court of hust-
ings was held at Guildhall, for
the election of four members
to represent this city in the
ensuing parliament: about one
o'clock the Aldermen Alsop,
Townsend, Sawbridge, Bull, Wilkes, Hay-
ley, Newnham, Clark, and Sainsbury, the
two Sheriffs, the Recorder, the marshals, and
other city officers ascended the hustings,
when after the writ, and the several acts of
parliament respecting the mode of election
were read, Mr. Alderman Newnham stepped
forward and address'd the livery, wherein he
told them if he was so happy to be elected
one of their members, with unremitting as-
siduity he would attend his duty in Parlia-
ment, be very careful to be a watchful guar-
dian of their rights and privileges, and be
particularly attentive to the commercial in-
terests of this great and opulent city.

Mr. Alderman Townsend made the follow-
ing speech to the common hall, before the
nomination of members to serve for this
city in parliament:

"Gentlemen of the Livery,

"I lament exceedingly, that the unfor-
tunate absence of your late excellent member,
Mr. Oliver, who served you so faithfully,

LOND. MAG. SEPT. 1780.

should make it necessary for any new candi-
date to offer you his service; the good opi-
nion and wishes of many real and warm
friends of the constitution, who are now pre-
sent, have induced me to offer you my ser-
vice; I have no vanity, no ambition to gra-
tify, nor any private interest in view; the
esteem and confidence of my fellow citizens
will always be pleasing to me: if I am the ob-
ject of your free choice, I will serve you
with diligence and integrity."

Aldermen Sawbridge, Bull, Hayley, and
Clarke, separately address'd the livery to the
same purport as Mr. Newnham; but Mr.
Sawbridge further observ'd, that if he was
so happy as to be re-elected, the same line of
conduct that he had hitherto pursued in Par-
liament he should strictly pursue, and that,
as a faithful representative, he should always
vote as the majority of his constituents should
direct him; and that if, at any time, his
constituents and he should differ in political
principles, which he was well assur'd would
never happen, he would prefer their direc-
tion to his own sentiments, which he thought
every member ought to do, or resign the
trust they delegated to him. The Lord Mayor
and all the aldermen (the sheriffs excepted)
and likewise Mr. Wilkes, who begg'd leave
to decline that honour, as he had received
an invitation from the freeholders of Middle-
sex to represent them again in the ensuing
parliament

parliament) were then put in nomination.

Upon the separate show of hands, the sheriffs declared the election to have fallen upon Aldermen Hayley, Bull, Sawbridge, and Newnham.

Mr. Alderman Townsend, after the declaration of the sheriffs, made the following speech :

Gentlemen,

"I thought it my duty, in compliance with the wishes of my friends, to offer you my services. I am much obliged to those gentlemen who have this day testified their good opinion of me, and am not displeased with those who preferred another gentleman. I submit, as far as relates to myself, to the declaration of the sheriffs."

The friends of Alderman Kirkman and Clarke demanded polls, which commenced at four o'clock.

FRIDAY, 15.

Yesterday a county court was held at Brentford for the election of two members to represent the county of Middlesex in the ensuing parliament.

About eleven o'clock, the undersheriffs opened the business upon a temporary hustings appointed for that purpose; and after reading the writ and the acts of Parliament respecting the mode of election, John Wilkes and George Byng Esqrs. were proposed as candidates by Mr. Scott and Mr. Taylor; no other person being put in nomination, those gentlemen were declared of course unanimously elected.

Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Byng in separate speeches then addressed the freeholders, and after thanking them for the high honour they had conferred on them, pledged themselves to support their civil and religious rights and privileges, and in every respect to be their faithful representatives; the business here concluded, the whole of which did not exceed half an hour.

Yesterday at three o'clock the poll finally closed at Guildhall for representatives of this city, when the numbers were: for Alderman Hayley 4062; Kirkman 3804; Bull 3150; Newnham 3036; Sawbridge 2957; and Clark 1771.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge came forward on the hustings when the numbers were declared, and returned his heartfelt thanks to the livery for their generous support of him upon this occasion. His gratitude was not the less, because their endeavours had not been crowned with success. He was disappointed, but not dissatisfied, dejection and undue influence had prevailed against him, and deprived him, for a time, of the honour of exerting his efforts in their favour in the senate; but, as a magistrate of the City of London, he would invariably study to maintain the dignity and preserve the rights, security, and tranquillity of the metropolis.

He added, that the gentleman who had been raised into his situation had made ample

professions. If he performed his engagements honourably, he assured him that he would always in future give him his suffrage. He concluded with thanks to the sheriffs for their impartiality.

MONDAY 18.

On Saturday 17 prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Abraham Danford and William Newton, for feloniously assaulting James Watts, clerk to Mess. Smith, Wright, and Gray, bankers, in Lombard-street, in an empty house, in Water-lane, which he had hired for the purpose, putting him in fear of his life, and taking from him a pocket-book, containing notes and bills to the amount of about 4000*l*. and their design seems to have been of the most horrid nature, as they had barricaded the cellar windows, fixed double doors on the stairs, so as to prevent the hearing the cries of any person put therein, and were proceeding to drag the unfortunate young man thereto, having him by the throat in the passage; but on his repeated cries of murder, was heard by Mr. Boucher, a neighbour, who ran over to his assistance, thundered at the door, which being fast, he burst open the lower sash window, and got so far in as to see the transaction in the passage, and to seize and secure Danford; Newton escaped out of doors, but on her cry of stop thief he was also secured. Mr. Watts, being a quaker, refused to give evidence on oath.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

Yesterday at one o'clock the sheriffs and aldermen came on the hustings at Guildhall. The cryer informed the gentlemen of the livery, that the sheriffs, had recast the poll, and that the majority had fallen upon Aldermen Hayley, Kirkman, Bull, and Newnham, and therefore the sheriffs returned these four as their representatives in Parliament.

Mr. Bull then came forward, and thanked the livery for the marks of confidence which they had shown him; that he found himself continually under new obligations to them; and that as he had before served them to the best of his abilities, he would continue to discharge his duty to them with virtue, zeal, and integrity.

Mr. Hayley then addressed them, and said, he was happy to find that the great marks of friendship and confidence, which he had received from the livery in the present instance, was the strongest testimony of their approbation of his former conduct. That in the next Parliament he should endeavour to merit, by a steady zeal in the service of his country and this city in particular, the continuance of that good opinion, which he esteemed the highest honour of his life.

Mr. Alderman Newnham said, that he was before bound to his fellow citizens by a strong attachment of zeal for those interests, which were common to them and to him, but that he now found himself bound by new ties

ties and new obligations, no less than the warmest and most heart-felt gratitude for the great testimony of confidence and friendship which they had shown him on the present occasion. That it deserved the best return that he could make, and would undoubtedly call forth his most constant and zealous endeavours in their service; he pledged himself, that he would never oppose any measures, nor would he support any cause, from whatever side the proposition might come, from any other motive than that of the purest regard for the welfare of his country, and of this city. That he would be diligent in his attendance on the duties of Parliament, and he trusted they would find him a faithful and upright servant.

Mr. Sawbridge next spoke. He said that he most sincerely joined with his fellow citizens in their universal regret on account of the late melancholy event, the death of the very worthy and upright Alderman Kirkman. That however anxious he might be to attain the object of representing this city in Parliament, he assured them, that he thought the value of that object very much diminished to him, even if he should have the fortune to obtain it, while it is obtained at the expence of so great a loss to the publick as the death of the late worthy alderman. He doubted not that the alderman would have been a good senator, and a zealous supporter of their rights and privileges: he begged leave to assure them, that if he should be the object of their choice at a new election (of which he had better hopes since the arts of detraction would cease) he should make it his business when he received their instructions to obey them, and when he knew their wishes, to gratify them; and in all his conduct to make the good of his constituents the first object of his zeal.

Mr. Clarke said, that he had prepared his mind for disappointment; that though he had failed in his canvass, it was no small satisfaction to him to have the assurance of having so many respectable friends in the city as did honour him on the poll; that he should retire with the more satisfaction to the duties of private life, and the offices of magistracy, as the citizens of London had reposed the trust of their representation in such honest and able hands.

The chairman of Mr. Kirkman's committee then came forward, and in a few words regretted the loss of the worthy alderman, and returned thanks to the friends that had given him his support.

Each of the aldermen passed a compliment on the sheriffs for the impartiality and honour with which they had conducted themselves during the poll.

The event of yesterday's business was that Mr. Kirkman was returned, and there will be a new writ issued for the election of a member in his stead.

The return made by the sheriffs of representatives in Parliament was by the advice of the Attorney General.

THURSDAY, 21.

Yesterday a wardmote was held at Guildhall for the election of an alderman of Cheap ward, in the room of Alderman Kirkman, deceased, when William Crichton, Esq., a merchant in Philpot-lane, was chosen without opposition; which being over, Mr. Crichton, in a very polite manner returned thanks to the worthy inhabitants for selecting him into so high and important an office, and assured them that nothing should be wanting on his part to convince them, that he was not undeserving the honour they had conferred upon him; that it should be his particular care to be watchful over the rights and liberties of his fellow citizens, and more especially of that ward. He afterwards entertained the common-council and his friends at the King's-Head tavern in the Poultry, in an elegant manner,

FRIDAY, 22.

Yesterday was held a common-hall for the election of a proper person to be one of the sheriffs of the city of London and county of Middlesex for the year ensuing, in the place of the late Alderman Kirkman. The gentlemen nominated were Mr. Alderman Woolldridge, Mr. Robert Macreth, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. William Crichton. In the absence of the recorder, the Common Serjeant came forward on the hustings, and addressed the livery. They were assembled, he said, to choose a gentleman to succeed to the situation of one whom from their late preference they avowedly considered as one of the best men in the city. He was justified in saying, from the confidence they had reposed, and the honours they had conferred on Mr. Alderman Kirkman, that they could not sufficiently lament his loss. He was a worthy magistrate and a good man. Assembled therefore on the present occasion to choose a person to fill the office, to which they had previously appointed the other, they could only repair the loss they had sustained by seeking for a gentleman of equal merits, or at least for a gentleman who was a loyal subject of his majesty and who would be a faithful officer and magistrate of the city. And he trusted that their zeal and regard for the welfare and tranquillity of the city and county would enforce the necessity of such a choice.

The Lord Mayor and aldermen being now removed, the livery unanimously chose William Crichton, Esq. citizen and fishmonger, there not being a hand held up for either of the other candidates.

Mr. Crichton then came forward, and in a short speech, in which he expressed a good deal of that embarrassment which proceeds from the sense of obligation, he said, he had not words to express his gratitude or his feelings for the high honour they had conferred

ferred upon him in electing him to succeed the late worthy Mr. Alderman Kirkman, their sheriff elect, and his much esteemed friend. While he sincerely and truly lamented the loss which they all felt in his death, he could not avoid acknowledging how much he was gratified in the present testimony of the approbation and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He begged leave to say a few words, and only a few, for he found himself almost unequal to the task of addressing them on the occasion. He would give them the most sincere assurance that he would perform the duties of his station with integrity and diligence. One of the most necessary and important of these duties was the conservation of the peace of the city and of the neighbouring county. They must all feelingly lament the late unfortunate and melancholy violation of that peace, which had proceeded to such daring lengths, as to give cause for the interference of a power which nothing but such necessity could give a sanction to. It would be his constant study and endeavour to make the civil power equal, if possible, to every emergency; and he knew their sentiments too well to doubt but that they thought with him, that the civil power was the true constitutional guard which every citizen ought to look up to, and assist in the suppression of every disturbance; and that the military was a power of which every Englishman ought to be constantly jealous.

He was here interrupted by applause, and being a good deal embarrassed, he retired amidst the shouts and approbation of his fellow-citizens.

SATURDAY 23.

Yesterday being the anniversary of their majesties coronation, the morning was ushered in by ringing of bells, at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired; but previous to that, a messenger arrived at St. James's from Windsor with orders to give notice to the nobility, that there would be no court or drawing room on account of her majesty being indisposed.

The same day at noon another messenger arrived at St. James's from Windsor, with the agreeable news of her majesty's being safely delivered of a prince, and that they were both as well as could be expected.

At the final close of the poll yesterday for the city and liberty of Westminster, at three o'clock, the numbers were as follow: For Admiral Rodney 5298. The Hon. Charles Fox 4878. Lord Lincoln 4257.

A return has been made of the inhabitants and garrison of Gibraltar on the 31st of 11th May. The inhabitants were 3201, of which there were 306 English, 1832 Roman Catholics, and 863 Jews. The houses amount to 446, of which 190 are of the Protestants, 144 of Roman Catholics,

and 107 of Jews. The garrison consisted of the 12th, 39th, 56th, 58th, 72d, and 73d. English regiments, with three Hanoverian regiments, commanded by General La Motte.

The last letters from Gibraltar, by way of Lisbon, mention, that a violent shock of an earthquake had happened at Tangiers, by which several houses were thrown down, and the walls of the city received great damage.

MONDAY 25.

Yesterday between three and four o'clock in the afternoon the corpse of the late Alderman Kirkman was met by the gentlemen of the different military city associations at the Obelisk in St. George's-fields, where they were drawn up, and then the procession moved and passed over Black-Friars-Bridge in the following order, viz. 16 constables two and two to keep the way clear; then six pages on horseback two and two; after them the city marshals, who were followed by a band of music playing the dead march, then one of the Associations in white two and two; a company of horsemen with their hands upon their swords; several companies of the city militia, and between each company a band of music with kettle drums and other drums covered with black, and fises; next came the hearse with six horses adorned with escutcheons and other trophies, followed by four mourning coaches and six, the horses dressed with velvet, hung with escutcheons, &c. At the foot of Black-Friars Bridge the procession was joined by the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs. In this manner they passed through the streets of the city to St. Michael Bassishaw, in Basinghall-street, where the corpse was interred with all the honours accustomed to be used at the interment of a military officer. Mr. Kirkman was only 49 years of age, and had been 12 years an alderman. There was the greatest concourse of people ever seen up to a like occasion.

The workmen are laying stone floorings on the ground and first floors of the Fleet Prison, in order to prevent, as much as possible, any accidents from fire in future; the stairs also are to be of stone, and the balustrades of cast iron. The same precautions are taking at the King's Bench.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

By the KING, a PROCLAMATION
For dissolving this present Parliament, and
declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy-council, to dissolve this present parliament, which now stands prorogued to Thursday the 28th day
of

of this instant September: we do, for that end, publish this our royal proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly. And the lords (spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burghes, and the commissioners for shires and burghes of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Thursday the said 28th day of this instant September. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament: and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, we have this day given order to our chancellor of Great-Britain to issue out writs, in due form, for calling a new Parliament, which writs are to bear test on Saturday the 2d day of this instant September, and to be returnable on Tuesday the 31st day of October following.

Given at our court at St. James's the 1st of September, 1780, in the 20th year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

[This Gazette contains also his majesty's proclamation strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland, to assemble and meet at Holy-Hood-House in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 17th of October next ensuing, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose the 16 peers, to sit and vote in the House of Peers, in the ensuing Parliament, by open election and plurality of voices of the peers who shall be then present, and of the proxies of such as shall be absent, such proxies being peers, and producing a mandate in writing, duly signed before witnesses, and both the constituent and proxy being qualified according to law.]

At the Court at St. James's, the 1st of September, 1780.

Present the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

HIS majesty in council was this day pleased to order that the respective convocations of Canterbury and York should be forthwith dissolved; and that the Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain should issue writs for electing new members for the said convocations of the clergy: which writs are to bear test the 4th of this instant September, and to be returnable the 1st of November following.

PROMOTIONS.

SIR William Gordon, Knight of the Bath, and Lovel Stanhope, Esq. to be clerks comptrollers of the Board of Green Cloth.—The Right Hon. Lord North, the Right Hon. Lord Westcote, Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. and John Buller, sen. Esq. to be his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer.—The

Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Lisburne, Henry Penton, Esq. the Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave, Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. the Hon. Charles Fuite Greville, and George Darby, Esq. to be his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland.—The Earl of Carlisle, Lord Robert Spencer, William Eden, Thomas De Grey, Andrew Stuart, Edward Gibbon, Hans Sloane, and Benjamin Langlois, Esqrs. to be his majesty's commissioners for Trade and Plantations.—Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq. to be warden and chief justice in Eyre of all his majesty's forests, parks, chafes, and warrens, beyond Trent.—Lord Viscount Cranbourne, now Earl of Salisbury, to be treasurer of his majesty's household.—Christopher D'Oyley, Esq. to be comptroller of the accounts of his majesty's army.—Thomas Bowlby, Esq. to be commissary general of the musters, and chief muster master of all his majesty's forces.—Henry Strachey, Esq. to be keeper of his majesty's stores, ordnance, and ammunition of war.—John Kenrick, Esq. to be clerk of the delivery of all manner of artillery, ammunition, and other necessaries whatsoever, appertaining to his majesty's office of Ordnance.—Richard Combe, Esq. to be treasurer and paymaster of his majesty's office of Ordnance.—John Ross Mackie, Esq. to be receiver-general of the stamp duties.—Archibald Macdonald, Esq. one of his majesty's counsel, to be his majesty's justice of the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, the town and county of Haverfordwest, and the county of the borough of Caermarthen, within the principality of Wales.—The Right Hon. Lord Onslow, and Lord Boston, to be lords of his majesty's bed chamber.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. **A**T Calbourne, in the Isle of Wight, 28. Edward Rushworth, Esq. of Newport, to Miss Holmes, daughter of Leonard Troughhear Holmes, Esq. of Westover Lodge, in the said island.—30. George Thurnhill, Esq. of Diddington, in Huntingdonshire, to Miss Hawkins, daughter of Sir Caesar Hawkins, Bart. of Kelfton, in Somersetshire.—Sept. 20. The Rev. Nicholas Bacon, A. M. Rector of Barham, and Vicar of Coddensham, in the county of Suffolk, to Miss Anna Maria Bowne, of Ipswich.—24. The Rev. Mr. Gibson, grandson to Bishop Gibson, to Miss Savage, of Great Hollinbury.—A few days ago, the Rev. Dr. Bathurst, Canon of Christ-Church, Oxford, to Miss Coote, daughter of the Rev. Dean Coote.

DEATHS.

Aug. **L**ORD Vernon. He is succeeded in 20. his title by the Hon. George Venables Vernon, now Lord Vernon.—

Aug.

Aug. 24. Lady Betty Warburton, relict of the late Sir Peter Warburton, and daughter of the late Earl of Derby.—28. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Ashbrook, of the kingdom of Ireland.—29. Dale Ingram, Esq. surgeon to Christ's Hospital.—Sir Thomas Edward Allesley Boughton, Bart.—*Sept. 3.* Philip Palmer, Esq. brother of the late Sir Charles Palmer Bart. of Dorney Court, in the county of Bucks.—4. Sir John Fielding, Knt. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Kent, Surrey, and the city and liberty of Westminster.—15. John Kirkman, Esq. silkman, in Friday-street, Alderman of Cheap-Ward, Captain of the Warwickshire militia, Sheriff Elect, and returned representative in parliament for this city. He was elected Alderman of Cheap-Ward in the year 1768.—19. The Right Hon. the Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Cranbourne.—Lately, at his seat near Clontarf, Ireland, Tho. Lord Viscount Southwell.—At Cloyne, the Right Rev. Dr. George Chinnery, Bishop of Cloyne.—A few days since, Richard Combe, Esq. Member in the late Parliament for Aldborough, in Suffolk.—Sir Patrick Hamilton, Knt. one of the Aldermen of the city of Dublin.

BANKRUPTS.

JONATHAN Smith of Oxford Street, St. George, Hanover-Square, woollen-drapeer and man's mercer.
Robert Taylor, of the Strand, Shoemaker.
Jacob Hall, formerly of Brighthelmstone in Sussex, shopkeeper, but now or late a prisoner in the King's Bench prison.
Ralph Lodge of St. Trinians, in Yorkshire, iron-manufacturer.
John Hardcastle and George Hardcastle, of Grantham, in Lincolnshire, shopkeepers, woodrappers, and copartners.
Samuel Mariteau, of Pater noster-Row, London, tailor.
William Brasball, of Chatham, in Kent, cheese-monger.
Elizabeth Chancellor, of Duke-Street, St. James, Westminster, is a merchant.
Woodhouse Coker, of Goswell Street, timber-merchant.
John Randle, of North Kilworth, in Leicestershire, wool-comber and tannery-weaver.
Henry Levy, late of Union Court, Broad Street, London, but now of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, Hants merchant.
William Forder, of Pitt, in the parish of Hursley, in Hants, apothecary.
John Shoulter, otherwife Shoulters, late of the Bail of Lincoln, Glassman.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Birmingham, Sept. 18.

THE sudden death of a young baronet, not quite 21, near Rugby, in this county, which happened about a fortnight ago, having occasioned various conjectures to the cause thereof, several of his friends at length determined to have the body taken up, although it had been then interred more than ten days, in order to discover, if it were possible, whether any,

and what means had been used to put an untimely end to his existence. Accordingly an eminent physician, and a very skilful surgeon, of Coventry, together with a surgeon of Rugby, were requested to attend at the opening of the body; and though they were unable, after a minute examination, to find any particles of a poisonous drug remaining, still they did not hesitate to declare, from various strong circumstances which had occurred, that there was the greatest reason to believe the unfortunate young gentleman had been destroyed by poison. Amongst other shocking symptoms which served to decide them in this opinion were these; that when the body was taken up, the tongue was found hanging out of the mouth a prodigious way, was swelled to a most enormous size, and turned backwards so far as nearly to touch the nose, and that the corpse was a spectacle of horror to every beholder. These melancholy and alarming appearances induced a noble peer and several respectable gentlemen in the neighbourhood to direct an inquest to be taken on the body, which sat accordingly last week, but we are yet uninformed of the verdict.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin-Castle, Sept. 2.

THIS day his excellency the lord lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, and the commons being sent for, gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz. An act for regulating the sugar trade, and granting to his majesty the duties therein mentioned. An act for the relief of tenants holding under lease for lives, containing covenants for perpetual renewals. An act for granting bounties on the export of certain species of the linen and hempen manufactures of this kingdom, and for repealing the bounties on flax seed imported, &c. An act for the relief of persons in actual custody for debt. An act for explaining an act made in the 8th of Queen Anne, entitled, an act for explaining and amending an act to prevent the further growth of popery, so far only as the same makes a provision for the maintenance of popish priests converted to the protestant religion. An act to continue and amend an act passed in the 17th and 18th of his present majesty, entitled, an act for the encouragement of tillage, &c. An act for vesting a competent part of the real and personal estates of the late Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, Baronet, deceased, in trustees, for discharging a debt due by him to his majesty, &c.

After which his excellency made a most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament, in which is the following passage:

“The wise and salutary laws, which you have framed naturally lead to the most beneficial enjoyment of an intercourse with the
 British

British colonies; and when I reflect on those great objects, and on your meritorious attention to the trade, agriculture, and manufactures of this kingdom, so conspicuously manifested by the laws passed for granting ample bounties on the export of your corn, your linen, and your sail cloth; by the premiums for encouraging the growth of hemp and flax seed, and the judicious provisions for the better regulation of your manufacturers, I feel a conscious satisfaction, that the commerce of this kingdom has been established upon an extended, firm, and lasting basis; and that Ireland must, in the course of her future prosperity, look back to the era, the labours of the present Parliament, and the diffusive indulgence of his majesty, with the most grateful veneration."

After which the Lord Chancellor, by his excellency's command, prorogued the parliament to the 10th of October next.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, September 5, 1780.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. to Mr. Stephens, dated Prince Royal, St. Lucia, July 1, 1780.

SINCE my despatches of yesterday by the *Atizon*, Capt. Keeler, I must desire you will acquaint their lordships, that three of the Spanish ships of the line are gone to Leeward with their convoy, and were seen to pass the Island of Santa-Cruz, steering to the westward.

Had the Spanish admiral repaired instantly to the rendezvous he gave his fleet, we certainly had brought him to action before his junction with the French; but he chose to go no farther than Guadaloupe, and from thence detached a frigate to Martinique, demanding a junction of the French fleet off that island. Mons. De Guichen immediately sailed with 18 ships of the line to Leeward of the islands, and joined the Spaniards under Dominique.

I wait impatiently for the junction of Mr. Walsingham's squadron, which Cap. Robison of the *Shrewsbury*, informs me I may expect in a few days. When that happy event takes place the numbers of the enemy shall not prevent my looking them in the face, and attacking them, should they give me a proper opportunity,

Admiralty-Office, September 11, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated Sandwich, Bassé-Terre-Road, St. Christopher's, July 31, 1780.

SINCE my last, dated at St. Lucia the 1st of July, sent by Rear-Admiral Parker, giving their lordships an account of the then situation of affairs in this part of the world, and the very great force of the combined fleets,

which consisted of 36 sail of the line, I have the honour to acquaint their lordships, that notwithstanding their superiority in numbers, they did not venture either to attack any of his majesty's islands or to reconnoitre his majesty's fleet, then at an anchor in Gros Illet Bay. Notwithstanding I had a small squadron continually cruising before the mouth of Fort-Royal Bay, in order to give me notice of all their motions, they did not even attempt to drive them from the station, but remained totally inactive in the Great Bay of Fort-Royal till the 5th of July, when the whole combined fleet, in the night, put to sea, without making signals, or showing lights.

I ordered frigates to follow them, and daily report to me their situation, and the motions they made; holding the fleet under my command in momentary readiness to follow and disconcert any intentions they might have formed against the Leeward Islands.

The combined fleets went to Guadaloupe, where they remained some few days, and on the 9th instant were left by one of my cruisers, the *Alert*, off Santa Cruz, steering west. Captain Vashon, who commands her, acquainted me, that he counted 26 sail of the line at least; that they were divided into four squadrons, at a very considerable distance from each other.

I immediately dispatched the *Alert* to Jamaica to give Sir Peter Parker notice of the enemy's sailing, having before sent the *Tobago* and *Scarborough* with intelligence to that island.

Mr. Walsingham and the troops from England having joined me on the 12th, every dispatch possible was made for the fleet and transports to put to sea the moment they were watered, which took up some time; and was in some measure delayed by the *Prince's Royal's* main mast being found unserviceable, and obliged to have a new one.

On the 17th I put to sea with the fleet, leaving Commodore Hotham with the *Vengeance*, *Fame*, *Boyne*, *Ajax*, *Vigilant*, and *Preston*, with frigates, for the protection of St. Lucia, and the Windward Islands of Barbadoes and Tobago.

With the remainder I proceeded with the whole convoy for St. Christopher's, where I had ordered from Antigua a vessel laden with rum to meet me, for the use of the fleet, there not being a sufficient quantity at St. Lucia to supply them.

I shall hold myself in momentary readiness to assist any of his majesty's colonies on which the enemy may attempt to make an impression, or act with them in such a manner as shall appear to me most beneficial to his majesty's service.

I am fully convinced, by what I have already experienced, that I shall have every assistance in their lordships power to grant, and beg you will assure them, that his majesty's

Jeffy's Squadron in these seas shall not remain inactive.

From the Connecticut Courant of June 13, 1780.

Hertford June 13. His Excellency General Washington is appointed lieutenant general of his Most Christian majesty's troops in America, and vice-admiral of the White Flag, an honour rarely conferred on a foreigner.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the Hillsborough East Indiaman, dated Cadix, Aug. 25

"I am very sorry to write to you from this place. It was our misfortune to fall in with the combined fleets of France and Spain in the night of the 9th instant, and at day-light found ourselves in the centre of 30 ships of the line and four frigates; we tried to run, but found it impossible, as we had four seventy-fours round us and a frigate a-head. We received 14 shot from one of the seventy-fours, had two men killed and six wounded, our bowsprit shot and shivered up as far as the gunnioning, when we struck to the Ferme, a seventy-four Spanish. We were all, except the ladies and their husbands, the captain, first and second officers, and six other gentlemen, ordered on board the Ferme, but on going on board had it in our option to return, which we all did; and we met with the greatest civility, humanity, and generosity on board, and on our coming on shore we were permitted to bring every thing we had with us, and it was sent to our lodg-

ings by the officer who conducted us on shore without the least examination, or any expence to us. We are to wait on the governor tomorrow, and have reason to believe we shall very soon have liberty to leave this place for England.

"The kindness of the Spaniards makes our misfortunes scarcely felt, as every thing is done by them to alleviate our misfortunes; and we have never felt that we are prisoners; they say R. duty behaved to them so well that they think themselves bound in honour to treat us well. We have messengers every day from the governor, to know if we have every thing we want, and a request that he may be acquainted if it is otherwise, and it shall be immediately remedied. They took between 40 and 50 sail; the Ramilies and the two frigates, and about eight or ten of the merchantmen, escaped; all the rest fell into the hands of the French and Spaniards, and were brought in here the 20th instant; such a sight as this country never saw before."

The last letters received at Leghorn, dated from Barbary, advise, that dissensions still prevail in Tripoli, inasmuch that the inhabitants of that city are in great consternation on account of the skirmishes which almost continually happen between the two factions of the bey and his nephews: the former is considerable in his retreat by the assistance of his faithful adherents; and the latter, on the contrary, eager to assume the reins of government, makes use of every means to get his uncle into his power and to put him to death.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO

CORRESPONDENTS.

MANY thanks to our correspondent, for the copy of Dr. Lowth's Latin epitaph. The errors in Tolcher's epitaph were owing to its being taken from a printed copy; nevertheless, we intreat our readers to correct them. Errata in our last, page 383, for tristis, read tristis; for fors, foris: page 384, for catus, read cantus; for juratur, jurans; place et between the words ultra octaginta.

The request of Mr. James Dobie will be complied with.

The essays on Disstress, &c. &c. &c. are received; our best thanks are hereby given to the ingenious author; they will appear on future occasions: with his permission, under the titles of Thoughts or Reflections, as we have already several essays in hand.

We are obliged to the Rural Christian for his good intention, but what he has sent us upon Margate is a proper memorandum for a private diary, but not ample enough to appear in print.

The Fire-side, by Dr. Cotton, in our next.

The Wake must be kept till the return of the season, to which it is adapted.

The Latin verses, by Lothario, on the first of September did not reach us, till all the poetry for the month was printed.

The Reflections on viewing a Skeleton; and the Recreant, a song, in our next.

Our other correspondents will find their favours duly inserted.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For OCTOBER, 1780.

Some Account of the Right Honourable Lord Dartmouth	443	Debates in the House of Commons	446
The Hypochondriack, No. XXXVII.	445	— Mr. Buller moves Resolutions concerning the Riots	ibid.
A friendly Admonition	447	— Proceedings of the Committee of Enquiry into the same	467
A Caution against judging by Appearances	448	Debates in the House of Lords	ibid.
A Burlesque on Genealogy	ibid.	— His Majesty's Speech on the late Outrages	ibid.
Spilsbury's Observ. on Punch and Tea	449	— Motion for an Address of Thanks	ib.
Essays on various Subjects, No. XXII.	452	— Earl Mansfield states the Law of the Land in Cases of Riots and Insurrections	468
— On Gaming	ibid.	— On the Duke of Richmond's Reformation Bill	ibid.
The Good-natured Husband, a Character	454	— Earl Bathurst moves an Indemnity Bill, for the Sheriffs, Jailors, &c.	469
Curfury Thoughts on Hope	455	Debates in the House of Commons	ibid.
Anecdote concerning Toleration	ibid.	— Lord Beauchamp moves an Address of Thanks to his Majesty	ibid.
The Woman of Feeling, an interesting Story	456	— Lord North informs the House, that Lord George Gordon is apprehended and committed for High Treason	ibid.
Letter to the Editor on Popish Ceremonies	459	— The Sheriffs of London present a Petition from the City	ibid.
— Of Confession	ibid.	Sir William Hamilton's curious Account of the extraordinary Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the Month of August, 1779	ib.
— The Questions asked at Confession	462	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS	476
— Anecdote of a Jesuit	463	LIST OF NEW BOOKS	478
PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.		POETICAL ESSAYS.	479
Debates in the House of Lords	ibid.	MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	482
— On Lord Shelburne's Motion for Copies of Memorials and other Papers between the States General and our Ministry	ibid.		
— On Earl Bathurst's Motion for prosecuting the Rioters	465		
— On Lord St. John's, for Copies of Admiral Rodney's Dispatches	ibid.		
— On the Duke of Richmond's Reformation Bill	466		

With the following Embellishments, viz.

An elegant Engraving of the Right Honourable the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

AND

A picturesque View of the Eruption of MOUNT VESUVIUS, Aug. 8th, 1779.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47A in PATERNOSTER-ROW.
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in OCTOBER, 1780.

JAMES WIDMORE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 15, Clifford's-Inn, and Stock-Exchange.

Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	Bank Lon.A. 1778 9.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per C. 1751	New Navy	Lottery Tickets.	Script.	Excheg. Bills.	Wind at Deal.	Weather.
29		60 1/2	16 1/2			10		59 1/2		11 1/2	13 0 6	75	1	W	Rain
30		61 1/2	16							11 1/2	13 2 0	75	4	W	Hail
1		61	16 1/2			10				11 1/2	13 0	75	3	W	Rain
2		61 1/2	16 1/2			10		59 1/2		11 1/2	13 2 6	75	3	W	
3		61 1/2	16 1/2	149 1/2		8				11 1/2	13 0	75	3	NW	
4		61 1/2	16 1/2			9		59 1/2		11 1/2	13 1 0	75	3	SW	Thund.
5		61 1/2	16 1/2	149 1/2		10		59 1/2		11 1/2	13 0 6	75	3	SW	Rain
6		61 1/2	16 1/2			10				11 1/2	13 1 0	75	1	NW	Fair
7		61 1/2	16 1/2					59 1/2		11 1/2	13 1 0	75	2	SW	
8		61 1/2	16 1/2							11 1/2	13 1 0	75	2	SW	
9		61 1/2	16 1/2			7		59 1/2		11 1/2	13 1 0	75	2	SW	Rain
10		61 1/2	16 1/2			7		59 1/2		11 1/2	13 13 0	75	2	SW	
11	11 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2			7		59 1/2		11 1/2	12 19 6	75	3	SW	
12		60 1/2	16 1/2	149 1/2		8		59 1/2		11 1/2	12 19 0	75	2	SW	
13		61 1/2	16 1/2		56 1/2			59 1/2		11 1/2	12 19 6	75	2	NW	Fair
14		60 1/2	16 1/2			10		59 1/2		11 1/2	12 17 6	75	3	SW	
15	Sunday	61 1/2	16 1/2							11 1/2	13 0 6	75	3	SW	Rain
16		61 1/2	16 1/2			10		59 1/2		11 1/2	13 0 6	75	3	SW	
17		61 1/2	16 1/2			10		59 1/2		11 1/2	13 0 6	75	3	SW	Fair
18		61 1/2	16 1/2			10		59 1/2		11 1/2	12 19 6	75	2	SW	
19		61 1/2	16 1/2			10		59 1/2		11 1/2	12 18 6	75	2	NE	
20		61 1/2	16 1/2		56		51 1/2			11 1/2	18 12 0	75	1	SW	Rain
21		61 1/2	16 1/2	151		9		59 1/2		11 1/2	13 11 0	75	3	W	Fair
22	Sunday	61 1/2	16 1/2			9				10 1/2	12 18 6	75	2	NW	
23		61 1/2	16 1/2			9		59 1/2		10 1/2	12 19 0	75	2	SW	
24		60 1/2	16 1/2			9		59 1/2		10 1/2	12 19 6	75	2	SW	
25		60 1/2	16 1/2			9		59 1/2		10 1/2	13 0 6	75	2	SW	Rain
26		61 1/2	16 1/2	153 1/2		8				11 1/2	13 1 0	75	1	NW	
27	11 1/2	61 1/2	16 1/2		56 1/2					11 1/2	13 1 0	75	1	NW	Rain
28														NW	Rain

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINDMILLER Buffel.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 6	2 1	2 4	1 9	2 1	North Wales	4 3	3 7	2 2	1 3
3 7	2 2	2 3	1 5	2 2	South Wales	3 7	2 7	2 2	1 2

London

London May
Oct. 1780.



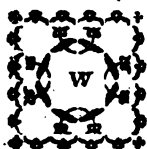
The R. Hon^{ble}

EARL of DARTMOUTH.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR OCTOBER, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH, LORD PRIVY-SEAL, &c. &c. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait, from an original Drawing.)



WILLIAM LEGG, Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Lewisham, and Baron Dartmouth, succeeded to the titles and estates of his grandfather William, the last earl, who died on the 15th of December, 1750; the father of the present Earl, George Lord Viscount Lewisham, dying many years before his father.

This noble family is descended from *Signor de Lega*, an Italian nobleman, who flourished in Italy towards the close of the thirteenth century. It is uncertain when the founder of the English family first settled in England; but as early as the year 1346, Thomas Legg, one of the ancestors, was Lord Mayor of London; and in 1353, was re-elected, and served that high office the second time. The residence of this gentleman in the country was upon an estate called Legge's Place, near Tunbridge, in Kent. The first of the family raised to the dignity of a peer was Admiral Legg, great-grandfather to the present Earl, who is the third peer. The admiral was created a peer by Charles II. on the 2d of December, 1682, by the title and title of Baron Dartmouth of Dartmouth, in Devonshire, and in the spring following, he was appointed commander in chief of a powerful fleet sent to demolish Tangiers, on the coast of Africa, which service he effectually performed. In the reign of James II. he was in high favour, being made Master of the Horse, General of the Ordnance, Constable of the Tower, and admiral of the fleet intended to intercept the Dutch fleet that conveyed the Prince of Orange to England; but the wind being contrary, he could not come up with the Dutch fleet, and the prince with his forces was safely

landed at Torbay. Some historians have asserted, that Lord Dartmouth, knowing that most of his officers secretly favoured the cause of the Prince of Orange, neglected his duty; but the famous Dr. Burnet, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, who was chaplain to the Prince of Orange, and on board his fleet, declares, that the Dutch fleet were so land-locked, that the gale had no effect upon it, while the English fleet was unable to keep the sea, and obliged to run into harbour for safety. It is likewise evident, that his lordship was considered by King William as a man zealously attached to James II. for as soon as the Revolution was accomplished, he was deprived of all his employments, and committed to the Tower, where he died on the 25th of October, 1698. His son was created Earl of Dartmouth, and Viscount Lewisham, by Queen Anne, on the 5th of September, 1711. The present Earl, his grandson, was born about the year 1730; his lordship received the first rudiments of education from the Rev. Mr. Fountaine, master of the academy at Marybone; from which place he was removed to Westminster school, and at a proper age was sent to one of the universities; but we are ignorant which of them had the honour of completing his education.

In 1755, his lordship married the sole daughter and heiress of the late Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, Knight of the Bath, by whom he has issue, George Lord Viscount Lewisham, member in the last and the present parliament for Plymouth, and four other sons.

In 1757, his lordship was chosen Recorder of Litchfield; from this period to the year 1765, his attachment to letters, and to the endearments of domestic life, together with a pious

K k k a

turn of mind, seemed to have secluded him from the bustle of public life. When he was occasionally noticed, it was as an amiable private character; from principle favouring the sect of Methodists, to whom he has been a bountiful patron, and has built a chapel for his own use, and those of the neighbourhood, who are of the same persuasion, at his seat on Blackheath.

When his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was sent for, and consulted by his majesty about forming an administration, the Marquis of Rockingham, who was placed at the head of it, recommended Lord Dartmouth as a nobleman of great integrity, and a firm friend of the constitution, to the very honourable office of First Lord of the Board of Trade and Plantations. His lordship at this time, it is said, broke through his own inclinations for a private life to oblige his noble friend, and accepted the office, to which he was appointed on the 20th of July, 1765, and was at the same time sworn in one of the Lords of the Privy-council. In this station he continued only till the month of August, 1766, when that short-lived administration was dismissed, and we do not find him in any employment again till the month of August 1772, when his lordship became a member of the present administration, by accepting the important office of Secretary of State for the colonies, and First Lord of Trade, the two offices being united for him, though they had been separately disposed of before, as they have been since.

Lord Dartmouth is the only nobleman in the Rockingham administration who has joined the present ministry, and perhaps no greater proof can be given of the high value that is set upon his integrity, candour, and moderation. While there was any prospect left of reconciliation with the colonies, his lordship filled his office with reputation, and seemed to give entire satisfaction to the ruling powers in the cabinet; but soon after coercive measures were resolved upon, it was thought his lordship's natural disposition was too timid, too cautious, and too humane, for the active exertions of an offensive war against an unfortunate, deluded part of his fellow subjects. As all the hostile proceedings were to originate in the House of Commons, it was likewise

more politic, that the minister of the colony department, who was to ask for large supplies of land forces, and other aids, for carrying on this war, should be a member of that House, and a man possessed of an uncommon share of fortitude. In this situation of affairs, the minister had not a second choice to make; Lord George Germaine was the only man in either House whose undaunted resolution, and political abilities qualified him pre-eminently for this most responsible post, which must either transmit his name and character with glory or infamy, to ages yet unborn.

On the 10th of November, 1775, Lord George Germaine was nominated Secretary of State for the colonies, and Lord Dartmouth succeeded to the no less honourable office of Lord Privy-Seal, on the resignation of the Duke of Grafton, who did not approve of the measures then carrying on against America. No office in the gift of government could be more suitable to his lordship's turn of mind, or in which he could be so useful to his king and country; and for these reasons, we wish he may hold it for life, and never consent to those courtly arrangements, which, by chopping and changing, to accommodate the heads of parties, throw men out of places for which they are peculiarly qualified, to place them in others for which they are totally unqualified. In his lordship's present station, his learning, his acknowledged candour, his immaculate integrity, and above all his persuasive coolness and moderation, will allay the heat of warmer tempers in council, conciliate jarring interests, and gently introduce harmony, unanimity, and clemency.

In his parliamentary capacity, his present office likewise enables him to be peculiarly serviceable. Not being a principal conductor of the American war, he is no longer a conspicuous mark for the whole artillery of opposition, and he has a fair opportunity to check the intemperance of party zeal, by his mild, concise, rational animadversions on some of their declamations. His lordship speaks but seldom, but when he does, it is with such clearness and precision, and such a mixture of modesty, with conscious dignity, that he commands attention and respect. We have observed him, covering his opponents with confusion, by exposing the

the futility of their arguments, and the indignity of amusing the House of Peers with prolix digressions from the subject of debate, which would not be permitted to school-boys. Indeed, if every member of parliament was to keep close to his subject, and not waste the time in unmanly personal abuse, nor in a display of fruitless, unapplicable oratory—mere inundations of empty sounds—the debates would be greatly contracted, and the national business transacted in half the time. In a word, Lord Dartmouth is a model for chaste, sensible speakers, who are masters of

their subject, and are convinced, that honest truth, plain matter of fact, and sound argument, require little or no aid from the flowers of oratory.

His lordship in his person is rather above the middle stature; his countenance indicates a benevolent mind, and a serenity of temper which few attain. He has a juvenile appearance, uncommon to a man of his years, in which may be traced the comeliness of his youth; he is easy of access; affable, and polite in his demeanour; and a strict observer of his word.

M.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXVII.

Nunc hujus columnæ doctrina vult nos tantum in hac studiorum ratione retinenda ponere fiducia tantum spei collocare ut nos tales tantum, non prorsus et ab omni parte beatissimos existimemus.

VOLUSENUS, *De Anim. Tranquill.*

“Now the doctrine of this pillar is, that in steadily pursuing our course of study, we should have such a degree of confidence and hope, as to think that we may be as well, as the present state of human nature admits, but by no means perfectly happy.”

IN considering the country life more particularly, I shall be careful not to consider it too minutely. I wish to give an agreeable notion of it to my readers, and indeed to have an agreeable notion of it myself; and experience has taught me, that as a microscopic eye would make man suffer continual disgust while beholding the physical world around him, too prying a view of any system of life produces a dislike of it. Indeed I have remarked, that no exact detail of life from morning to night, however much the person who gave it was disposed to represent it as pleasing, had the effect to make one wish to realise it to “live o’er each scene.” On the contrary I can say for myself, that the effect of every such detail has been to make me wonder how the daily talk could be performed, and pity those who played their parts in the wearisome drama.

While writing upon the country life, I am in a situation quite different from that of *Horace*, when he says, *Virginius puerisque canto*, “I sing to maidens and youths.” The young and the gay, whose spirits are light and airy, have no need of being furnished with any counsels for keeping their minds easy; and I should as soon think of writing to the birds as to them. Neither is my

essay intended for that solid tranquil species of men whose character is so well given by the same poet in their representative *Ocellus*—

Ruficus abnormis sapiens crassusque Minervæ
Thus imitated by Pope:

——“One not vers’d in schools,
But strong in sense, and wise without the rules.”

Nor do I write to those whose minds are concentrated by the necessity of providing support for their lives, and whose attention therefore being fixed on the immediate means of obtaining it, are kept from wandering after variety of enjoyment. I write to people like myself, in easy circumstances, who are arrived at the age of serious thinking; to beings whose existence is compounded of reason and sentiment; who can judge rationally, yet feel keenly; who have an incessant wish for happiness, but find it difficult to have that wish gratified.

Happiness may be considered as the honey of human life. It may be extracted from innumerable substances, and provided it be pure and wholesome, it matters not from whence it is derived, and though “out of the bitter may come forth the sweet.” Happiness in the country, therefore, as happiness
in

in town, is in a great measure the effect of industry applied by each individual in the way that he has found from his particular experience to be most beneficial.

I may be wrong. But I do confess, it appears to me at present that a man cannot be happy in the country whose mind is not tolerably sedate, either naturally, or from having seen and enjoyed a great deal, and exhausted his curiosity and eager desires. There is indeed in the country the variety of seasons to contemplate; but the circling year moves too slowly for him whose blood bounds with rapidity, and he is apt to grow impatient and fretful. The same remark may be made as to most other modes of occupation or amusement in the country as means of happiness. The sports of the field, indeed, afford play to the highest degree of activity and animation. But they are but for short periods, and are rather corporeal enjoyments than mental. Agriculture has much variety, but it is a sober variety. All its operations are carried on deliberately; so that there is not that quick succession of objects without which a mind of vivacity is uneasy, and languishes. I hope I have many worthy readers who will scarcely believe what I am now writing. I sincerely wish them a continuance of that comfortable useful contentment which they possess; but I beg they may have some friendly allowance for those who are composed of warmer and more flashy particles, who do not assume a vain superiority over them upon the whole, though at times it must not be denied that their felicity is more exquisite. A man of vivacity, unless his views are kept steady, by a constant golden prospect of gain, cannot long be pleased in looking at the operations of ploughing, dunging, harrowing, reaping, or threshing. It is all very just what many sagacious authors have written in praise of agriculture, and no body will dispute the pointed eulogium which Swift gives to him who makes two blades of grass grow where there was only one before. The judgement will be unquestionably convinced; nay, for a moment the liveliest of us may comply with *Thompson's* enthusiastic exhortation.

"Ye generous Britons, venerate the plough."

But utility is not more universally the cause of pleasure than wholesomeness is; and a man will not prefer

ploughing to a playhouse, nor milk to Champagne. Even if the occupations of agriculture could give lively minds pleasure, we must consider what dull intervals there are. When a field is completely sown, and left to itself, we cannot actually perceive the crop springing. Even plantations, the rearing of which is by much the highest rural enjoyment, advance so imperceptibly; that a Hypochondriac proprietor is sick and sick again and again with *ennui*, and is tempted with wild wishes to hang himself on one of his own trees long before they are able to bear his weight.

Let not then a man of exuberant vivacity, keen sensations, and perpetual rage for variety, attempt to live in the country. If he does, it is more than probable he will be miserable himself, and the scorn, perhaps the scourge of those around him. Let the edge of his mind be blunted in the world, and his spirits be reduced to a temperate state before he settles in a situation where the greatest part of his time must pass without vivid consciousness of any kind, and at best in uniform serenity.

If however a man be fit for living in the country by his natural disposition, or by having gone through such a course of fermentation in busy and gay life, that turbulence is evaporated, and serenity is not insipid to him, he may spend a very creditable and agreeable life. It is by no means necessary that every country gentleman should be regular, ignorant, and rustic, like *Hypocritus*, in Dr. Young's *Universal Passion*. He may be a scholar, and devote several hours a day to books. He may retain enough of the good breeding of a court. He may be an useful justice of the peace, and promote subordination, good morals, and religion in his neighbourhood, and he may have the pleasures of society, if not with so high a zest as in cities, yet in a very satisfactory manner.

Fastidious people, who have been long used to the glossy polish of elegant life, may be disgusted with the plainness of those with whom they must associate in the country. But unless they are delicate to sickness, they will by degrees be habituated to a more homely style, and by exerting themselves with complacent attention, they may in time diffuse gentility amongst their visitors.

I am

I am aware of the strong objection, that in the country a man is not master of his time as in town; he does not invite company to come to him when he is at leisure, and likes to see them; but he must be at all times ready to entertain whatever guests choose to come to him. I imagine this objection is much augmented by a certain indolence of temper, which has not resolution to regulate one's system of life with spirited regularity. Every country gentleman's family should be considered as a little independent state, which has its own laws and customs, with which compliance is expected, and which are not to yield to the inclinations of strangers, who may have been accustomed to live differently. The master of the family has his own affairs to arrange, his own studies and amusements to follow: he is to consider hospitality, and a proper attention and civility to his guests as one of the duties of his station; but that duty is not to be a burthensome task; one gentleman may be more with his guests, one may be less; one may entertain them in one way, one in another; and these varieties should be encouraged, as producing more happiness than a general sameness; but it should

never be understood that the master of a family in the country is bound to any particular mode of treating those who visit him. If the view which I now give of a country gentleman's obligations towards his guests were once well established, I am certain that the restraint which is so much dreaded by men of sensibility would no longer exist; different dispositions would have free scope, and society in the country would have an ease, which both the master of the family and his guests would find infinitely more agreeable than the forced exertions on both sides, which are usually experienced, while neither party is sure how the other really feels.

This paper being now of sufficient length, I shall break off, and reserve till next month some more reflections upon the life of a country gentleman; but I must not lay down my pen till I have inculcated upon my readers the salutary consideration in my motto, which *Volusus* in his admirable treatise supposes to be engraved on the seventh pillar of the *Temple of Tranquillity*. Let us do our best to attain happiness either in town or country; we must still keep in mind, that on this side the grave there will ever be imperfection.

ERRATA.—In the Hypochondriack, No. XXXVI. col. 1. l. 18. for *reddetis*, r. *reddentis*. Ibid. l. penult. for *ti*, r. *a*.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A FRIENDLY ADMONITION.

Retire; the world shut out; thy thoughts call home.

Dr. YOUNG.

IN the midst of the hurries and bustle of trade and merchandise, surrounded with a thousand objects to engage the attention, and constantly employed in pursuit of the things of time and sense, what more seasonable and important admonition can be given to the wealthy merchant and industrious tradesman, than that which is held out and contained in the motto I have chosen as above, from Dr. Young's Night Thoughts?

Retire! yes, it is the duty of every son and daughter of Adam to retire; but you may ask, *for what, from what, and when* must I retire? I answer *from* the common concerns of life, to enquire how matters stand between God and the soul, *every evening*, before you retire to rest—to be wholly swal-

lowed up in the affairs and business of *this* world, without a thought on, and much less preparation for, another and better world beyond the grave, seems to me very impolitic, to say the least of it; but it is the case of too many, even professors of religion, in the present day; if they can but make themselves masters of the mammon of unrighteousness, and become the sons of fortune, little, if any care, is taken to be rich in good works, less concern, if possible, felt about the future well being of the immortal soul, and no thought at all inculcated respecting the grand and important point of the end of man's creation, and the means to attain it. If this is the case, our being called Christians is only a burlesque upon Christianity, and our professions

of.

of religion the mere white-wash of hypocrisy—to *think*, is the privilege of all rational creatures; to think *seriously*, the duty of every real Christian: then let us prove ourselves entitled to these

enobling characters, by cherishing good *thoughts*, speaking good *words*, and doing good *actions*.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.
Hampstead, O.A. 1816.

A CAUTION AGAINST JUDGING BY APPEARANCES.

A N A N E C D O T E.

ABOUT thirty years ago an English packet-boat that had several passengers on board was cast away upon a rock, and in so great danger of sinking, that all who were in it endeavoured to save themselves as well as they could, though only those who could swim well, had a bare possibility of doing it. Among the passengers there were two women of fashion, who seeing themselves in such a disconsolate condition, begged of their husbands not to leave them. One of them chose rather to die with his wife than to forsake her; the other, though he was moved with the utmost compassion for his wife, told her, That for the good of their children, it was better one of them should live than both perish. By a great piece of good luck, next to a miracle, when one of our men had taken the last and long

farewell in order to save himself, and the other held in his arms the person that was dearer to him than life, the ship was preserved. It is with a secret sorrow and vexation of mind, that I must tell the sequel of the story, and let my reader know, that this faithful pair, who were ready to have died in each other's arms, about three years after their escape, upon some trifling disgust, grew to a coldness at first, and at length fell out to such a degree, that they left one another, and parted for ever. The other couple lived together in an uninterrupted friendship and felicity; and what was remarkable, the husband whom the shipwreck had like to have separated from his wife, died a few months after her death, not being able to survive the loss of her.

A BURLESQUE ON GENEALOGY.

FROM THE FRENCH.

TWO men disputing one day upon their Genealogy, each of them pretended to be better than the other. "You cannot (says one) compare yourself to me, who am of a thousand times better house than you."—"You! (said the other) Had your father, like mine, the first post of the City?"—"The first post of the City (replied the first) was he governor?"—"No," answered he. "Was he judge?"—"No; not that yet."—"What was he then?" continued the first. "Gate-keeper (replied the second) is not that the first post of the City?"—"Yes (said the other) but mine preceded the first men of the province, he went before the dukes and peers, and before the marshals of France."—"In virtue of what office?"—"In virtue of his post," replied the other. "What was, then, that post?" says he. "He was a postillion (said the other). If my father had taken care, we should have been rich, but he was a fool."—"I grant that to be true (said the other) and I

see clearly that his office is hereditary."

"My father prevented that (added the son of the postillion) for before he was postillion, he was a man of letters."

"What call you a man of letters? (replied the son of the gate-keeper) was he judge, advocate, or counsellor?"—"None of all those (said the postillion) he was runner to the post-office, Call you not that a man of letters?"—"True (said the gate-keeper) but that does not prove the antiquity of your family; whereas I can trace mine farther back than five hundred years."—"And mine (replied the other) more than eight hundred."—"That's nothing (answered the gate-keeper) I can prove my family to have existed before the Deluge."—"And I mine from Adam," said the postillion. "And mine before Adam," said the gate-keeper."—"You are in the right (replied the other) the proof is very easy; for before Adam there were no animals but brutes, and it is very certain that you are descended from them."

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OBSERVATIONS ON A LIQUOR CALLED *PUNCH*, AND ON
TEA.By MR. FRANCIS SPILSBURY, *Chemist*.

THIS favourite substitute for wine, in our country, is particularly objected to by persons subject to the gout, as having an immediate tendency of producing it, by reason of the acid made use of in the composition, whether it be of the lime, the orange, or the lemon. There is something agreeable in each of the ingredients which catches attention, and impresses a favourable idea on our minds; this may be owing to one circumstance, that we are all well acquainted with each article in the mixture, and have no occasion to dread either lead or arsenic, as being used in this liquor to give it additional flavour, or to fine it. Had the objection been made singly against punch, by the weak constitutions subject to the gout, they had been justified; but when man's partiality still carry him so far, as to condemn one ingredient only, namely the lemon, and stigmatize that fruit as being the author of those ills he experiences, merely as being an acid, without enquiring farther, it is committing an act of injustice to himself, and of ingratitude to the planter of the fruit. In this instance, we may learn how little is to be trusted to superficial evidence, and the necessity of enquiring on what basis such and such food has been prohibited. In no case can we produce the like egregious mistaken notion as in the present under our consideration, of confounding, without distinction, all sorts of acids, whether natural ones, mineral, or combined by art, forgetting there are two sorts of acids; the one, which is nearly allied to mineral ones, readily opens a door for disease and death; the other, whose friendly tendency is to correct our sickly frame, and to preserve life. The first we breed ourselves, as has been already noticed, and is that acid we throw off from our weak stomach; this matter being of a peculiar corrosive acid, is the cause of much pain and trouble, so that it is natural for us to dread every thing whose predominant quality is an acid taste; therefore *lemon*, Heaven's best gift, fairest fruit,

LOND. MAG, OCT. 1780.

is condemned without so much as a hearing. Could we but give ourselves a moment's reflection, we should blush at the thought, and could not be insensible of the benefit these acids are of in the support they administer to man, to combat the heat of certain countries, in which Providence has displayed a father's care in furnishing them so plentifully, as spontaneously to reach forth their branches, and by their beauty and fragrance invite him to partake, and bid him live; otherwise both heat and climate, as in the West Indies, would conspire together to bring the inhabitants to the grave with hasty alkalinized strides, if not opposed by acids, such as are found in the vegetable creation. In long voyages, where the scurvy reigns triumphant, threatening dissolution every moment to those on board, no sooner is the sound proclaimed on board a ship, of their being near a coast where these fruits grow, but joy sparkles in the dejected mariner's eye, who knows, if he can but reach the shore, these acids freely eaten, will restore his pappy, putrefied limbs, to a sound state. We would beg leave to ask, what fruit can rival the lemon in proving so great a strengthener of the body? Or what fruit is so often called to assist, to counterbalance and drive away a fever? In what fluid will you find the pleasing refreshing draught, equal to that composed of the juice of lemon and spring water? When was this drink known to have set your teeth on edge? When could it be proved, that lemon caused the griping pain to the stomach or bowels? When had you reason to curse it, as producing any of those dreadful acid eructations; and to cure which, what remedy is there equal to lemon, joined with salt of tartar, as in the saline draught; whether the complaint proceeds from eating of too much fruit, or an over-night's indulgence at the bottle? Let those who are troubled with a foetid breath use lemons in their drink as a corrector. Lemons, as if conscious of their own superior virtue, scorn to mix on friendly

L I I

terms

terms with other base acids, such as sugar. These are remarks deduced from experience; and we must confess, they carry strong evidence in favour of the lemon: the question naturally arises, what is the reason then that punch is so often complained of, from the use of which many persons suffer, who are not particularly subject to the gout?—the *sugar*. The fact is, all the bad qualities which have been attributed to the lemon lie in the sugar. Sugar, of itself, is of an acid, corrosive, slimy nature, though cloaked under its sweetness, and being of a smooth pleasing taste, made familiar to our infancy, it remains unsuspected, at the same time that it affords more just reason for censure, than any other article of our food so often complained of: persons who have totally laid it aside, have enjoyed a better state of health: for the truth of this assertion, we appeal to numbers who have severely suffered under this mistake, until the error was pointed out.

To illustrate this important point, so essential to the health of man, we shall beg leave to remark the following facts, which may come under every one's senses to determine. A draught composed of lemon and water only, is a reviving wholesome draught, sitting lightly on the stomach, and agreeing with it in general; add sugar to it, and it becomes the reverse, being changed to a sickly one; and the acid seems of a corrosive nature, particularly hurtful to weak stomachs: on trial every one will find a material difference. The same occasion for observation, though in a stronger degree, is to be met with in punch, which plainly discovers a different acid, similar to that found in minerals; and, in weak constitutions, we do not know a greater cause for complaint than this liquor, rendered worse by drinking it warm, a circumstance that persons of a weak constitution should be careful not to continue; for cold drink strengthens most, whether it be spring mineral waters, beer, or the more rich wines they make use of. On looking over the ingredients used in punch separate, we could not imagine so destructive an acid should be composed, which is not to be met with in either singly: very true; let any per-

son examine the materials, one by one, from which aqua fortis is made, viz. green vitriol and nitre, could it be supposed that such a deadly poison could be drawn from the retort, as even the vapour to be so noxious as to kill, did not every day's operation confirm it? To elucidate how substances, good of themselves, and proper for use, may, by a mixture, be productive of ill consequences, is amply shewn in two valuable metals, silver and lead. View them in the mine; there we find how closely the lead has wrapped her garment round the silver, secreting it from the eye of the hasty passenger, that would pillage her of her charms. Here the silver, fed, as it were, by lead*, lies in obscurity, until the midwife (the smelter) brings it forth in radiant brightness, darting its beams to the admirers all around: thus clad in virgin array, she despises her nurse, and even thinks herself polluted by the least familiarity or connection with lead, taking every opportunity to shew it in striking colours. Is proof required?—Suppose then by chance or negligence, the hundred and twentieth part of lead should be left in a pound weight of sterling silver; what is the consequence? The artificer, looking into his furnace, to see if his metal has imbibed a proper heat, discovers a wrangling in the crucible, termed an ebullition, sufficient warning to the skilful artist to expect further trouble; nor is he at a loss to decide on the cause: not knowing the exact quantity, or in hopes the silver may take no further notice of the affront, he proceeds to pour it off, either into a skillet, to be flatted for plates or dishes, &c. or into an ingot, to forge out for wire or spoons, or into a mould for cast work. The silver remains inflexible, and is determined to shew its aversion in every one of these ways. The skillet is flatted on annealing its blisters, and flaws arise on the surface; these sometimes escape notice until the piece of plate is near finished; when the endeavour to erect a flaw, hazards the beauty, or the destruction of the whole. In the second instance, the ingot refuses its usual uniform expansion of the hammer, and breaks in several pieces. The cast work, if of that sort which requires pliability, breaks off short, to the vexation

* Lead should be freed from silver before it is fit for the plumber's use, but is seldom done with that nicety, but a few minute particles of silver may be extracted.

tion of the manufacturer, who is often obliged to make use of disagreeable expensive methods to separate this union. We shall not do justice to the lead, if we do not observe, that to correct the ingratitude of the silver, she never fails of shewing her resentment, when chance shall drop an unperceived grain of lead on silver-plate, when made red hot, by eating a hole through in an instant. The refiners took the advantage of these disputes, and lead is used as a scourge to purify silver from any other base metals, which silver, in her walks abroad, might have contracted.—As a further evidential proof, that sugar is the cause of this evil, we would beg leave to ask those who object to punch, whether they do not find an aversion to sweetmeats, confectionary ware, and even to jellies, pies, and tarts, when over-sweetened? That sugar has been suspected of qualities unfriendly to our constitution, may be deduced from an observation left on record, above a century ago, by Dr. WILLIS*. Another circumstance is no less true than extraordinary: the grocers, who handle the sugars, are subject to a complaint, called by them the grocer's itch, which equals in malignancy any leprous complaint we have seen, and which often deprives them of the use of their hands, but on leaving the business, the malady ceases.—Does not this carry conviction on the *prima facie*? May we not safely and truly draw an inference, if only by handling sugar we suffer thus, how much more when taken inwardly so freely? Also we have remarked, that tea has been often censured for other faults, as being extremely pernicious to persons whose nerves have thereby been remarkably affected. Tea, as a plant, is of itself an agreeable bitter-flavoured

herb, and as friendly to the constitution while it is beneficial to trade, as perhaps any ever introduced; that persons of a weak constitution should complain against it, is no wonder.—But is it the tea? or is it not rather their weak relaxed stomachs? and warm water, or any other warm liquor, still relaxes more. Is not the tea censured for the unthinkingness of the maid servant, who sees, unconcerned, the finest particles of the water boil away in the steam by the hour together, and leaves the remainder in the kettle, hard, phlegmy, and not fit for use—the minute the kettle boils pour the water on the tea. But this is not all; is not the sugar which is used in this liquor the cause of tea being complained of? Leave off sugar (we had almost said milk) those who found tea disagree with them before, will then experience a pleasing infusion, grateful to the stomach. Had not success justified us in the prescription, we had not been so bold as to recommend it so strongly. It is said, strong tea is hurtful to the nerves; but every day's experiment will convince you, that weak tea, joined with sugar, is detrimental. We speak not by conjecture; and every one has the liberty to make use of these remarks as their own prudence shall dictate. We did not consider these things ourselves so attentively formerly; but now are convinced, if sugar was less used, no loss would accrue; on the contrary, much benefit might be gained; or our patients, to whom we have recommended the practice, have deceived us, who have declared that tea is now their delight, as it was before their aversion. It is hard for persons to find out an agreeable substitute, though they wish it, to supply the place of tea, coffee,

L 112

fee,

* I so much disapprove of things preserved, or very much seasoned with sugar, that I judge the invention of it, and its immoderate use, to have very much contributed to the vast increase of the scurvy in this late age; for that concrete consists of a very sharp and corrosive salt, though mitigated with a sulphur, as it plainly appears from its chemical analysis; for sugar, distilled by itself, yields a liquor scarce inferior to aqua stygia; and if you distil it in a vesica, with a great deal of fountain water poured to it, though the fixed salt will not so ascend, nevertheless a liquor will come from it like the hottest aqua vita, burning, and very pungent †. When, therefore, sugar, mixed almost with any sort of food, is taken by us in so great a plenty, how probable is it that the blood and humours are rendered salt and sharp, and consequently scorbutical, by its daily use. A certain famous author has laid the cause of the English consumption on the immoderate use of sugar amongst our countrymen. I know not whether the cause of the spreading scurvy may not also be rather hence derived.

† Rum.

fee, chocolate, &c. which hurt them, not considering that sugar is one cause for its disagreeing. It was said to Cæsar, beware of the Ides of March: we say to persons subject to scorbutic complaints, and weakness of stomach, *beware of sugar*. That in the West Indies, where it is the immediate product, it may be necessary; but there it may become a serious matter of enquiry, whether the belly-aches they labour under may not be traced to the free use of sugar * (as much as to the pans) which is a greater and a different sort

of acid than is produced by the lemon, pine, or any other fruits. Let no one hastily imbibe the opinions of another, without first weighing well the arguments, circumstances, &c. together, and drawing the inference from their own reason and observation; and not to leave an ingredient out of their usual diet, because it is said to be bad, but that they find it is so.

T. S.

*Mount-Row, on Surry
side of Westminster Bridge.*

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XXII.

ON GAMING.

MY ideas are commonly exercised and employed in pursuit of subjects that may tend to obviate vice, soften our cares, and advance harmony amongst mankind; yet I cannot tell how it happens, but it is evident, that all the schemes hitherto thought of to effect these valuable ends, have proved fruitless and ineffectual. The plans and propositions we hold out to man, by which he might live easy, happy, and honourable to himself, are much less powerful than the allurements he meets with to lead him from them, and gratify his passions, which are usually too enormous and corrupt to be controlled, and the ravages they commit in the mind are too great to listen to the cool and permanent plan of felicity laid down by virtue and honour.

Vice is an irresistible precipice, from whence it is extremely hard to recover ourselves, that profligate instinct we give way to, hurries us from pleasures to vices, from vices to crimes, and from crimes to destruction: the advances to wickedness are rapid and powerful; the gradations back again to virtue, irksome, slow, and feeble. We may presume to conclude, that the extravagance of a man's passions is proportioned to the nature of his education, and the instructions bestowed on him in his youth, which is a most important and critical season, because a foundation is then laid for much misery or much happiness: a sound education,

and good examples, with a proper sense of religion, will enable us to combat or avoid those perplexities which our errors and a wrong conduct are continually bringing on us. That superior species of happiness, for which we ought to contend, is made easy to obtain by the acquisition of learning, wisdom, and religion. There is a pleasure even in the labour and pains we are at to acquire mental accomplishments, and the trouble we take to enrich our capacities, is abundantly made up to us when we taste of the fruit it produces. It is true wisdom, not wit, which constitutes our contempt for the puerile amusements of the age, which are only the offspring of stupidity, folly, and vice; and, indeed, amongst other capital errors, I look upon our choice of amusements to be one of the greatest; and as the passion for pleasures is the most lasting, and fixes itself the firmest in the mind, so the care to adopt those which are innocent and harmless, and to avoid the vicious and criminal, ought to be one of the most important concerns of life.

But since there are some species of amusement which contribute more to advance the cause of vice and profligacy than others; it may not be improper to single out that which has the worst effects on our conduct, to point out some of its ill consequences, and to expose it to the contempt and detestation it deserves.

GAMING,

* Rum, the spirituous article used in punch, as drawn from sugar, is a strong acid, and new rums are known to be productive of bad consequences in the West India islands.

GAMING, we may safely affirm, is the most pernicious of all amusements to society, for it is agreed, that no practice amongst us hath so effectually destroyed our good qualities, or so absolutely increased and confirmed our bad ones: another most unhappy consequence attending Gaming, is, that after having once plunged into it, the obstacles to quitting it are almost insurmountable.

There are some vices in our nature, the description and representation of which would shame and terrify us from the practice of them; but this, though the most pernicious, seems also to be the best calculated to attach us; and all the methods taken to lessen its destructive consequences have proved ineffectual; neither is there any prospect of a remedy, because it is a vice for which our laws have not provided any corporal punishment; and this is a great error in politics, since a man is condemned to die for those crimes which arise from it.

People are sometimes struck with the reproaches we bestow upon the wickedness of Lying, Swearing, Envy, Fraud, &c. but *Gaming*, which produces all these, has the advantage to lie quiet, unmolested, and commonly free from censure; a Gamester is sure never to find out his error and folly till he loses his estate, which is paying pretty high for the discovery. However, we will not here treat it as an amusement which produce Knavery, Passion, Lying, Cheating, &c. because these are its usual attendants; but put it upon the best construction it will bear, and examine what charms there can possibly be found to make it preferable to innocent mirth and good conversation; amongst friendly company especially, I am at a loss to know from what cause an inclination for Gaming proceeds: to say it is a loss of time would be speaking too favourably of it, particularly with respect to CARDS in private companies; because it is much ~~if~~ there be not some amongst them to whom ill luck and loss of money is insupportable. Besides, cards put an end to all good conversation, and sometimes to friendship; they promote anxiety, raise, and inflame our worst passions, which before were dormant, and ruffle and disturb the senses, which appears by sullenness, obstinacy, or anger; where-

as conversation refines the understanding, and gives those who excel in it an opportunity of gratifying so laudable a desire.

In fine, *Gaming*, instead of advancing good humour, cheerfulness, and fellowship, seems to be its greatest enemy; so that in its most favourable light it is certainly a most pernicious, heedless, and unwarrantable amusement: the circumstance of winning or losing money is not to be looked on with indifference, people sometimes go beyond honesty to accomplish the former, but the latter is sure to produce, anger, uneasiness, and rage. The Marquis D'Argent, in his Chinese Spy, gives the following excellent satirical description of *cards*: "The stage is a green table; and the principal agents that do business in the scene with the players, are small pieces of pasteboard, painted on one side with magic figures, which raise very surprising commotions in them. But they do not produce the same effects on every one of the players, some they enliven with a gay and smiling countenance, and others they deject with a gloomy and sullen air. The main point of skill in the science arises from having certain pieces of pasteboard rather than others. The Annals of the British Monarchy mention a great number of citizens who either hanged, shot, or drowned themselves, for not having successfully excelled in this science. This play is also a kind of civil war, wherein almost always the weakest beats the strongest, and wherein boldness is often more necessary than prudence. Sometimes also timidity succeeds, and courage fails: this spectacle is again divided into two branches, playing for little, which makes the scene diverting, and playing deep, which forms a scene of affliction; in the one, the parties are discomposed; in the other, ruined. It is scarce possible to paint these scenes to the life. I shall only say, that an infernal fury torments the actors; some beat themselves, and tear their clothes, others break and dash the stage and scenery in pieces, and devour or commit to the flames those very magic figures that torment them, with the most horrid imprecations. There are other consequences, too dismal to mention."

Thus, under the disguise of ignorance about our customs, our ingenious author ridicules the folly and absurdity of

of *Gaming*. He makes it a matter of astonishment, that men who pretend to reason should lie, blaspheme, cheat, and bring themselves and families to destruction, by the mixing and comparing together a few bits of paper, by which a fortune may be won or lost. The idle habit of *Gaming* brings with it a number of others, which would otherwise be dormant, and invisible: it is to the mind like the plunging of a stone in

a pool of water, which is sure to disturb and bring the mud up to the surface: that vacuity of the mind which is not filled up with useful contemplation, is of course the harbinger of mischief, folly, and wickedness. And, whoever discovers a forwardness and thirst for *Gaming*, throws out a sure indication of a weak superficial mind, disposed to be employed in the most degrading and unworthy pursuits.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE GOOD-NATURED HUSBAND.

A CHARACTER.

THERE cannot be a more good-natured husband than Uxander; he is so extravagantly fond of his Liberia, so charmed with the beauties of her person, and so enraptured with her engaging behaviour, that he is never happy but when he is either carrying her into public places to be admired, or filling his house with friends to admire her. Whenever he has company at home, or meets his friends abroad, he goes about from one to the other, and says, "Did you ever see so fine a creature? Is not she a picture? Am not I a fortunate fellow to have such a delicate piece of flesh and blood in my possession?" His friends all flatter his vanity, though they laugh heartily at his folly. They extol her to the skies, and wonder how he insinuated himself into her affections. Uxander smiles with an air of self-satisfaction, and answers, "The dear creature, to be sure, saw something in me which struck her; I don't know how to account for my felicity."

Liberia is, indeed, a very fine woman; majestically tall, and delicately formed: she has very regular features, bright eyes, and a blooming complexion. In short, she has charms sufficient to draw admiration wherever she appears, and she is not in the least displeased with it. Like an obedient wife, in compliance with her husband's passion for seeing her admired, she gives him all the pleasure she can in his own way, by suffering his friends to take a thousand pretty innocent freedoms with her before his face. He, like a good-natured soul, sits by, and with the greatest complacency of countenance,

hugs himself, to think what a jewel of a woman he possesses, receiving every compliment paid to her person as a compliment to his own taste. He is likewise so good-natured, that he does not insist upon going in parties of pleasure with her, when she hints a desire that his company should be excluded from them; he is satisfied that she will be admired, whether he is with her or not, and is therefore extremely easy upon those occasions.

Liberia, when Uxander first married her, having had a sober education, under the direction of very prudent parents, was as good as she was beautiful; but by losing her own amiable relations, and being connected with her husband's, she became less and less strict in the performance of the conjugal duties; and at this present time, in her fifth connubial year, though not quite so bold, brazen, and abandoned as Lady H——, cares as little for her husband, and abuses his bed with as few corrections from her conscience. With her ladyship's liberal disposition, she possesses also her exquisite ingenuity, and makes poor Uxander believe, while she is increasing his family with a doubtful offspring, that she is a saint of the first order. He has, it is true, frequently surprised her in situations which did not appear to him very sanctified, but she has always art enough to clear herself from unfavourable constructions.

Had Liberia fallen into the hands of a man of sense, she would have made, in all probability, an excellent exemplary wife, and would have been distinguished for her conjugal virtues; but not having a very elevated under-
standing,

standing, and being wedded to a man who has a very weak one, she was easily drawn into indiscretions; when once a woman begins to be indiscreet, she is in a fair way to be infamous.

“No man (the Roman satyrists says) was ever execrably flagitious on a sudden; the highest flights of villainy are reached by gradual deviations from rectitude.” To this assertion we may add, no woman was ever eminently incontinent till after frequent violations of the laws of chastity.

Liberia, by the extravagant fondness of her husband, being soon intoxicated with the fumes of adulation, soon grew indifferent to him; and though she was not over-burthened with wisdom herself, had sagacity enough to know, that she was linked to as foolish a fellow as ever existed; and that she might, with a little dexterity, make a most comfortable cuckold of him. Dazzled with

the lustre of her charms, he is totally blind to the errors in her conduct; and while she is admired by the world, gives himself no kind of concern about them.

Liberia was, at first, rather cautious in her deportment, and circumspect in her carriage before those with whom she intrigued; but the soon grew so emboldened, by her husband's excessive easiness about the management of her amours, that she now makes her assignations before his face, and talks with as much familiarity to her gallants in his presence, as if he was absent. Liberia is now, indeed, grown so thoroughly assured of Uxander's extreme good-nature, and facility of disposition, that she keeps a charming fellow constantly in the house with her, and frequently contrives to enjoy the exquisite pleasures arising from stolen endearments without even being suspected of conjugal infidelity.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. CURSORY THOUGHTS ON HOPE.

HOPE! thou best of heaven's gifts! When the gloom of distress gathers around me, let me never know the want of thy all-cheering ray. But can I ever want thy presence?—When I consider the perpetual change of nature, I am ready to hope my sufferings will have their change. I see the rudest storm succeeded by the gentlest calm; the dullness of night by the glimpse of day; and the thick gathered clouds dispersed by a breath, clearing the expansive firmament. The distresses of nature are thus changed to cheerfulness. So it is frequently with man. The rude blast of fortune, subsides into the calm of patience; the heart-oppressive sorrow is dispersed by the ray of hopeful expectation, and our congregated griefs are eased by a shower of tears. Thus our afflictions, like envenomed serpents, bear with them an antidote for their own sting.

So that when I consider the changes of man, Hope is always my companion. Fortune's wheel of life being in continual rotation, is the cause as some de-

scend others ascend. And if I am on the lowest spoke—I may reasonably expect to be higher. At any rate, I cannot be lower than the lowest. As the sun does not stop in its meridian glory, but continues declining until it is entirely set, and leaves no trace of its course, let not the man who has reached the pinnacle of his ambition exult—but rather fear his approaching decline, which soon may end, and not leave a trace of his having so gloriously existed.

I have always thought Hope was the gale of our life, which fills the sails of our bark, and prevents its laying as a hulk on this sea of troubles. Another reason why I am not without its comforts, is, reflecting that every man hath his different course. How then can the gale be propitious to us all at one time? While it is adverse to me, others are sailing to their desired port. Hope then whispers me—despair not! to-morrow the wind may change so as to waft you to the port of your desire.

W.

A N E C D O T E.

THE celebrated *Voltaire*, in his *Treatise on Toleration*, says, “Take a view of the Royal Exchange in Lon-

don, a place more venerable than many courts of justice, where the representatives of all nations meet for the benefit of

of mankind : there the Jew, the Mahometan, and the Christian, transact business together, as though they were all of the same religion, and give the name of infidels to none but *bankrupts* : there the Presbyterian confides in the Anabaptist, and the Churchman depends on the affirmation of the Quaker. At the breaking up of this pacific and free assembly, some withdraw to the syna-

gogue, and others to the bottle : this man goes and is baptised in a great tub ; that man has his son circumcised, and causes a set of Hebrew words (to the meaning of which he is an utter stranger) to be mumbled over the infant : others retire to their churches, and there wait the inspiration of heaven, with their hats on ; and all are satisfied."

THE WOMAN OF FEELING. AN INTERESTING STORY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

IN books, whether moral or amusing, there are no passages more captivating, both to the writer and reader, than those delicate strokes of sentimental morality, which refer our actions to the determination of Feeling. In these, the poet, the novel-writer, and the essayist, have always delighted. I imagine, however, there is much danger in pushing these qualities too far ; the rules of our conduct should be founded on a basis more solid, if they are to guide us through the various situations of life ; but the young enthusiast of sentiment and Feeling is apt to despise those lessons of vulgar virtue and prudence, which would confine the movements of a soul formed to regulate itself by finer impulses. I speak from experience ; with what justice, you shall judge, when you have heard the little family history I am going to relate.

My niece, Emilia —, was left to my care by a brother whom I dearly loved, when she was a girl of about ten years old. The beauty of her countenance, and the elegance of her figure, had already attracted universal notice ; as her mind opened, it was found not less worthy of admiration. To the sweetest natural dispositions, she united uncommon powers, both of genius and of understanding ; these I spared no pains to cultivate and improve ; and I think I so far succeeded, that in her eighteenth year Emilia was inferior to few women of her age, either in personal attractions, or in accomplishments of the mind. My fond hopes (for she was a daughter to me) looked now for the reward of my labour, and I pictur-

ed her future life as full of happiness as of virtue.

One feature of her mind was strongly predominant ; a certain delicacy and fineness of Feeling, which she had inherited from nature, and which her earliest reading had tended to encourage and increase. To this standard, she was apt to bring both her own actions and the actions of others ; and allowed more to its effects, both in praise and blame, than was consistent either with justice or expediency. I sometimes endeavoured gently to combat these notions. She was not always logical, but she was always eloquent in their defence ; and I found her more confirmed on their side, the more I obliged her to be their advocate. I preferred, therefore, being silent on the subject, trusting that a little more experience and knowledge of the world would necessarily weaken their influence.

At her age, and with her feelings, it is necessary to have a *friend*. Emilia had found one at a very early period. Harriet S — was the daughter of a neighbour of my brother's, a few years older than my niece. Several branches of their education the two young ladies had received together ; in these the superiority lay much on the side of Emilia. Harriet was no wise remarkable for fineness of genius or quickness of parts ; but though her acquirements were moderate, she knew how to manage them to advantage ; and there was often a certain avowal of her inferiority, which conciliated affection the more, as it did not claim admiration. Her manners were soft and winning, like those of Emilia,

Emilia, her sentiments as delicate and exalted; there seemed, however, less of nature in both.

Emilia's attachment to this young lady I found every day increase, till at last it so totally engrossed her, as rather to displease me. When together, their attention was confined almost entirely to each other; or, what politeness forced them to bestow upon others, they considered as a tax which it was fair to elude as much as possible. The *world*, a term which they applied indiscriminately to almost every one but themselves, they seemed to feel as much pride as happiness in being secluded from; and its laws of prudence and propriety they held as the invention of cold and selfish minds, insensible to the delights of feeling, of sentiment, and of friendship. These ideas were, I believe, much strengthened by a correspondence that occupied most of the hours (not many indeed) in which they were separated. Against this I ventured to remonstrate, in a jocular manner, with Emilia; she answered me in a strain so serious, as convinced me of the danger of so romantic an attachment. Our discourse on the subject grew insensibly warm: Emilia at last burst into tears, and I apologized for having, I knew not how, offended her. From that day forth, though I continued her adviser, I found I had ceased to be her friend.

That office was now Harriet's alone; the tie only wanted some difficulty to rivet it closer, some secret to be entrusted with some distress to alleviate. Of this an opportunity soon after presented itself. Harriet became enamoured of a young gentleman of the name of Marlow, an officer of dragoons, who had come to the country on a visit to her brother, with whom he had been acquainted at college. As she inherited several thousand pounds, independent of her expectations from her father, such a match was a very favourable one for a young man who possessed no revenue but his commission. But, for that very reason, the consent of the young lady's relations was not to be looked for. After some time, therefore, of ardent and secret attachment, of which my niece was the confidante, the young folks married without it, and trusted to the common relentings of parental affection, to forgive a fault which could

not be remedied. But the father of Harriet remained quite inexorable; nor was his resentment softened even by her husband's leaving the army; a step which, it was hoped, might have mitigated his anger, as he had often declared it principally to arise from his daughter's marrying a soldier.

After some fruitless attempts to re-instate themselves in the old gentleman's affections, they took up their residence in a provincial town, in a distant part of the kingdom, where, as Harriet described their situation to Emilia, they found every wish gratified in the increasing tenderness of one another. Emilia, soon after, went to see them in their new abode; her description of their happiness, on her return, was warm to a degree of rapture. Her visit was repeated, on occasion of Harriet's lying-in of her first child. This incident was a new source of delight to Emilia's friends, and of pleasure to her, in their society. Harriet, whose recovery was slow, easily prevailed on her to stay till it was completed. She became a member of the family, and it was not without much regret on both sides, that she left, at the end of six months, a house, from which, as she told me, the world was secluded, where sentiment regulated the conduct, and happiness rewarded it. All this while I was not without alarm, and could not conceal my uneasiness from Emilia; I represented the situation in which her friend stood, whom prudent people must consider as having, at least, made a bold step, if not a blameable one—I was answered rather angrily, by a warm remonstrance against the inhumanity of parents, the unfeelingness of age, and the injustice of the world.

That happiness which my niece had described as the inmate of Harriet's family, was not of long duration. Her husband, tired of the inactive scene into which his marriage had cast him, grew first discontented at home, and then sought for that pleasure abroad which his own house could not afford him. His wife felt this change warmly, and could not restrain herself from expressing her feelings. Her complaints grew into reproaches, and rivetted her husband's dislike to her society, and his relish for the society of others. Emilia was, as usual, the confidante of her friend's distress; it was now increased by a lin-

M m m

gering

gering illness, into which she had fallen after the birth of her second girl. After informing me of those disagreeable circumstances in which her Harriet was situated, Emilia told me she had formed the resolution of participating, at least, if she could not alleviate her friend's distress, by going directly to reside in her house. Though I had now lost the affections of my niece, she had not yet forced me into indifference for her. Against this proposal I remonstrated in the strongest manner. You will easily guess my arguments; but Emilia would not allow them any force. In vain I urged the ties of duty, of prudence, and of character. They only produced an eulogium on generosity, on friendship, and on sentiment. I could not so far command my temper as to forbear some observations, which my niece interpreted into reflections upon her Harriet. She grew warm on the subject; my affection for her would not suffer me to be cool. At last, in the enthusiasm of her friendship, she told me I had cancelled every bond of relationship between us; that she would instantly leave my house, and return to it no more. She left it accordingly, and set out for Harriet's that very evening.

There, as I learned, she found that lady in a situation truly deplorable: her health declined, her husband cruel, and the fortune she had brought him wasted among his companions at the tavern and the gaming-table. The last calamity the fortune of Emilia enabled her to relieve; but the two first she could not cure, and her friend was fast sinking under them. She was at last seized with a disorder which her weak frame was unable to resist, and which, her physicians informed Emilia, would soon put a period to her life. This intelligence she communicated to the husband in a manner suited to wring his heart for the treatment he had given his wife. In effect, Marlow was touched with that remorse which the consequences of profligate folly will sometimes produce in men more weak than wicked. He too had been in use to talk of Feeling and of sentiment. He was willing to be impelled by the passions, though not restrained by the principles of virtue, and to taste the pleasures of vice, while he thought he abhorred its depravity. His conver-

sion was now as violent as sudden. Emilia believed it sincere, because confidence was natural to her, and the effects of sudden emotion her favourite system. By her means a thorough reunion took place between Mr. and Mrs. Marlow; and the short while the latter survived, was passed in that luxury of reconciliation which more than reinstates the injurer in our affection. Harriet died in the arms of her husband, and, by a solemn adjuration, left to Emilia the comfort of him, and the care of her children.

There is, in the communion of sorrow, one of the strongest of all connections; and the charge which Emilia had received from her dying friend of her daughters, necessarily produced the freest and most frequent intercourse with their father. Debts, which his former course of life had obliged him to contract, he was unable to pay; and the demands of his creditors were the more peremptory, as, by the death of his wife, the hopes of any pecuniary assistance from her father were cut off. In the extremity of this distress, he communicated it to Emilia. Her generosity relieved him from the embarrassment, and gave him that further tie which is formed by the gratitude of those we oblige. Mean while, from the exertions of that generosity, she suffered considerable inconvenience. The world was loud, and sometimes scurrilous, in its censure of her conduct. I tried once more by a letter, written with all the art I was master of, to recall her from the labyrinth in which this false sort of virtue had involved her. My endeavours were vain. I found that sentiment, like religion, had its superstition and its martyrdom. Every hardship she suffered she accounted a trial, every censure she endured as a testimony of her virtue. At last, my poor deluded niece was so entangled in the toils which her own imagination and the art of Marlow had spread for her, that she gave to the dying charge of Harriet the romantic interpretation of becoming the wife of her widower, and the mother of her children. My heart bleeds while I foresee the consequences! She will be wretched, with Feelings ill accommodated to her wretchedness! Her sensibility will aggravate that ruin to which it has led her, and the world will not even afford their pity

to distresses which the prudent may blame, and the selfish will deride.

Let me warn, at least, where I cannot remedy. Tell your readers this story, sir. Tell them there are bounds beyond which virtuous feelings cease to

be virtue; that the decisions of sentiment are subject to the control of prudence, and the ties of friendship subordinate to the obligations of duty.

I am, &c.

LEONTIUS.

ON POPISH RITES AND CEREMONIES.

(Continued from our Magazine for August page 362.)

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

ACCORDING to promise, I now conclude my correspondence with you on the subject of the absurd and pernicious rites and ceremonies of the Church of Rome, by transmitting some remarks relative to one of their most solemn religious duties; the observance of which, we shall find enforced by pains and penalties for omission, and the consequences of which to civil society, are more alarming than all the rest. Your giving a place to these observations, as you have done to my former communications, will entitle you to the thanks of every candid protestant, and more especially to those of, sir,

Your most humble servant,

THEOPHILUS.

Cambridge, Oct. 3, 1780.

ON CONFESSION.

NO branch of religious policy whatever is so well calculated to promote the temporal interest, and to favour the ambitious views of the priesthood, as *Auricular Confession*; that is to say, the duty enjoined by the Romish church on all persons of every rank, and of both sexes, after they have attained the age of seven years, to confess their sins to priests and friars, authorised by the pope to hear their Confessions, to order them to undergo penances, to commute or compound for crimes, to grant indulgences, and at discretion to pronounce, what their credulous penitents believe to be, a full and perfect absolution; or remission of their sins.

This institution, like many others, foisted into the Christian system, many ages after its purity had been contaminated by designing, selfish men, is founded on a wilful misinterpretation of the following passages in scripture: *Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them, and whose soever sins*

ye retain, they are retained, St. John, xx. 23. *Confess your faults one to another*, St. James, 1st epist. xx. 16. From the first of these texts, they pretend a power derived from the apostles, and lodged in the popes their successors, from whom they receive it as his delegates, to pardon sins. But whoever reads the gospel with that attention which its sacred character ought to command, will be astonished at the abuse of this passage by the Romish priests. It was undoubtedly a power given by Christ to the chosen twelve, after his crucifixion, when he appeared to his disciples; it was limited to them, and could not be conferred by mortals on each other. It was the immediate act of God, not of man, and therefore could not be transferred from the apostles, or be handed down by them to posterity. With respect to the passage in the Epistle of St. James, it certainly means no more than to recommend a pious practice of conversing together on religious topics, and in such conversations, acknowledging to each other generally, the omission, or neglect of some religious duty, or the commission of some faults repugnant to the principles of the Christian religion. Such friendly intercourses and communications of each others sentiments are kept up to this day amongst devout Protestants, but they extend no further than to general acknowledgements of the frailty of human nature, the force of the passions, the cares, concerns, and temptations of the world, which distract their thoughts, and occasion neglects of the duties of religion, or violations of the ordinances of God. These errors they piously bewail to each other, imparting their resolutions to amend their lives, and imploring for each other, the assistance of the Holy Spirit; but they

M m m 2

never

never imagine it can be in the power of any person upon earth to absolve them from their sins, much less to compound by means of certain corporal punishments, or by pecuniary commutations.

However, absurd as it may seem, auricular Confession has been made the corner-stone of the Romish church, and has been the chief instrument of its temporal power and wealth. It has founded, and subverted kingdoms; it has erected, and endowed abbeys, monasteries, and convents; it has deprived heirs of their estates, widows of their jointures, and orphans of their bread. It has deposed and murdered princes, disgraced and banished statesmen, defeated generals and admirals; fomented tumults and insurrections of the people; and sown discord, division, and implacability in private families. In a word, it has been productive of every evil in human society, that the most fertile imaginations could conceive, or the most daring or dexterous hands could execute. It remains now to unfold by what means.

Secrecy is the basis of security and safety to states, as well as to individuals; our ignorance of the thoughts and actions of our neighbours is the bond of peace; and blindness to our own future destiny constitutes our chief felicity. All this harmony which links together the great chain of civil society, and connects private families intimately, has been frequently broken, and often totally destroyed, by auricular Confession in Roman Catholic countries.

As Confession is a duty strictly enjoined to all persons professing the Romish religion, after they are seven years of age, and it is accounted a mortal sin to omit it, we may fairly conclude, that it is a solemn rite duly observed, at the stated seasons appointed by the church, and these occur frequently in the course of the year. Some go to Confession on all holidays or festivals, others every month, but none ought to dispense with it any longer than three months.

To begin then, with children; it is but too well known how unguarded most people are in the recesses of domestic life, with respect to their conversation before their children, and often in the hearing of their servants; from children and servants, therefore, the minutest and least important secrets of

families may be acquired by an artful confessor; and it is to be remembered, that in every Roman Catholic family, whether in England or elsewhere, there is always a priest or friar upon a footing of strict intimacy; and generally speaking, he is the confessor to some part, if not to all the family. Now, let us suppose, this, or any other person privately acquainted with our thoughts, natural disposition, temper, and views, is it not apparent that such a person will have a very great advantage over us, and be enabled to bias our thoughts, words, and actions, more or less in his own favour, turning them to his own benefit, either for the gratifications of his own passions, or for promoting his own worldly interest, as well as that of the fraternity to which he belongs? The influence such a person will have over every branch of a family will be proportioned to the degrees of understanding they possess, and to their attachment to the forms of godliness; that is to say, to the external rites and ceremonies of the church. The weak and credulous will be awed by superstitious apprehensions of punishment, which they can escape by no other means but pecuniary commutations. And how easy it is for a confessor, without revealing a confession, to touch upon the foible or reputed sin, to which they know the master or mistress of a family are most addicted, and to insinuate in conversation the means of atonement: thus offerings are made, at the shrines of particular saints in chapels belonging to particular priests, which at convenient times they remove, and money is put into strong boxes, of which they have the keys. Thus numbers of masses are paid for; thus abbeys and monasteries have been endowed formerly; and thus the society of the Jesuits, whose order almost monopolized the profitable business of Confession, grew so immensely rich, and became the envy of all the other religious orders, by whom they were more detested than by the Protestants. It would fill a volume to enter into a detail of the innumerable ways of getting money by Confessions. The quarrels of brothers and sisters, the disobedience of children to their parents; the negligence, petty thefts, and intrigues of servants, all turn to account; for there are but three species of penance to be inflicted

inflicted for common offences : corporal chastisement, mortifications, or humiliations, and commutations. The first has been almost totally exploded, owing to the shameful and scandalous abuses made of it, in the pleasing chastisement of beautiful women. The second, which consists in ordering the penitent to fast on certain days, and for a certain time, on those days when he might otherwise have feasted, or to repeat a certain number of prayers, and be secluded from society, is seldom in use, unless poverty precludes the administration of the third.

“ The poor must fast, weep, and pray,
The rich for their sins must amply pay.”

In time of Lent, and the Ember weeks, when the Roman Catholics are all obliged to fast, the confessors, who know the inclinations of their penitents, are ever ready to remind such as wish to gratify their appetites, that indulgences may be purchased : in Roman Catholic countries, notices are put up upon the chapel doors of convents to inform the people, that plenary indulgences are to be had there ; which is thus to be understood. The popes from time to time, have granted a dispensing power to the communities of Mendicant friars, by which they are allowed to give full indulgence to any person who applies for it, at their convents, for a certain number of days, to neglect the duties enjoined by the church ; nay, some go so far as to maintain, that these indulgences extend to an atonement for any sins they may commit. To be entitled to this remission of sins, or allowance to eat meat in Lent (if it be only confined to such innocent transgressions) money or rich presents in silver, gold, or jewels, are offered at the shrines of the blessed virgin, or of some saint, at the altar of the chapel, and the friars at proper times remove and apply them to the subsistence of their fraternity, and the support of their convent.

However, if the evils were confined within these narrow limits, the peace and harmony of society would not be endangered. A great deal of money that might be expended in a manner less commendable, it will be said, is applied to the purposes of maintaining bodies of inoffensive people. Yet, politically considered, this is a public

evil, for they are useless members of a state, who might have contributed to its defence, or its improvement, by their valour or their labour.

But it is in the gratification of the other passions that we are to search for the great mischief that has been done to society, by means of auricular Confession.

Ambition has, in all ages and countries, been the predominant passion of the clergy ; but it has more particularly prevailed amongst the Romish priests and monks, from the time that the bishop of Rome assumed sovereign powers, and became the fountain and dispenser of ecclesiastical dignities, accompanied with princely revenues. Emperors and kings professing the Romish faith, having been always either absolutely dependant on the popes, or influenced by them, Confession has ever been the instrument of promotion in the Romish church, and remains so to this hour. Accordingly, we find the confessors of Romish kings and their ministers raised to the prelacy, and often to the sovereign pontificate. History teems with the bloody records of the wars and persecutions fomented and carried on by ambitious priests, thus promoted through the intrigues of Confession. They have made themselves masters of the state secrets, and of the dispositions of the several courts of Europe, and formerly became the arbiters of their conduct. Whenever the arm of secular power grew too strong for them, they held it lawful to cut it off, and all the designs of monarchs and statesmen being discovered by the crafty management of their confessors ; depositions, excommunications, and assassinations of princes, were the consequence, as often as they opposed the general interests of the church, the emoluments of certain religious orders, or the aggrandisement of particular priests. The Annals of England, before the Reformation, and of France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, furnish an amazing number of tragical events to support this assertion ; but it must be acknowledged, that the power of the Romish priesthood in political affairs has greatly declined since the suppression of the pernicious order of the Jesuits ; that fraternity, as we before observed, almost monopolized the business of Confession, at every court ; indeed, they totally ingrossed it, and the

last blessed effect of it was seen in the attempt to assassinate the late king of Portugal, and bring about an entire revolution in that kingdom; happily for mankind, the discovery of that conspiracy, and of some practices of a similar nature in France, which likewise proved abortive, occasioned the dissolution of their order; but the sensible pontiff, who had the courage to suppress them, the late pope, could not escape their vengeance, being poisoned by one of their agents.

The subversion of states, and dethroning of sovereigns, being no longer in the power of confessors, and those with whom they were connected, let us consider the evils produced in society by Confession, at present. These regard the manners of the people, and the concerns of domestic life. We need not go back to the memoirs of Father Gerard and Madame Cadeire, we have only to inspect the authentic accounts given us by modern travellers of the dissipated voluptuous manners of the gay cities of France and Italy. To what are we to attribute the unrestrained infidelity of married women, the extravagance of criminal intrigues, and the lascivious lives of cardinals, bishops, abbés, priests, and monks; but to Confession. Much has been said of the secrecy of the father confessors, but this is a mere farce, for nothing can be more easy than to reveal the substance of a Confession by hints, without an absolute relation of the whole. Ladies in all Roman Catholic countries are watched to Confession by those who have designs upon them, and there is no difficulty in knowing by the same vigilance who are their confessors. A bribe in this case may induce the holy fathers to inform the gallant if there is a probability of success, without revealing a Confession, if they go no farther.

As to the confessors themselves, it cannot be denied that they have the door thrown open to the gratification of their own vicious inclinations, when they are made acquainted with the frailties of their female penitents. He, who knows that the beautiful object of his desires has defiled her husband's bed, or committed incest with her brother, will take no denial. But, even supposing that they who thus acquire the most intimate knowledge of

the thoughts and actions of mankind were to make no bad use of it; yet, the very practice itself is the foundation of immorality. With women, Confession is a palliative remedy; it quiets their consciences; for as often as they repeat the pleasing sin, absolution is at hand, and they rest perfectly satisfied with their conduct. Even the common prostitutes in Roman Catholic countries go regularly to Confession, and pay a part of the wages of iniquity to the church for absolution. As to the men, when we consider how few in the present time, can boast of elevated notions above the vulgar, and when we observe how much they are under the influence of the women, we may fairly conclude, that two thirds of them, in all the polite Roman Catholic world, take the same spiritual opiate as the ladies, to quiet the qualms of conscience. There can be little doubt about the matter, with respect to the whole tribe of *Cicebeos* and *petit-maitres*, the former are the inseparable companions of confessors.

To conclude; as the chief design of these remarks on the errors of Popery is to guard the weak part of our people against the artful delusions of its priests, it may not be improper to add, the general questions which are asked at Confession, from which it may be easily guessed what kind of sins fall most under the cognisance of the confessors, and for which they compound with money, and most readily grant absolution. In all the churches, and in the chapels belonging to the convents, there are boxes somewhat like sentry-boxes, called Confessionals, in which the father confessors sit; in the sides there are small doors, suitable to the height of a person kneeling; these the confessors open, and hear the Confession of the penitent, who kneels on the outside. But persons of rank, and families in good circumstances, are often privately confessed at home.

The confessor being in his confessional, and the penitent ready, he proceeds in this form. "Who are you? What is your age, what your rank and situation in life, are you married or single?" Answers being obtained—he proceeds, "What have you done that you want to confess?" Here the penitent mentions the sin. Then follow these interrogations—"In what place did

did you commit this sin? What were the means and instruments with which you committed it? With whom did you commit it? In what manner? How often have you repeated the same sin? If with one, or more persons, and with whom?"——

A short story shall serve as a key to these interrogatories.—The Jesuits used to oblige their scholars to confess themselves on every holiday. On one of these days, it so happened that the fathers at the college at St. Omers, in Flanders, who were appointed to hear their Confessions, neglected their duty, and several of the scholars were kept on their knees a considerable time in the church, when they wanted to pursue their amusements. At length, they thought of the following stratagem: knowing that a certain young lady usually spent three or four hours every

week at the confessional with the father rector, and observing a lady in a veil in the church, they dispatched one of their body to inform the father that Madam —— waited for him. Their applications before, to be confessed, were in vain—the fathers were engaged in profound meditation (on the bowling-green) but now the pious rector came in great haste, and perceiving the lady at a distance, he dismissed the boys with a benediction, telling them, “he knew already what they had to say, that they had only some scholars faults to confess, not worth a formal absolution.” The boys immediately flew to their sports, blessing God as they went, that they had not so many sins to confess as Madam ——; for if they had, he would not have made an end of confessing them all till the next day.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the Session of Parliament, begun and bolden at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th Day of November, 1779, and continued to Saturday, July the 8th, 1780. Being the SIXTH and last Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 422.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, June 1.

THE Earl of Shelburne, who had desired the House might be summoned for the occasion, made the following motion: “That an humble address be presented to his majesty, beseeching him, that he would be graciously pleased to order the proper officers to lay before the House, copies of his majesty’s declaration, published in the London Gazette of April the 18th (see our Monthly Chronologer for April, page 186) suspending the treaties between Holland and Great Britain, and depriving that republic of all the privileges and advantages she enjoyed under those treaties. Also copies of all memorials, letters, and other papers, that have passed between the States General and his majesty’s ministers on that subject. Together with all memorials, answers, and other correspondence between the neutral northern powers and his majesty’s ministers, from the 1st of May 1779, to the present time.” (See State Papers in our Magazine for June, p. 260.)

The great purposes to the nation that this motion was intended to answer, were explained and enlarged upon by the noble earl, in a long speech, replete with political knowledge. The chief points insisted upon were, that the ministry were highly culpable for

the seizure of the Dutch admiral and his convoy, which step had alarmed all the neutral powers, and engaged them to enter into a confederacy, to preserve the freedom of navigation and commerce, a confederacy that would be productive of injurious consequences to Great Britain. That a precipitate suspension of all the treaties subsisting between the States General and this country, and depriving the Dutch of all the privileges and benefits they enjoyed by those treaties, was a measure neither founded in wisdom, equity, nor common honesty. And, that the bad conduct of administration had been such, as compelled the only ally of Great Britain, the Empress of Russia, to become an ally of France, by publishing a declaration, to which other powers were invited to accede, which must effectually cut off from us the means of carrying on the war. His lordship censured the Empress of Russia’s declaration, as introducing a new maritime code, in direct violation of the established law of nations, and seemed to think it ought to be resented by Great Britain, as an absolute breach of neutrality. In order to enforce the importance of continuing in amity with the Dutch, his lordship mentioned a sentiment of his late majesty—That Holland and England were
map

man and wife; they might scold, but they must not part. In fine, he gave it as his opinion, that an administration which had brought us into so deplorable a situation, ought to be removed; and the more readily to effect this, he wished his majesty, in imitation of Charles II. and Queen Anne, would come *in cognito* to the House, and hear their debates on the misconduct of his ministers.

Lord Stormont rose to oppose the motion, and to contradict unsupported assertions, by stating matters of fact to the House. With respect to Holland, he said, that the States General had been early apprised of the unprovoked war commenced against this country, and had been cautioned in the mildest terms against granting any assistance directly or indirectly to our enemies: they were reminded of the treaties subsisting between the two countries, and of the natural connection between them; but they were not called upon to furnish the succours stipulated by treaties till Spain had joined with France against Great Britain; and then, instead of giving any answer, or remaining decisively neutral, they supplied France and Spain with naval stores, contrary to the faith of treaties, and to the law of nations.

No answer was given to the representations of our minister, a man of the greatest abilities, and for whom the Dutch in general have a great veneration; immediate answers were given to the French minister's memorials, and the French *séction* in Holland bore down our court. In this case, what was to be done, but, when the dagger was furnished to the enemy, to stop the blow; this was done in the seizure of Admiral Byland and his convoy. And when it was found that no answer could be got as to the stipulated succours, what was done by the declaration, but to tell Holland, that as she thought herself no longer bound by treaties, England could not continue a treaty of alliance on such unequal terms, but must place them on the footing of a neutral nation.

As to Russia, he extolled the empress to the skies, compared her to our Elizabeth, called her the bright star of the north, said it was her interest to be the ally of England, and did not doubt her friendly intentions; but would not say any thing positive as to the views of that court.

In regard to the difficulties of this country, he allowed that she had a weight upon her enough to sink her, but he relied on the bravery and spirit of the people to surmount them.

When he wished the force of this country to be treble by land and sea, in a former debate, he had not said he could make it so; but to use the words of the Corsican Mantisso, he meant to say, that if he could command the thunder bolt, he would direct it against our enemies.

Lord Camden supported the motion, and declared that the Dutch, by the treaty of 1674, had a right to carry naval stores. He insisted, that the seizing Admiral Byland's convoy was an act of hostility that violated the treaties on our part with the republic, and had caused the loss of our best natural ally. Ministers that could act so violently, under the present circumstances of the nation, ought not to hold their places twenty-four hours.

He remembered when he was Attorney-general in the last war, and Lord Chatham was minister, in the height of British prosperity, and when Holland was all humility, he had cautioned him against too rigid condemnations of the Dutch ships seized for carrying stores to the enemy; for he doubted much the claim we had long assumed to interrupt the commerce of neutral powers, and said it would some day draw on the vengeance of all the neutral powers of Europe.

This Lord Camden maintained was now the case, the ministry by their impetuous conduct have laid the basis of a confederacy of the northern powers against Europe, and Holland, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, will oblige Great Britain to submit to a new maritime code, or she must go to war with all these powers.

Lord Sandwich in reply, acknowledged that Lord Camden had pleaded powerfully for the States General, and had criminated his own country better than any person he had ever heard before on the subject. But the short and plain question was, whether we were to covet the friendship of Holland, and patiently suffer her to give assistance to our enemies; or whether we should behave with spirit, and stand up in our own defence? We had been patient, he said, too long. The French and the Spaniards depended upon the Dutch for stores, and without them they could not equip their fleets. The Spanish fleet had been kept in Cadiz for want of stores, and their ships taken by Sir George Rodney, instead of having stores, as they ought to have had, to the value of 10,000*l.* had not to the amount of 500*l.* on board.

The Duke of Grafton, notwithstanding these arguments in support of the political necessity of seizing the Dutch convoy, took a review of all the treaties, and after comparing the conduct of the ministry with the letter of the treaties, he maintained that Great Britain had violated the treaty of 1674.

Earl Mansfield took great pains to shew that we had not the slightest grounds to apprehend any inimical designs from Russia; and with respect to the Dutch, he clearly proved the necessity, and sound policy of stopping naval supplies going to the enemy. As to the motion, he considered it as very improper, because it could not be debated in

in a popular assembly, on what grounds the king, whose sole prerogative it was, declared war or made peace with any power, till after the events took place; for the crown alone was competent to judge of the rectitude of such transactions, from the knowledge it possessed of the dispositions of the several powers of Europe.

The Duke of Richmond acknowledged that it was the prerogative of the crown to declare war, or make peace, but he did not admit that it had a power to break treaties, or to interrupt the operation of them; and he thought, when parliament was sitting, it ought to be consulted on such important subjects, which were proper objects for debate.

The Earl of Shelburne closed the debate with remarks upon what had been thrown out by the ministry, and their friends in the course of it. To show that he was not an advocate for the Dutch, he called it dishonesty in them to break the commercial treaty with us, and also the political treaty, by which they obliged themselves to furnish certain succours by sea and land, in case Great Britain should be attacked by a foreign enemy, which they now absolutely refused: but he insisted we were not in a condition to enforce those treaties by a war. As to Russia, he contended that the ministry showed the same ignorance of the views of that court, as they had done of those of France and Spain, and spoke the same language of deceitful security, that they had held before those powers committed open hostilities. His lordship then declared that he was tired of the conflict, wished an appeal might not be made to the people against administration, and warned them of the fatal consequences of irritating opposition. However, he prophesied, that the present ministers would not be able to deceive their sovereign much longer. At a late hour of the night, the motion was rejected by 63 votes against 52.

The same day in the **HOUSE OF COMMONS** several resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, and of Supply, were agreed to, and a message from his majesty for a vote of credit was delivered by *Lord North*, who moved for referring it to a Committee of the whole House. This was opposed by *Lord George Gordon*, who declared he would not vote any new grant or supply till his majesty and his servants gave complete redress to the grievances of the people, both as to the late innovations in favour of Popery, and the shameful abuses complained of in the expenditure of the public money. The House divided upon the question, 39 Ayes to 19 Noes, and then the committee was fixed for the next day.

Friday, June 2.

This was the disgraceful day, on which the business of both Houses of Parliament was impeded by a lawless mob, and the civil

power, by the mismanagement of the **Middlesex** and **Westminster** justices of the peace, was found to be insufficient to protect parliament in the exercise of their duty.

A day, in which such a general consternation took place in the House of Commons, which sat many hours after the Lords had adjourned, and such a dastardly timidity, that forgetting their own dignity, no man had the presence of mind, the good sense, or the courage to move the commitment to the Tower of one of their own members, who had been guilty of a shameful breach of privilege, in bringing to their doors a mob, who filled the Lobby, and deprived them of the liberty of dividing upon a question. Had they committed *Lord George Gordon* that evening, when the Guards came from the Savoy, in all probability, most of the horrid scenes of fire, plunder, bloodshed, and of the executions, afterwards, for those crimes, would have been prevented. Be it remembered, that when the House of Commons committed *Crosby* the Lord Mayor of London, and *Alderman Oliver* to the Tower, both for a breach of privilege, there was a mob waiting all the time of the debate, and threatening mischief, yet none ensued, when they saw the House had the resolution to commit them. We gave so full an account of the proceedings of the mob, from the commencement to the conclusion of the riots, in our *Monthly Chronologer* for June, page 282, that it is unnecessary to resume the subject; we shall therefore only take notice, that at a very late hour, the House did divide upon the question put by *Lord George Gordon*, for going immediately into a committee upon the Protestant petitions, when there were 182 votes for postponing it to another day, to 9 for bringing it on directly; and the House adjourned to Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, June 3.

EARL Bathurst, President of the Council, moved an address to his majesty, "That he would be graciously pleased to give directions that effectual prosecutions may be carried on against the authors, abettors, and instruments of the outrages committed on Friday last in Old Palace-Yard, the Guildhall, Westminster, and other places, and on the houses and chapels of foreign ministers." After some observations from *The Duke of Richmond*, on the lenity shown to the rioters in Scotland last year, against whom no prosecutions had been ordered, though they had proceeded to the same outrages, the address was unanimously ordered.

Lord St. John moved for an address to his majesty, "That he would be pleased to order the proper officers to lay before the House copies of the last letters from Sir George Brydges Rodney to the Admiralty, except only such papers as might be deemed to

convey

N n a

convey improper intelligence to the enemy."

The Earl of Pembroke seconded this motion, and urged the expediency of having these papers, because it was evident some of the officers in the fleet had misbehaved in the last action, and while it remained unknown who were the guilty persons, a general imputation rested on all, very injurious to the characters of those who had done their duty. His lordship read a letter from an officer in the fleet, expressly declaring, that Admiral Rodney had not been well supported, and that he was greatly dissatisfied with the condition of the fleet, its want of stores, &c.

Lord Sandwich opposed the motion, on account of the impropriety of bringing such papers before the House, and informed their lordships, that Admiral Rodney had not mentioned any officer by name, either in praise or censure, except the commander of a frigate, appointed to watch the motions of the enemy, and not engaged in the action, him he had commended. His lordship said, he was rather surprised at this, as he knew from other hands, that Captain Bateman was under arrest; and he assured the House, that orders were gone from the Admiralty Board to Sir George Rodney, for him to try and punish the guilty on the spot. Upon a division, the motion was rejected by 42 *Non-contents* to 16 *Contents*.

The Duke of Richmond now produced a bill for a constitutional reformation, and moved that it should be read the first time. The explanation of the plan took his grace near two hours, and in the course of his speech he promised to publish it, if the bill should be rejected. It chiefly respected the elections for representatives in the House of Commons. He considered the boroughs in the present state of things as the instruments of ministerial corruption; and thought it a great hardship that the right of voting should be confined to 210,000 persons, when there are 1,621,000 males in England and Wales; he therefore proposed that parliament in future should be annually elected, that every man born an English subject, and being 21 years of age, should have a right to vote. The sixteen peers for Scotland to have their seats in the House of Lords made hereditary in their families, and the other Scotch peers to be made capable of being created peers of England. There were a great many other inferior regulations in the bill.

Lord Stormont declared his intention to vote against the bill, because it was dangerous to attempt innovations in the constitution, we all know it is excellent in its present form, but we cannot tell what it would be when altered.

The Duke of Richmond's friends wished him to withdraw the bill; but as he chose to have it read once, after that was done, the House, according to the forms of parliament, being in possession of the bill, it could not be

withdrawn; and *Lord Stormont* moved that it be rejected; and the question being put, it was thrown out without any division.

Tuesday, June 6.

The Earl of Radnor pointed out the impropriety of proceeding upon any public business while the tumults subsisted, and the House was surrounded by the military. There was no precedent, he said, upon their lordships' journals of any act being passed under such circumstances; and therefore he hoped they would postpone all business, while they might be supposed to be under the influence of an armed force.

Lord Ravensworth informed the House that a desperate mob was in the streets leading to both Houses of Parliament; and that the members could not get to them without endangering their lives, upon which account he thought it advisable to hold a conference with the Commons, on the means of quieting the people, by taking their petitions into immediate consideration.

The Earls Batburi and Mansfield disapproved of a conference, or of doing any thing under the impression of compulsion from the mob, and a letter being read sent by Lord Sandwich to Lord Mansfield (who sat as Speaker, the Chancellor being ill) to acquaint the House that Lord Sandwich had been stopped, insulted, and wounded in his way to the House, their lordships adjourned, for that day, and the next day they further adjourned to the 19th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, June 6.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great mob assembled in the streets; Westminster hall, and the passages leading to the house being lined with soldiers, above 200 members had the courage to attend their duty, but they mostly came armed.

Mr. Buller made the following resolutions:

1. That it is a high and dangerous breach of the privilege of parliament to insult, interrupt, or attack the members coming to attend their duty in that House.
2. That a committee be appointed to enquire into the outrages committed, and to discover the authors, promoters, and abettors thereof.
3. That an humble address be presented to his majesty, "That he would be graciously pleased to order the Attorney-general to commence and carry on prosecutions against such persons as are, or may be taken into custody; charged with destroying the property, and breaking into the houses and chapels of foreign ministers."
4. And that his majesty would be pleased to order compensation to be made to those foreign ministers, and others, whose property had been injured by the rioters, assuring his majesty, that the House will make provision for the same."

These

These resolutions were carried almost unanimously.

Mr. Burke then made a severe speech on the conduct of ministers, in not taking proper measures to collect the civil power in time, to prevent the mischief that had happened; he bewailed in the most pathetic terms, the deplorable situation of parliament, having a blooded mob waiting for them in the streets, and a military force with their bayonets fixed at their doors, to guard the freedom of debate.

Sir George Savile spoke to the same purport; at length, *General Conway* moved, "That as soon as the present tumults subside, which are now subsisting, the House will proceed to take into consideration the petitions from many of his majesty's Protestant subjects."

Lord George Gordon pressed the naming a fixed day, and said, the people would persevere upon knowing for a certainty, on what day they should receive satisfaction. After a confused debate, and intelligence received of the conflagrations in the city, the House hastily adjourned. The next day the committee sat upon an examination of *Lord George Gordon's* advertisement, by which the people were illegally assembled in *St. George's-Fields*. They also examined the door-keepers of the House, respecting the tumults in the Lobby, on Friday the 2d inst. and afterwards broke up.

Friday, June 8.

The Speaker, attended by upwards of forty members, which number constitutes a House, took the chair, and immediately, *The Lord Advocate for Scotland*, after expatiating on the horrors of the two preceding days, showed the expediency of adjourning till public tranquillity should be restored. Accordingly he moved an adjournment till Monday the 19th, when he hoped they should all meet in peace, which motion was carried unanimously.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 19.

BOTH Houses being met, his majesty (unexpected by the public) came to the House of Lords, and being seated on the throne, with the usual solemnity, sent for the Commons; upon whose appearance, with their Speaker, at the bar, his majesty made the following most gracious speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"THE outrages committed by bands of desperate and abandoned men, in various parts of this metropolis, broke forth with violence into acts of felony and treason, had so far overborne all civil authority, and threatened so directly the immediate subversion of all legal power, the destruction of all property, and the confusion of every order in the state, that I found myself obliged, by

every tie of duty and affection to my people, to suppress, in every part, those rebellious insurrections, and to provide for the public safety, by the most effectual and immediate application of the force entrusted to me by parliament.

"I have directed copies of the proclamations issued upon that occasion to be laid before you.

"Proper orders have been given for bringing the authors and abettors of these insurrections, and the perpetrators of such criminal acts, to speedy trial, and to such condign punishment as the laws of their country prescribe, and as the vindication of public justice demands.

"Though I trust it is not necessary, yet I think it is right at this time, to renew to you my solemn assurances, that I have no other object but to make the laws of the realm, and the principles of our excellent constitution in church and state, the rule and measure of my conduct; and I shall ever consider it as the first duty of my station, and the chief glory of my reign, to maintain and preserve the established religion of my kingdoms, and, as far as in me lies, to secure and to perpetuate the rights and liberties of my people."

After the king left the House, an address of thanks was moved by the *Duke of Dorset*, expressing the strongest approbation of the measures taken to suppress the late riots. The motion was seconded by *Lord Dudley Ward*, who expressed his sense of the wisdom and lenity shown by his majesty upon this occasion.

The Duke of Richmond objected to some parts of the address, which was as usual, a reverberation of the speech: in his opinion, an immediate application had not been made of the force entrusted to his majesty by parliament; his grace likewise doubted the absolute necessity there was for making use of the military; if the magistrates had done their duty, the civil power would have been sufficient; and as upon their failure the military came too late, it could not be said, that immediate relief had been given to the subjects in the hour of their greatest distress. His next object of censure was the conduct of the Commander in Chief of the army, for the letters he sent to Colonel Twisleton, who commanded the military force in the City, ordering him to disarm the citizens, who had taken up arms, and formed themselves into associations, for the defence of their lives and properties. These letters he considered as a violation of the constitutional right of Protestant subjects, to keep and bear arms for their own defence.

Lord Amherst replied, that what he had done was in consequence of a representation from the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen to the Privy-council, that the mob had got possession of various kinds of arms, and

N n n 2

among

among the rest, of firelocks, with which they were doing great mischief, and desiring that the military might be ordered to take them from the rioters, but no passage in his letters could be construed to mean, that the arms should be taken away from the associated citizens, who had very properly armed themselves for the defence of their lives and property.

Earl Bathurst stated the difference between the right of bearing arms for personal defence, and that of bodies of the subjects arming themselves, without a commission from the king; the latter he declared to be unlawful.

The Duke of Manchester called upon the Lords in administration to inform the House how long the town was to be surrounded by a military force; concurred with his grace of Richmond in opinion, that the deliberations of parliament could not be said to be carried on with freedom, while an army was almost at their doors; and wished to know if at that moment they were under the government of martial law, or the law of the land.

Earl Talbot besought the House to be unanimous in their address, that foreign countries might know, that the House really disapproved, and condemned those outrages which had brought upon us a national disgrace never to be defaced.

Earl Mansfield now made an excellent speech, which, as it explained the law, and may serve as a rule of conduct upon any similar emergency, we shall give at large, and nearly in the words of the learned lord.

To prevent any misrepresentations going forth to the public concerning the late proceedings, he said, he thought it his duty to state to the House what is the law of the land, and to declare that every thing that had been done for the suppression of the late riots had been done not by virtue of the royal prerogative, but exactly in conformity to the law of the land, and all the proceedings he maintained must be justified or condemned by the law of the land. No command from the king, no order from the privy-council, can make that lawful which is not so by the law of the land. Neither can the military plead any such command or order for acts of violence not authorised by law; they cannot be tried for them by a court-martial, they are accountable to the laws of their country.

There are circumstances in which there is no distinction between the civil and the military men. Such was the present case; a banditti, a numerous mob, proceeding by a regular plan, on a sudden grow too powerful for the civil magistrates and the peace officers under them; under a specious pretext of religion, they proceed to acts of felony and treason, subversive of all government; they set open prisons, burn down houses, attack

courts of justice, and public offices, no way concerned in the bill in question. For my own part, said his lordship, it happened by accident that I never attended while the bill was before the House; I never opened my lips about it: I say by accident, because as there was no opposition, and I had other duty, I was not in the House when it was passed. But my opinion is well known; I have always thought it agreeable to the laws of God, and of nations, to suffer every man to enjoy religious toleration; I have expressed it upon many occasions in favour of the Protestant Dissenters, and have supported the Methodists, when they have been obliged to prosecute persons for disturbing them in their worship.

As to this bill, if an abuse has been made of it, if the Roman Catholics do not confine themselves to educating their own children at home, instead of sending them abroad, which was more detrimental, but will undertake to educate Protestant children, some step may be taken to alter the bill, and prevent it; the wisdom of parliament will provide for that; the Romish schools may be registered, and the number of their children, and returns be made to the bishop of every diocese. It may also be made criminal in them to undertake the education of Protestant children; but this is a matter of consideration for another day.

His lordship then stated, that in cases of rebellion, or of such insurrections of the people, wherein felony or treason is actually committing or committed, every man has a right to interfere, to suppress or prevent it. His lordship then described various acts of felony and treason committed by the late mobs, such as pulling down and setting fire to houses, breaking open prisons, attacking the bank, &c. all of which amounted to levying war against the king's person and government; and he particularly dwelt upon insurrections, to oblige the legislature to repeal laws enacted, or to enact any laws by compulsion, as acts of high treason.

The conclusion he drew was, that in all these cases any subject, whether civil or military, has a right to apprehend and secure the offenders; and if he cannot, he may proceed to the extreme violence; he may put them to death; and this is the law of the land; the military therefore did not act by the prerogative of the crown, but by the law of the land.

The address was then voted *nemine contradicente*.

The Duke of Richmond next moved an address to his majesty, "That he would be pleased to order the two letters from Lord Amherst to Colonel Twistleton, dated June the 12th and 13th, to be laid before the House.

Lord Amherst said, there was a third letter to the Lord Mayor, explanatory of the others,

which he desired might be added, with the duke's permission, to the motion.

The Duke replied, that he had no objection, he never meant to do things by halves; that letter had not come to his knowledge, or he should have noticed it. The motion for the three letters was then carried.

Earl Bathurst, after mentioning the many bad consequences that might happen to the Sheriffs, jailors, &c. from the releasing of prisoners of different denominations by the mob from the several prisons, and also some inconveniences to the prisoners themselves, moved, that the judges be ordered to prepare a bill to indemnify the Sheriffs, &c. for the consequences of the late release of the prisoners by the riotous mob, which was unanimously agreed to, and ordered accordingly.

The same day in the House of Commons, *Lord Beauchamp* moved an address of thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious speech, &c. which was seconded by *Mr. Macdonald*, and voted unanimously.

But before the question was put, *Colonel Barré*, *Mr. Dunning*, *Mr. Fox*, and *Sir Philip Jennings Clerk*, severally, censured administration for neglect, in not calling forth the civil power in time, and for employing the military too late.

No reply was made to the first charge, but *Mr. Jenkinson*, Secretary at War, gave a satisfactory answer to the second. When the riots began, and the apprehensions of individuals increased, so many applications were made from different quarters for military aid, that there were not regulars sufficient in and about London to supply half the demands for assistance, so that effectual relief could not be given till the regiments of militia arrived from the country.

Mr. Burke made a very warm speech against the unknown authors, abettors, and instruments of the riots, and vindicated the

principles of the bill complained of, which, he said, ought not to be repealed, to gratify the wishes of a fanatic, lawless mob.

Lord North, on the contrary, thought as the public tranquillity was restored, the petitions of the Protestant subjects ought to be taken into serious consideration; and he moved, that the House should proceed upon them the next day, which was agreed to.

His lordship then delivered the following message from his majesty. "I am commanded by his majesty to acquaint this House, that he has caused Lord George Gordon, a member of this House, to be apprehended, and committed for high treason."

An address was moved, and carried, to thank his majesty for communicating the reason for which Lord George Gordon was apprehended and committed, and such members as are privy counsellors were ordered to present the same.

The Sheriffs of London attended the House with a petition from the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, praying a repeal of the bill in favour of the Roman Catholics.

Mr. Wilkes disapproved the petition, and said it was brought in, after many of the members of the court had left it, imagining all the business was over. He expressed himself likewise against a total repeal of the act, because an amendment seemed to him to be all that was required by the Associations.

Mr. Sawbridge seconded this idea, and was severe upon Mr. Bull for having smuggled this petition through the court.

Mr. Bull in his defence said, the business was transacted openly, and that both the aldermen knew it was to come on. The petition was brought up, and ordered to be laid on the table.

(*The conclusion of the business of the Session in our next.*)

A curious Account of the Eruption of MOUNT VESUVIUS, which happened in the Month of August, 1779.

Taken from SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON's Letter to Joseph Banks, Esq. President of the Royal Society; published in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXX. Part I. for 1780.—See our Review of that Vol. in our last Magazine, P. 426, wherein we promised this Account.

(*Embellished with a View of the Eruption.*)

THE Honourable Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the Bath, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Naples, where he usually resides, has frequently obliged the Royal Society, of which he is a member, with a description of the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, enriched with his learned remarks upon this branch of Natural

Philosophy; to these he refers in his letter, and then gives the following account of the last, which was the greatest eruption since the year 1767.

"On Thursday the 5th of August last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, I perceived from my villa at Paufilipo in the bay of Naples, from whence I have a full view of Vesuvius (which is just opposite, and at the distance of about

about six miles in a direct line from it) that the volcano was in a most violent agitation; a white and sulphureous smoke issued continually and impetuously from its crater, one puff impelling another, and by an accumulation of these clouds of smoke, resembling bales of the whitest cotton, such a mass of them was soon piled over the top of the volcano as exceeded the height and size of the mountain itself at least four times. In the midst of this very white smoke, an immense quantity of stones, *scoria*, and ashes were shot up to a wonderful height, certainly not less than two thousand feet. I could also perceive, by the help of one of Ramsden's most excellent refracting telescopes, at times, a quantity of liquid lava, seemingly very weighty, just heaved up high enough to clear the rim of the crater, and then take its course impetuously down the steep side of Vesuvius, opposite to Somma. Soon after a lava broke out on the same side from about the middle of the conical parts of the volcano, and having run with violence some hours, ceased suddenly, just before it had arrived at the cultivated parts of the mountain above *Portici*, near four miles from the spot where it issued. During this day's eruption the heat was intolerable at the towns of *Somma* and *Ottaviano*, and was likewise sensibly felt at *Palma* and *Lauro*, which are much farther from Vesuvius. Minute ashes, of a reddish hue, fell so thick at *Somma* and *Ottaviano*, that they darkened the air in such a manner, that objects could not be distinguished at the distance of ten feet. Long filaments of a vitrified matter like spun-glass were mixed and fell with these ashes; and the sulphureous smoke was so violent that several birds in cages were suffocated, the leaves of the trees in the neighbourhood of *Somma* and *Ottaviano* were covered with white salts very corrosive. At the same time, an extraordinary globe of smoke, of a very great diameter, was distinctly seen by many of the inhabitants of *Portici*, to issue from the crater of Vesuvius, and proceed hastily to the mountain of *Somma*, against which it struck and dispersed itself, having left a train of white smoke, marking the course it had taken: this train I perceived plainly, as it lasted some minutes, but I did not see the globe itself.

"A poor labourer, who was making faggots on the mountain of *Somma*, lost his life at this time, and his body not having been found, it is supposed that, suffocated by the smoke, he must have fallen into the valley from the craggy rocks on which he was at work, and been covered by the current of lava that took its course through that valley soon after. An ass, that was waiting for its master in the valley, left it very judiciously as soon as the mountain became violent, and arriving safe home, gave the first alarm to this poor man's family. It was generally remarked, that the explosions of the volcano were attended with more noise during this day's eruption than in any succeeding ones, when most probably the mouth of Vesuvius was widened, and the volcanic matter had a freer passage.

"Friday, August the 6th, the fermentation in the mountain was less violent; but about noon, there was a loud report, at which time it was supposed, that a portion of the little mountain within the crater had fallen in. At night, the throws from the crater increased, and proceeded evidently from two separate mouths, which emitting red hot *scoria*, and in different directions, formed a most beautiful and almost continual fire-work.

"On Saturday, August the 7th, the volcano remained much in the same state; but, about twelve o'clock at night, its fermentation increased greatly. The second fever fit of the mountain may be said to have manifested itself at this time. I was watching its motions from the mole of *Naples*, which has a full view of the volcano, and had been witness to several glorious picturesque effects produced by the reflection of the deep red fire, which issued from the crater of Vesuvius, and mounted up in the midst of the huge clouds, when a summer storm called a *Tropee*, came on suddenly, and blended its heavy watery clouds with the sulphurous and mineral ones, which were already like so many other mountains, piled over the summit of the volcano; at this moment, a fountain of fire was shot up to an incredible height, casting so bright a light, that the smallest objects could be clearly distinguished at any place within six miles or more of Vesuvius.

"Sunday, August 8. Vesuvius was quiet till towards six o'clock in the evening,

evening, when a great smoke began to gather again over its crater, and about an hour after, a rumbling subterraneous noise was heard in the neighbourhood of the volcano; the usual throws of red hot stones and *scoriae* began, and increased every instant. I was at this time at *Paustipo*, in the company of several of my countrymen, observing with good telescopes the curious phenomena in the crater of Vesuvius, which, with such help, we could distinguish as well as if we had been actually seated on the summit of the volcano. The crater seemed much enlarged by the violence of last night's explosions, and the little mountain no longer existed. At about nine o'clock, there was a loud report, which shook the houses at Portici and its neighbourhood to such a degree as to alarm their inhabitants, and drive them out into the streets; and, as I have since seen, many windows were broken, and walls cracked by the concussion of the air from that explosion, though faintly heard at Naples. In an instant a fountain of liquid fire began to rise, and gradually increasing, arrived at so amazing a height as to strike every one who beheld it with the most awful astonishment. I shall scarcely be credited when I assure you, Sir, that, to the best of my judgment, the height of this stupendous column of fire could not be less than three times that of Vesuvius itself, which rises perpendicular near 3700 feet above the level of the sea.

Puffs of smoke as black as can possibly be imagined succeeded one another hastily, and accompanied the red hot, transparent, and liquid lava, interrupting its splendid brightness here and there by patches of the darkest hue. Within these puffs of smoke, at the very moment of their emission from the crater, I could perceive a bright, but pale, electrical fire briskly playing about in zigzag lines. The wind was S. W. and though gentle, was sufficient to carry these detached clouds or puffs of smoke out of the column of fire, and a collection of them, by degrees, formed a black and extensive curtain behind it; in other parts of the sky it was perfectly clear, and the stars were bright. The fiery fountain of so gigantic a size, upon the dark ground abovementioned, made the most glorious contrast imaginable, and the

blaze of it reflected strongly on the surface of the sea, which was at that time perfectly smooth, added greatly to this sublime view. The liquid lava, mixed with stones and *scoriae*, after having mounted, I verily believe, at the least ten thousand feet, was partly directed by the wind towards Ottaiano, and partly falling almost perpendicularly, still red-hot and liquid, on Vesuvius, covered its whole cone, part of that of the mountain of Somma, and the valley between them. The falling matter being nearly as vivid and inflamed as that which was continually issuing fresh from the crater formed with it one complete body of fire, which could not be less than ten miles and an half in breadth, and of the extraordinary height abovementioned, casting a heat to the distance of at least six miles round it. The brushwood on the mountain of Somma was soon in a blaze, which flame, being of a different tint from the deep red of the matter thrown out of the volcano, and from the silvery hue of the electrical fire, still added to the contrast of this most extraordinary scene. The black cloud increasing greatly bent once towards Naples, and seemed to threaten this fair city with speedy destruction, for it was charged with electrical matter, which kept constantly darting about it in strong and bright zigzags, just like those described by *Pliny* the younger in his letter to *Tacitus*, and which accompanied the great eruption of Vesuvius that proved fatal to his uncle. This volcanic lightning however, as I particularly remarked, very rarely quitted the cloud, but usually returned to the great column of fire towards the crater of the volcano from whence it originally came. Once or twice, indeed, I saw this lightning fall on the top of Somma, and set fire to some dry grass and bushes. Fortunately for us, the wind increasing from the S. W. quarter, carried back the threatening cloud just as it had reached the city; and began to occasion great alarms. All publick diversions ceased in an instant, and the theatres being shut, the doors of the churches were thrown open. Numerous processions were formed in the streets, and women and children with dishevelled heads filled the air with their cries, insisting loudly upon the relics of St. Januarius being immediately

immediately opposed to the fury of the mountain: in short, the populace of this great city began to display its usual extravagant mixture of riot and bigotry, and if some speedy and well-timed precautions had not been taken, Naples would, perhaps, have been in more danger of suffering from the irregularities of its lower class of inhabitants than from the angry volcano.

"After the column of fire had continued in full force near half an hour, the eruption ceased all at once, and Vesuvius remained sullen and silent. After the dazzling light of the fiery fountain, all seemed dark and dismal, except the cone of Vesuvius, which was covered with glowing cinders and *scorie*, from under which, at times, here and there, small streams of liquid lava escaped, and rushed down the steep sides of the volcano. In the parts of Naples nearest Vesuvius, whilst the eruption lasted, a mixed smell, like that of sulphur, with the vapours of an iron foundery, was sensible, but near to the mountain that smell was very offensive.

"Whilst we had been enjoying in perfect safety, a scene so glorious and sublime as perhaps may have never before been viewed by human eyes, at least in such perfection; the unfortunate inhabitants of the other side of the mountain of Somma, particularly at Ottaviano and Caccia-bella, were involved in that dark and sooty cloud which formed so proper a back ground to our bright picture, and were pelted with stones and *scorie* of lava; but I shall presently give you a particular description of their truly distressful situation, just as I had it from many of the poor sufferers themselves, when I visited that part of the country a few days after this eruption.

"Monday, August the 9th, about nine o'clock in the morning, the fourth fever-fit of the mountain began to manifest itself by the usual symptoms, such as a subterraneous boiling noise, violent explosions of inflamed matter from the crater of the volcano, accompanied with smoke and ashes, which symptoms increased every instant. The smoke was of two sorts, the one as white as snow, and the other as black as jet. Presently such a tremendous mass of these accumulated clouds stood over Vesuvius as seemed to threaten

Naples again, and actually made the mountain itself appear a mole-hill. This day's eruption was similar to that of Thursday, but many degrees more violent. Some stones, thrown near as high as those of last night, fell on the mountain of Somma, and set fire to the brush-wood with which it is covered; but there being little wind, and that westerly, the volcanic matter rose and fell in a more perpendicular direction, and Ottaviano did not suffer by this day's eruption; but most of the inhabitants of the towns on the borders of Vesuvius fled to Naples, alarmed by the tremendous clouds and the loud explosions. We remarked that several large stones, after having mounted to an immense height, formed a parabola, leaving behind them a trace of white smoke that marked their course: some burst in the air greatly like bombs, and others fell into the valley between Somma and Vesuvius without burking; others again burst into a thousand pieces soon after their emission from the crater; they might very properly be called volcanic bombs. Upon the whole, this day's eruption was very alarming; until the lava broke out, about two o'clock, and ran three miles between the two mountains, we were in continual apprehension of some fatal event. It continued to run about three hours, during which time every other symptom of the mountain-fever gradually abated, and at seven o'clock at night all was calm. The air this night for many hours after the eruption was filled with meteors, such as are vulgarly called falling stars; they shot generally in an horizontal direction, leaving a luminous trace behind them, but which quickly disappeared. The night was remarkably fine, star-light, and without a cloud. This kind of electrical fire seemed to be harmless, and never to reach the ground; whereas that with which the black volcanic cloud of last night was pregnant appeared mischievous, like the lightning that attends a severe thunder-storm, as we should undoubtedly have experienced, had the eruption continued longer, and the cloud spread over Naples.

"Tuesday, August the 10th, Vesuvius was quiet.

"Wednesday, August the 11th, about six o'clock in the morning, the fifth and last fever-fit of the mountain

came on, and gradually increased. About twelve o'clock it was at its height *, and very violent indeed, the explosions being louder than those that attended the former eruptions. (In all other respects the appearances described by Sir William are the same as on the days when the eruption was mildest.)

" Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th of August, Vesuvius continued to smoke considerably, and at times slight explosions were heard, like cannon at a great distance; but there have been no more throws from its crater, nor any streams of lava from its flanks since Wednesday.

" On Saturday, August the 14th, I went, accompanied by Count Lamberg, the imperial minister at this court, to visit Ottaiano and Caccia-bella, the district which had been most severely treated by the heavy and destructive shower of volcanic matter from the crater of Vesuvius on Sunday the 8th. Soon after having passed the town of Somma we began to perceive, that the heat of the fiery shower, which had fallen in its neighbourhood, had affected the leaves of the trees and vines, which we found still more parched and shrivelled in proportion as we approached the town of Ottaiano, which may be about three miles from Somma. At about the distance of a mile from Somma, we began to perceive fresh cinders or scorizæ of lava, thinly scattered on the road and in the fields. Every step we advanced, we found them of a larger dimension, and in greater abundance. At the distance of a mile and a half from Ottaiano, the soil was totally covered by them, and the leaves and fruit were either entirely stripped from them, or remained thinly on them, shrivelled and dried up by the intense heat of the volcanic shower.

" We found the roof of his Sicilian majesty's sporting seat at Caccia-bella much damaged by the fall of large stones and heavy scorizæ, some of which, after having been broken by their fall through the roof, still weighed upwards of thirty pounds. This town afforded to our view nothing but heaps of black cinders and ashes, blasted trees, ruined houses, with a few of their scattered

LOND. MAG. OCT. 1780.

inhabitants just returned with ghastly, dismayed countenances, to survey the havock done to their tenements and habitations, and from which they themselves had with much difficulty escaped alive the Sunday before. This place, in a direct line, cannot be less than four miles from the crater of Vesuvius.

" We proceeded from Caccia-bella to Ottaiano, which is a mile nearer to Vesuvius, and is reckoned to contain twelve thousand inhabitants. Nothing could be more dismal than the sight of this town, unroofed, half buried under black scorizæ and ashes, all the windows towards the mountain broken, and some of the houses burnt, the streets choked up with ashes (in some that were narrow the stratum was not less than four feet thick) and a few of the inhabitants just returned were employed in clearing them away, and piling up the ashes in hillocks to get at their ruined houses. Others were assembled in little groups, enquiring after their friends and neighbours, relating each others woes, crossing themselves, and lifting up their eyes to heaven when they mentioned their miraculous escapes.

" Some monks, who were in their convent during the whole of the horrid shower, gave us the following particulars, which they related with solemnity and precision.

" The mountain of Somma, at the foot of which Ottaiano is situated, hides Vesuvius from its sight, so that till the eruption became considerable it was not visible to them. On Sunday night when the noise increased, and the fire began to appear above the mountain of Somma, many of the inhabitants flew to the churches, and others were preparing to quit the town, when a sudden violent report was heard, soon after which they found themselves involved in a thick cloud of smoke and minute ashes; a horrid clashing noise was heard in the air, and presently fell a deluge of stones and large scorizæ, some of which scorizæ were of the diameter of seven or eight feet, and must have weighed more than an hundred pounds before they were broken by their fall,

O o o

as

* It has been remarked by the oldest people in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, that in its eruptions the volcano is subject to a crisis at noon and midnight, and indeed, from my own observations, I believe that remark to be well founded.

as some of the fragments of them, which I picked up in the streets, still weighed upwards of sixty pounds. When these large vitrified masses either struck against one another in the air, or fell on the ground, they broke in many pieces, and covered a large space around them with vivid sparks of fire, which communicated their heat to every thing that was combustible. In an instant the town, and country about it, was on fire in many parts; for in the vineyards there were several straw huts, which had been erected for the watchmen of the grapes, all of which were burnt. A great magazine of wood in the heart of the town was all in a blaze, and, had there been much wind, the flames must have spread universally, and all the inhabitants would have infallibly been burnt in their houses, for it was impossible for them to stir out. Some who attempted it with pillows, tables, chairs, the tops of wine casks, &c. on their heads, were either knocked down, or soon driven to close quarters under arches, and in the cellars of their houses. Many were wounded, but only two persons have died of their wounds. To add to the horror of the scene, incessant volcanic lightning was whirling about the black cloud that surrounded them, and the sulphureous smell and heat would scarcely allow them to draw their breath. In this miserable and alarming situation they remained above twenty-five minutes, when the volcanic storm ceased all at once, and the frightened inhabitants of Ottaiano, apprehending a fresh attack from the turbulent mountain, hastily quitted the country, after having deposited the sick and bed-ridden, at their own desire, in the churches. Had the eruption continued an hour longer, Ottaiano must have remained exactly in the state of Pompeia, which was buried under the ashes of Vesuvius just 1700 years ago, with most of its inhabitants, whose bones are to this day frequently found under arches and in the cellars of the houses of that ancient city.

We observed, that the tract of country completely covered with a *stratum* of the volcanic matter above-mentioned was about two miles and a half broad, and as much in length, in which space, the vines and other fruit-trees were totally stripped of their leaves

and fruit, and had the appearance of being quite burnt up; but to my great surprise, having visited that country again two days ago (Sept. 29th) I saw those very trees, which were apple, pear, peach, and apricot, in blossom again, and some with the fruit already formed, and of the size of hazel nuts. The vines had also put forth fresh leaves, and were in bloom. Many foxes, hares, and other game, were destroyed by the fiery shower in the district of Somma and Ottaiano.

“ On the 18th of September I went upon Mount Vesuvius, accompanied by Lord Herbert and my usual guide. We could not possibly reach the crater, being covered with a thick smoke, too sulphureous and offensive to be encountered; neither would it have been prudent to have ventured up had there not been that impediment, as it was evident, from the loud reports we heard from time to time, that there existed still a great fermentation within the bowels of the volcano. We therefore contented ourselves with examining the effects of the late extraordinary eruption on its cone, and in the valley between it and the mountain of Somma. The conical part of Vesuvius is now covered with fragments of lava and *scoria*, which makes the ascent much more difficult and troublesome than when it was only covered with minute ashes. The particularity of this last eruption was, that the lava which usually ran out of the flanks of the volcano, forming cascades, rivers, and rivulets of liquid fire, was now chiefly thrown up from its crater in the form of a gigantic fountain of fire, which falling still in some degree of fusion has, in a manner, cased up the conical part of Vesuvius with a *stratum* of hard *scoria*: on the side next the mountain of Somma, that *stratum* is surely more than one hundred feet thick, forming a high ridge. The valley between Vesuvius and Somma has received such a prodigious quantity of lava and other volcanic matter during this last eruption, that it is raised, as it is imagined, two hundred and fifty feet or more. Three such eruptions as the last would completely fill up the valley, and, by uniting Vesuvius and Somma form them into one mountain, as they most probably were before the great eruptions in the reign of Titus. In short, I found

found the whole face of Vesuvius changed. Those curious channels, in which the lava ran in May last, are all buried. The volcano appears to have likewise increased in height; the form of the crater is changed, a great piece of its rim towards Somma being wanting; and on the side towards the sea it is also broken. There are some very large cracks towards the point of the cone of the volcano, which makes it probable that more of the borders of the crater will fall in. The ridge of fresh volcanic matter on the cone of Vesuvius towards Somma, and the thick *stratum* in the valley, are likewise full of cracks, from which there issues a constant sulphureous smoke that tinges them and the circumjacent *scoriae* and cinders with a deep yellow, or sometimes a white tint. These last mentioned cracks, though deep, do not, as I apprehend, pass the *stratum* formed by the last eruption, and which from its extreme thickness, particularly in the valley, will probably retain a great degree of heat for some years to come, as did a thick *stratum* of lava that ran into the *fossa grande* (great ditch) in the year 1767.

“ The number and size of the stones, or, more properly speaking, of the fragments of lava which have been thrown out of the volcano in the course of the last eruption, and which lie scattered thick on the cone of Vesuvius, and at the foot of it, is really incredible. The largest we measured was in circumference no less than one hundred and eight English feet, and seventeen feet high. It is a solid block, and is much vitrified; in some parts of it there are large pieces of pure glass, of a brown yellow colour, like that of which our common bottles are made, and throughout its pores seem to be filled with perfect vitrifications of the same sort. The spot where it alighted is plainly marked by a deep impression almost at the foot of the volcano, and it took three bounds before it settled, as is plainly perceived by the marks it has left on the ground, and by the stones which it has pounded to atoms under its prodigious weight. When we consider the enormous size and weight of such a solid mass thrown at least a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the volcano, we can but admire the wonderful powers of nature, of which,

being so very seldom within the reach of human inspection, we are in general too apt to judge upon much too small a scale. Another solid block of ancient lava, sixty six feet in circumference, and nineteen feet high, being nearly of a spherical shape, was thrown out at the same time, and lies near the former. This stone, which has the marks of having been rounded, nay almost polished, by continual rolling in torrents, or on the sea-shore, and which yet has been so undoubtedly thrown out of the volcano, may be the subject of curious speculations. Another block of solid lava, that was thrown much farther, and lies in the valley between the cone of Vesuvius and the Hermitage, is sixteen feet high, and ninety-two in circumference, though it plainly appears, by the large fragments that lie round, and were detached from it by the shock of its fall, that it must have been twice as considerable when it was in the air. There are thousands of very large fragments of different species of ancient and modern lava, that lie scattered by the late explosions on the cone of Vesuvius, and in the valleys at its foot; but these three were the largest of those we measured.

“ We found also many fragments of those volcanic bombs that burst in the air, as mentioned in the former part of this journal; and some entire, having fallen to the ground without bursting. The fresh red-hot and liquid lava having been thrown up with numberless fragments of ancient lavas, the latter were often closely enveloped by the former; and probably when such fragments of lava were porous and full of air-bubbles, as is often the case, the extreme outward heat suddenly rarifying the confined air caused an explosion. When these fragments were of a more compact lava they did not explode, but were simply inclosed by the fresh lava, and acquired a spherical form by whirling in the air, or rolling down the steep sides of the volcano. The shell or outward coat of the bombs that burst, and of which we found several pieces, was always composed of fresh lava, in which many splinters of the more ancient lava that had been inclosed are seen sticking. I was much pleased with this discovery, having been greatly puzzled for an explanation of this volcanic operation, which was new to me,

and

and very frequent during the eruption of the 9th of August.

"The phenomenon of the natural spun-glass, which fell at Ottajano on the 5th of August, was likewise clearly explained to me here. I have already mentioned, that the lava thrown up by this eruption was in general more perfectly vitrified than that of any former eruption, which appeared plainly, upon a nearer examination of the fragments of fresh lava, the pores of which we generally found full of a pure vitrification. and the *scorie* themselves, upon a close examination with a magnifying glass; appeared like a confused heap of filaments of a foul vitrification. When a piece of the solid fresh lava had been cracked in its fall without separating entirely, we always saw capillary fibres of perfect glass, reaching from side to side within the cracks. The natural spun-glass then, that fell at Ottajano during this eruption, must have been formed, most probably, by the operation of such a sort of lava as has been just described, cracking and separating

in the air at the time of its emission from the crater of the volcano, and by that means spinning out the pure vitrified matter from its pores or cells, the wind at the same time carrying off those filaments of glass as fast as they were produced.

"The most authentic accounts have been received of the fall of small volcanic stones and cinders (some of which weighed two ounces) at *Benevento*, *Foggia*, and *Monte Miletto*, upwards of thirty miles from Vesuvius; but what is most extraordinary (as there was but little wind during the eruption of the 8th of August) minute ashes fell thick that very night upon the town of *Maxfredonia*, which is at the distance of an hundred miles from Vesuvius.

"Vesuvius continues to smoke considerably, and we had a slight shock of an earthquake yesterday, so that I do not think, notwithstanding the late eruption having been so considerable, that the volcano has vented itself sufficiently as to remain long quiet."

Naples, Oa. 1, 1779.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XLVII.

MODERN Improvements in the Practice of Physic. By Henry Manning, M. D. 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. boards. Robinson.

AT first sight, it should seem as if this useful collection of authentic information concerning the modern improvements in the art of healing was designed only for the perusal and instruction of the young professors of that art; but upon a thorough investigation, it will be found that mankind in general are interested in it. For, as all mankind are subject to the diseases of which it treats, so all persons, who have had a liberal education, and are thereby enabled to form an opinion on any branch of science, will be highly pleased with a performance which clearly points out the great improvements that have been made in physic and surgery within the last forty years.

Our author considers the age of Boerhaave as a memorable epocha in the history of physic. He informs us, that for several years the authority of this great man remained unquestionable in the schools of medicine; but in proportion as either ingenuity continued to investigate the laws of nature, or accident enlarged the bounds of practical observation, the preceding system respecting both nature and art underwent a *partial change* (considerable changes would have been less equivo-

cal, and this is his true meaning). These changes consist in important improvements established and confirmed by the writings and practice of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of our own and other countries, most of whom are still living.

The first volume contains an account of the improvements in the treatment of those diseases which fall under the management of physicians. And in order to explain the variations that have taken place in the mode of treatment, the symptoms of every disease are accurately described, and in the progress, crisis, and recovery, or fatal issue; the different effects of the old and new practice are shewn. The variations in the practice of many eminent, living physicians, in the treatment of the same cases are likewise set down, and judicious observations are annexed.

The chapters on the small-pox deserve the attention of all families, as they include the preparations for inoculation, the best methods of performing the operation, and of management afterwards. We find the use of the volatile tincture of guaiacum, in so large a quantity as half an ounce in a draught of common water, recommended as an approved medicine in those tormenting diseases the acute rheumatism, and the gout; and we are glad to find that the rational practice of electricity in the chronic rheumatism so strongly

strongly recommended of late years by several medical writers, is confirmed in this work.

The chapter on the scurvy is extremely deficient, which is the more surprising, as it is said to be a general disease amongst the English. No distinction is made between the sea and the land scurvy. We are indeed told, that the disease is easily and effectually cured by an antiseptic regimen, without the assistance of medicines; but if any be required for the more speedy recovery of the patient, the bark, elixir of vitriol, infusion of malt, and the antiscorbutic herbs, are the remedies which have proved most successful. It is remarkable, that no authorities are given in this chapter; and the little that is said rests entirely on Dr. Manning's assertions, contrary to the plan of his work. In the hope that its merits will bring it to a second edition, we suggest a hint, that he would enlarge upon the scurvy, and consult some eminent writers and practitioners, who, even of late years, have considered this disease as an alarming, troublesome, tedious, and oftentimes fatal disease.

The palsy is a disorder, the cure of which is seldom to be attained by internal remedies. But a number of instances, we are told, confirm the extraordinary benefit experienced from electricity.

Various attempts have been made within these thirty years to improve the method of curing the venereal disease. We are informed, that a radical cure without mercury cannot be depended upon, except in slight cases. The manner of administering this specific is therefore the grand object. Salivation is now almost generally exploded. The solution of the corrosive sublimate, recommended upon the authority of Van Sweiten, has lost all its celebrity. It has been succeeded by Plenck's remedy, which consists of quicksilver extinguished with Gum Arabic, to prevent it from salivating. Fumigation is a remedy that has been much recommended in France, but it does not meet with great encouragement. The most recent proposal for the cure of this disease is that of Mr. Clare, and consists in rubbing a small quantity of mercury on the inside of the cheek; by which means we not only avoid the inconvenience of unction, but the purgative effects that are often produced by this medicine when taken into the stomach.

We beg leave to remind our readers, that the earliest notice of this improvement was taken in our ample Review of the first edition of Mr. Clare's pamphlet. [See our Magazine for 1779, vol. XLVIII. p. 134.] A third edition has just appeared, in which the practice is confirmed by the success attending it in a great number of cases; but a small alteration is now recommended by Mr. Clare, which is to rub the mercury on the inside of the lips, in preference to the cheek. The practice, however, still meets with opponents

amongst the profession, but no objection has been hitherto published. The following query we submit to the faculty. As the disease, it is admitted, is taken up into the blood by absorption, why should not the specific antidote to this poison be introduced in the same manner?

In an appendix to his first volume, Dr. Manning gives a short, distinct account of the principal remedies which have been introduced, or their use extended, of late years. Amongst these we find *fixed air*, the medical virtues of which have been only tried since the publication of Dr. Priestley's valuable discoveries on that subject. It has been of great advantage in putrid diseases, the ulcerous sore throat, gangrene, pulmonary consumptions, cachexies, phagedenic ulcers, diseases proceeding from a weakness of the stomach, and the stone and gravel. The extension of the use of the Peruvian bark is astonishing of late years, its use externally is now known to be efficacious in many cases. It has been applied to young children, where it could not be given as a febrifuge internally, by means of quilted waistcoats, with great success.

The second volume contains all the improvements that have been introduced into the surgical art; and as these chiefly respect operations, this volume is more peculiarly adapted to the profession. There is, however, under the heads of Inflammations and Abscesses, an observation respecting the application of fomentations and poultices, which may be of general use in families. The common practice is to renew fomentations and poultices only twice a day, but to receive all the advantages of such remedies, the fomentations ought to be renewed four times a day, and the poultices every second or third hour at farthest; and both ought to be applied as warm as the patient can bear them. Nurses, and other attendants of the sick, to save trouble, are too apt to let poultices lie upon the affected part ten or twelve hours; and Dr. Manning observes, that they then do more harm than good. For so soon as their heat is dissipated, the moisture kept up by them, with the evaporation that ensues, must render the part much colder than if it had been only wrapped in flannel, without the use of any such application.

XLVIII. *Letters of Caius, concerning the Times, in which various Characters are exhibited.* 1s. 6d. Macgowan.

A Collection of political letters, the greatest part of which have been published in newspapers, under the signature of Caius. The first letter is dated May 29th, and the last August 24th. They are therefore intended to convey to the public the writer's opinion of the parliamentary transactions between the date of the first letter and the rising of parliament, and of what happened during the tumults in the beginning of June, together

together with strictures on the conduct of administration, and an attempt to characterise the principal men at the helm. A superficial knowledge of politics, common place declamations, and invective, supply the place of cool judgement and sound argument. The author undoubtedly, either is, or wishes to be retained in the service of those great champions in the cause of freedom, Shelburne, Richmond, Camden, Burke, and Fox, "who feel at this moment what Romans felt, when Rome, like Britain, was declining!"

The best letter in this patriotic pamphlet is addressed to Counsellor Erskine: and we learn by it, that he is to appear as counsel for Lord George Gordon upon his trial. In a letter to the Dean of Gloucester, Dr. Tucker, we are informed, that he is preparing for the press, an ample and elaborate refutation of Locke's System of Government. This is all that we have been able to sift out of this publication worthy the notice of our readers. If they are fond of personal abuse, they will go through the drudgery of reading the whole.

XLIX. *A Letter to Lord North, on his Re-election into the House of Commons. By a Member of Parliament.* 1s. Wilkie.

A Counter-blast (in the language of the late learned Bishop of Gloucester) to the letters of Caius; containing the most fulsome adulation of Lord North, such as we have the charity to hope he would be ashamed to countenance. The views of opposition in their several manœuvres during the last turbulent session of parliament, and the causes of their bad success, are fully explained, if the writer's assertions are to be credited, without proofs to support them. At the close of the session, it seems, the opposition were divided in sentiment, and quarreled. As to Lord North, he is the greatest minister, and the best, good man this or any other country ever produced. He keeps his place against his inclination, merely from a point of honour, because he will not abandon the nation in its present distress (which he has had no hand in producing) and he does not pay the author for his puffs.

LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS, in the Months of AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, and OCTOBER, besides those that have been reviewed.

POLITICKS.

THE History of the Roman Catholics. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Bull.

Modern Patriotism exemplified. 1s. Faulder.

A short History of the last Session of Parliament, with Remarks. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Almon.

An Enquiry into the Origin and Consequences of the Influence of the Crown over Parliament. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

A View of the present State of the Dutch Settlements in the East Indies. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Robinson.

The Political Mirror: In which is contained a Review of the Conduct of the Premier; chiefly from the Time of his famous Conciliatory Bill to America. By a Gentleman of the University of Oxford. 1s. Almon and Debrett.

A Plan of Union, Commerce, and Friendship, between Great Britain and British America. 1s. 6d. J. Johnson.

A R T S.

EVERY Man his own Farmer. By Sir Paulett St. John, Bart. 2s. 6d. Crowder.

An Essay on the Resolution of plain Triangles by common Arithmetick; with a new and concise Table adapted to the Purpose. By Hugh Worthington junior. 1s. Buckland.

Microscopic Observations; or, Dr. Hooke's wonderful Discoveries by the Microscope; illustrated by thirty-three Copper-plates, curiously engraved. Folio. 12s. boards, Wilkinfon.

A Practical Grammar of the French Language. By N. Wanoftrocht. 12mo. 3s. Johnson.

Anecdotes of Painting, in England. Volume the Fourth, and last. 4to. Bell.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

ESSAYS on various Subjects of Taste and Criticism. By A. Macauley, A. M. 8vo. 2s. Dilly.

The Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Dudley, Bilston, and Willenhall Directory; or, Merchant and Tradesman's useful Companion. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

The Poll for the Election of Two Representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, on Saturday the 9th of September, 1780. 1s. Almon.

A List of all the Officers of the Army; to which are likewise added the Officers of the Militia Forces, and of the Fensibles and Provincial Regiments in Great Britain, for the Year 1780. 8vo. 5s. Millan.

The Tunbridge Wells Guide. 12mo. 4s. Beecroft.

Thoughts in Prose and Verse. By John Hope. 8vo. 6s. Goldsmith.

An Essay on Constitutional Liberty. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

The Register of Time; or, A perpetual Calendar. 4to. 2s. 6d. Beecroft.

A new and easy Introduction to Universal Geography. By the Reverend R. Turner junior. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Crowder.

A Guide to Candidates and Voters on Parliamentary Elections. By a Gentleman of the Inner Temple. 2s. 6d. Fielding and Walker.

The Regulator: Or instructions to form the Officer, and complete the Soldier, upon fixed Principles. By Thomas Simes, Esq. 8vo. 6s. Bew.

A Dissertation on Rivers and Tides. By Robert Erskine. 1s. Wilkie.

A Com-

A Complete List of the Officers of the Militia of England and Wales. Tables of their Pay and Arrears. An Index of the Officers Names, &c. for the Year 1780. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Almon and Debrett.

L A W.

REPORTS of Cases in the King's Bench. Vol. 5th. By Sir James Burrow. Folio. 15s. Brooke.

Practice Common-placed; or, The Rules and Cases of Practice in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, methodically arranged. By George Crompton, Esq. of the Inner Temple. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. Uriel.

M E D I C A L.

PHYSIOLOGIA; or, The Doctrine of Nature. By Thomas Frewen, M. D. 8vo. 6s. boards. Bew.

An Account of the Life and Writings of the late Alexander Munro, M. D. F. R. S. By Andrew Duncan. 1s. Dilly.

Elementa Medicinæ. Latin. By John Brown, M. D. 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards. Dilly.

Synopsis Nosologie Methodicæ. By William Cullen, M. D. and P. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. Cadell.

A complete Physico-medical and Chirurgical Treatise on the Human Eye; and a Demonstration of Natural Vision. The whole illustrated with a Variety of fine Engravings, representing the Anatomy of the Eye, and the Instruments necessary for the Chirurgical Disorders. On a new Plan. By Peter Degrauers, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Law.

A Treatise on the natural Small-pox. By Charles Roe. 1s. Dixwell.

Medicinæ Præceps Systema, ex Academicæ Edinburgensæ. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. Dilly.

Essays on Physiological Subjects. By J. Elliot, Apothecary. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Johnson.

Observations on the Cure of the Gonorrhœa. By Samuel Foart Simmons, M. D. and F. R. S. 1s. 6d. Murray.

Medical Commentaries. Part II. for the Year 1780. Exhibiting a concise View of the latest and most important Discoveries in Medicine and Medical Philosophy. Collec-

ted and published by Andrew Duncan, M. D. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Dilly.

N O V E L.

GILHAM Farm; or, The History of Melvin and Lucy. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. Noble.

P O E T R Y.

THE Chapter of Accidents. A Comedy. By Miss Lee. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

Fire and Water, a Comic Opera. By Miles Peter Andrews. 8vo. 1s. Cadell.

A Widow and no Widow. A Dramatic Piece of three Acts. By Paul Jodder, M. A. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Conant.

Tony Lumpkin in Town: A Farce. By J. Reece. 8vo. 1s. Cadell.

September: A Rural Poem, humbly inscribed to all Sportsmen. With Notes and Illustrations. By a Gentleman. 4to. 2s. Baldwin.

Riot: A Mock Heroic Poem. 1s. Almon.

Music in Mourning. 1s. Faulder.

Lusus Naturæ; or, The Sports of Nature. A Poem. 4to. 6s. Evans.

The Minstrel. A Collection of Songs. 12mo. 3s. Richardson and Urquhart.

The Gray's-Inn Association. 4to. 6d. Bew.

The Election: A new Musical Interlude, as now performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane. 6d. Lowndes.

R E L I G I O U S.

THE Protestant directed in the Principles of his Religion. In three Parts. 1s. Milne.

The Duration of our Lord's Ministry particularly considered. By W. Newcome, D. D. Bishop of Waterford. 2s. Longman.

The Process and Establishment of Christianity. By George Laughton, D. D. 1s. 6d. Law.

A Sermon preached at Greenwich, Feb. 4th, 1780. By Edward Birkett. 1s. Robinson.

A Sermon preached at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, June 11th, 1780. By James Howell, M. A. 1s. Robison.

A Summary View; or, Genuine Evidences of the Truth of the Christian Religion: Being the Substance of two Discourses delivered at Horsham, Sussex. By William Evershed. 1s. Buckland.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

THE ROYAL QUATORZE.
A S O N G.

On the Birth of the last Prince His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED,
Making up the Number FOURTEEN.

COME all loyal subjects, attend to my
[among;
And proclaim Britain's glory the nations

While we joyfully sing with repeated *encores*,
To Charlotte and George, and their Royal
Quatorze.

Derry down, &c.

As the month of September, the day twenty-
second,

By our king's coronation auspicious is reckon'd,
Be it further recorded in England's memoirs,
As the day that produc'd the Royal *Quatorze*.

Of ev'ry degree shall each Englishman join,
In wishing increase to the fam'd *Brunswick*
line;

Whilst earnestly thus he with fervour im-
plores, [Quatorze.]

"May their number extend to a *Double*

The dame who already possesses thirteen,
Now longs for one more, to be blest as the
Queen:

Then she clasps to her bosom the man she
adores, [Quatorze.]

And whispers—"My dear, let's make up a

The infant, unskill'd in the theme now
before us,

In accents imperfect, shall list out the chorus,
'Till by daddy instructed, he gradually soars,
To chant in full praise of the *Royal Quatorze*.

E'en the venerable grandfure, in honours
grown grey,

Shall exult in the triumphs of this happy day;
Tho' unable to walk, he will crawl on all-
fours,

So he can but with us sing the *Royal Quatorze*.

But methinks, now disgusted, I hear you
exclaim,

"To adopt your French phrases, you're surely
to blame;

With your plaguy *Quatorze*!—pristhee speak
what you mean,

And sing in plain English, the *Royal Four-
teen*."

Now, by way of defence, I this truth must
advance,

I so highly esteem the grand monarque of
France,

I wish him and his fleet I could bring to our
shores,

And as captives present to the *Royal Quatorze*.

And now for the King—once for all I re-
peat, [tends at piquet,

When with France, or with Spain, he con-
fesses his treach'rous foul play, may he live
to quit scores,

And his conquests be crown'd with * Point,
* Quint, and * Quatorze!

Derry down, &c.

St. Alban's, Oct. 9, 1780.

THE FIRE-SIDE.

By DR. COTTON.

DEAR Chloe, while the busy crowd,
The vain, the wealthy, and the proud,
In Folly's maze advance;
Tho' singularity and pride
Be call'd our choice, we'll step aside,
Nor join the giddy dance.

From the gay world we'll oft retire,
To our own family and fire,
Where love our hours employ;
No noisy neighbour enters here,
No intermeddling stranger near,
To spoil our heart-felt joy.

If solid happiness we prize,
Within our breast this jewel lies;
And they are fools who roam;
The world has nothing to bestow,
From our ourselves our joys must flow,
And that dear hut our home.

Of rest was Noah's dove bereft,
When, with impatient wing, she left
That safe retreat the ark,
Giving her vain excursion o'er,
The disappointed bird once more
Explor'd the sacred bark.

Tho' fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers,
We, who implore his golden hours,
By sweet experience know,
That Marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good
A paradise below.

Our babes shall richest comforts bring,
If tutor'd right, they'll prove a spring
Whence pleasures ever rise;
We'll form their minds, with studious care,
To all that's manly, good, and fair,
And train them for the skies.

While they our wisest hours engage,
They'll joy our youth, support our age,
And crown our hoary hairs;
They'll grow in virtue ev'ry day,
And thus our fondest love repay,
And recompence our cares.

No borrow'd joy, they're all our own,
While to the world we live unknown,
Or by the world forgot:
Monarchs! we envy not your state,
We look with pity on the great,
And bless our humbler lot.

Our portion is not large, indeed,
But then how little do we need?
For Nature's calls are few;
In this the art of living lies,
To want no more than may suffice,
And make that little do.

We'll therefore relish with content
Whatever kind Providence has sent,
Nor aim beyond our power;
For, if our stock be very small,
'Tis prudence to enjoy it all,
Nor lose the present hour.

To be resign'd when ills betide.
Patient, when favours are deny'd,
And pleas'd with favours giv'n;
Dear Chloe, this is wisdom's part,
This is that incense of the heart,
Whose fragrance smells to heav'n.

We'll ask no long protracted treat,
Since winter life is seldom sweet;
But when our feast is o'er,
Grateful from table we'll arise,
Nor grudge our sons, with envious eyes,
The relics of our store.

Thus

*** Terms on which the success of this game are known to depend,

Thus hand in hand thro' life we'll go,
Its chequer'd paths of joy and woe,
With cautious steps we'll tread,
Quit its vain scenes without a tear,
Without a trouble or a fear,
And mingle with the dead.

While conscience, like a faithful friend,
Shall thro' thy gloomy vale attend,
And cheer our dying breath;
Shall, when all other comforts cease,
Like a kind angel, whisper peace,
And smooth the bed of death.

C.

REFLECTIONS on viewing a SKELTON.

THIS silent preacher sp^{ks} within,
Proclaims mortality to man,
Thou, like this emblem, shalt be seen,
When thou hast measur'd out thy span.

Here was fix'd the dimpled cheek;
And from the fallow, naked brown,
The curling locks below the neck,
Fell light, and negligently down.

Gay friend, here hung the list'ning ear,
That oft drank in the voice's sound;
Here the loquacious tongue—and there
The nose—and that distorted round.

See here, the socket's empty space
Looks frightful to the seeing eye,
And spreads pale horror o'er the face
Of ev'ry mortal slander-by.

Here the double iv'ry stood,
That ground the meat for life's support;
How ghastly now its look, and rude!
Like some old ruin'd batter'd fort.

This part once fortify'd the brain,
The seat of sense for ever gone,
From whence might flow the raptur'd strain,
Now, where's the soul of reason flown!

Be witty, mortals, as you please,
All empty knowledge cepters here;
Thy skull will sometime be like this,
Not worth a stupid scpton's care.

Again he calls that life away,
And man becomes a senseless thing,
Soon mingles with his mother clay,
When once the soul has taken wing.

Suppose the skull once wore a crown,
And govern'd nations here below,
'Tis now not from a beggar's known,
The laurels wither'd from the brow.

Or this might some fam'd beauty be,
The beaux's delight, the ranter's toast;
That beauty none no more you see,
The rose is flad, the lily lost.

One cannot tell, except one knew,
Perhaps, some quibbling lawyer this,
Where's all the titles once he drew,
And deeds without parentheses.

Or shepherd this in ages past,
That watch'd the bleating flocks with care,
In summer's heat, and cold repast,
And worship'd God in open air,

Lpp. MAG. OCT. 1785.

All must pass the dreary road,
And from friends secluded be,
Beneath the murky dark abode,
And where no mortal eye can see.

From CATULLUS.

UT flos, in septis secretus nascitur hortis,
Ignotus pecori, pulvis contusus aratro;
Quem mulcent auræ, firmat sol, educat imbes,
Multum illum pueri, multum optavere puellæ.
Idem quum teperi capitis defloruit oggor,
Nulli illum pueri, nullæ optavere puellæ;
Sic virgo, dum intacta manet tum cara iuvis,

sed

Cum castam amisit polluto pectore florem,
Nec pueris jucunda manet, nec cara puellis.

PARAPHRASED.

AS a fair flower, sweet smiling in its bed,
Bright, in its native charms, uprears its head,
With all the gardener's skill encircled round,
No cattle crop it, and no ploughshares wound,
Wav'd by the gentle winds, by sunny power
Chear'd into strength, and nur'd by every
shower,

We hail it Charlotte, Queen, and Caroline,
Each maid cries charming, and each youth
divine:

But when this flower, so pleasing to the view,
Is pluck'd by some rude hand from where it
grew,

No longer Charlotte, Queen, or Caroline,
No maid cries charming, and no youth di-
vine.

The virgin thus, in life's sequester'd shade,
Guarded by friends, in modesty array'd,
Is prais'd, lov'd, woo'd, till some invading
foe

Tread, with insulting foot, this charmer low.
No lovely vot'ress now at virtue's shrine,
See in soft sorrow pensive beauty pine!
No youth, no maiden courts the hapless fair,
A prey to grief, forgetfulness, and care,
Caught in the net which youth for beauty
spreads,

The captive struggles in a maze of threads.
DAMNONIENSIS.

THE RECREANT.

(A la mode de L'Angleterre.)

A SONG.

AT Stella offended, I took to my glass,
Resolving to give up all thoughts of
the lass; [spair;
But, by wine to extinguish my flame, I de-
For it whizz'd—like a rocket, when mount-
ing in air.

But, by wine, &c.

Nay, of this I am certain, and swear by my
Jove!

Jolly Bacchus is now in alliance with Love;
Against their joint force, all resistance is vain;
I'll strike—and return to my Stella again.

Against, &c.

P P P


Their union, it's thought, will best answer
our ends—
May Bacchus and Cupid for ever be
friends;

Should they favour my wishes, and Stella be
mine,
I will treat the dear girl with a bumper of wine.
Should, &c. T. E.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

 Y ESTERDAY a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, at which were present the Lord Mayor and fourteen aldermen, for the purpose of swearing William Crichton, Esq. into the office of alderman for the ward of Cheap, in the room of John Kirkman, Esq. deceased; the report of his election being read, he was called into the court, and appearing, took the oaths of office, as also the oaths of supremacy and allegiance.

The same day the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, went on the Hustings, when Thomas Sainsbury, Esq. and William Crichton, Esq. were sworn into the office of sheriffs of this city, and sheriffs of the county; and Abraham Rhodes, attorney at law, being presented as their under sheriff, he took the oaths of office accordingly.

SATURDAY 30.

Yesterday being Michaelmas-day, a common-hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of a Lord-Mayor for the ensuing year. About one o'clock the Lord-Mayor, the aldermen, and the rest of the city officers, ascended the Hustings: the business of the day being announced by the common-crier, Mr. Recorder came to the front of the Hustings, and acquainted the livery, that it was his duty, officially, to inform them of the powers and dignity they were that day to bestow on a chief magistrate of the first city in the world; and in a well-delivered, sensible speech, recommended them to choose two men of spirit, prudence, activity, and philanthropy, to be returned to the Court of Aldermen for their choice; that the late tumultuous and riotous proceedings in this metropolis, were so recent in every body's memory, as plainly showed the necessity of spirited magistracy, to preserve the civil constitution of this great metropolis. He then retired with the Lord-Mayor and aldermen to the council-chamber. The names of the several aldermen below the chair, who served the office of sheriff, were then separately put in nomination, when a great majority, nay, almost the whole of the hands held up being in favour of Sir Watkin Lewis and Alderman Plomer, the sheriffs declared them elected by the livery. They then returned to their brethren in the council-chamber, and reported the election to the Court of Alder-

men; soon after which the Lord-Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, returned on the Hustings, when the Recorder acquainted the livery, that on their scrutiny before the aldermen, their election fell on Sir Watkin Lewis, who then came to the front of the Hustings, and being invested with the gold chain, in a polite speech, thanked the livery for the high honour they had conferred upon him, and assured them, that he would strenuously support their rights and privileges, and, at the expiration of his mayoralty, he would transmit the trust reposed in him unsullied to his successor. This speech was received with loud plaudits. After which the hall was adjourned, and the two Lord-Mayors went in the state-coach to the Mansion-house, where an elegant entertainment was provided for the aldermen, &c.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5.

A letter from Morpeth gives us an instance of the amazing efficacy of electricity, for the cure of diseases, in the case of a poor woman of that place, who by a violent and sudden fright lost the use of her speech, and remained in that situation for upwards of two months, when she was advised to try the operation of electricity, which in a few times, by its powerful agency, happily restored her to the perfect use of her speech.

THURSDAY 26.

By the last returns of the army under the command of his excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, it appears, that we have near 40,000 effectives, and fit for duty on the whole continent of America, independent of provincial corps, militia, and armed associations. Near 20,000 are at this time with the Commander in Chief at New-York; the other parts of this great army are disposed of in South Carolina, Georgia, Quebec, &c.

Some Particulars of the Damages done by the Storm of Thunder and Lightning, on Sunday Evening, Oct. 15.

THIS storm of thunder and lightning did great damage at several places up the river; at Hammer-smith a great part of the west end of the church was thrown down; several houses in the neighbourhood shared the same fate, and sundry chimneys were also beat down; a hotel, in which were some Gypsies, was beat down, and they were buried in the ruins, three of whom were killed; at Putney several houses were much damaged, and one man killed.

Two men coming from Hackney in a pleasure cart were killed by the lightning.

The same night two large hay-stacks were set on fire near Wandsworth by the lightning, and destroyed; and several horses were found dead in the fields near town the next morning, supposed to have been killed by the lightning.

The church at Whittingham, in Essex, was greatly damaged; and early on Monday morning several sheep were found dead on Hounslow Heath, killed by the lightning the preceding night.

Besides the damages done about Putney, Hammer-smith, &c. by the storm on Sunday evening, it entirely destroyed a farm in Roehampton-Lane, occupied by Mr. Brown; the house is split in several parts, the barns, out-houses, &c. thrown down, and almost all the trees, among which were several very large ones, thrown down across the lane, so as to render it impassible: one large walnut-tree, in particular, is, as it were, twisted off, and thrown to the distance of several yards; a field in the neighbourhood of the above-mentioned farm, is as if it was ploughed up, either by the lightning, or the branches of a large tree whirled across it by the wind; many horses and other cattle were killed; but what adds to the calamity, there were in one of the barns several poor people, who were to sleep there that night, one of whom was killed, and six others much hurt, one of them very dangerously. A young woman, one of the family, who had lain-in on the morning preceding the storm, in the farmhouse, was with difficulty removed in safety; the damage done, besides the repairs of the house, is estimated at 2000*l.* and the sight of the destruction is dreadfully awful.

Several ships had their masts split, and a great number of cattle were struck dead as they were grazing in the fields.

A letter from Dunwich, in Suffolk, says, that at the same time a Dutch vessel was set on fire by the lightning, just off there, and consumed; most of the crew saved themselves in their boats, and got safe on shore.

A letter from Jersey says, that a cartel ship is arrived there from Brast, by which they learn, that a Spanish packet-boat going in there, with some dispatches from Cadix, was set on fire by the lightning, and consumed; the crew were saved, but the flames were so rapid, that they had not time to take out the dispatches.

Some Particulars relative to the Taking, Examination, and Commitment to the Tower, of Mr. LAURENS, late President of the American Congress.

ON the 2d of October, advice was received at Portsmouth, that the *Fairy* sloop of war, and the *Vestal* frigate, being cruising on the Newfoundland station, they fell in with and took an American packet, on board of which was Mr. Laurens, President of the

Congress, going to France. The packet of letters was thrown overboard, but great part of them were recovered without their having received any damage, and landed at Dartmouth with Captain Keppel, who proceeded immediately for London. Mr. Laurens was likewise landed at Dartmouth.

As soon as Mr. Laurens perceived the English armed boat make up to the vessel in which he was, he threw the box that contained the letters overboard; but the lead that was annexed to it proving insufficient for sinking it immediately, one of the daring tars belonging to the *Vestal* leaped from the boat, and kept it afloat till the rest assisted him in recovering it.

Mr. Laurens was bound to Holland, with a commission from the Congress, and the purpose of his business, it is said, was of such a nature as must have produced hostilities between this country and the States, if this accident had not intervened. The papers are of consequence which have been found in the box above-mentioned; they contain an explicit detail of his business with the States, and a full description of his powers and commission there.

On Friday, October 6th, about twelve o'clock, pursuant to an order for that purpose, Mr. Laurens was brought in a hackney coach to Lord George Germaine's Office, accompanied only by Mr. Addington. The Earl of Hillsborough, Lord Viscount Stormont, and Lord George Germaine, three of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, attended by his majesty's Solicitor-general, being present, Mr. Laurens went under a long examination, which lasted till near six o'clock, when a warrant of commitment was made out, signed by the three Secretaries of State, committing him a close prisoner to the Tower. Mr. Laurens was conveyed privately soon afterwards, as before, in a hackney-coach, accompanied by two military officers, and two messengers, who were likewise named in the warrant. They arrived at the Tower about seven o'clock, and delivered their prisoner into the custody of the Governor.

The following is the substance of the examination of Mr. Laurens:

Lord Hillsborough. "Sir, we only trouble you to know whether you are the gentleman who was taken by Captain Keppel on board the *Vestal* frigate?"

Mr. Laurens. "Yes, my lord, I am that gentleman."

Captain Keppel was asked if it was the same person; he replied, "Yes."

Lord Hillsborough. "And whether you are the Henry Laurens, said to have been President of the Congress in America?"

Mr. Laurens. "My lord, I shall make no hesitation in acknowledging that I am the Henry Laurens who had the honour of being appointed President of the American Congress. Aye, my lord, having acknowledged

Tedged thus much. your lordships will, I trust, excuse me, if I avail myself of a right peculiar to gentlemen in my situation, of not answering any more questions whatsoever, not having had the opportunity of consulting my friends, or council, on this occasion; because your lordships must know, that by answering questions which may be put to me, my replies may, perhaps, tend to a crimination of myself, which I am sure your lordships would by no means wish."

Lord Hillsborough. "No, sir, by no means. It is not our wish that you should criminate yourself, or give such replies as may tend to it."

Mr. Laurens. "Then, my lords, for the sake of avoiding it, I hope I shall not have needless questions put to me, as it would be improper to give any answer."

Lord Hillsborough. "Very well, sir; Mr. Laurens, will you please to retire."

Mr. Laurens bowed, and withdrew. In about an hour after he was again called in, and the information read over to him; soon after which a commitment for high treason to the Tower was made out, under the king's sign manual.

Mr. Laurens. "I hope your lordships will excuse me, if I demand a copy of the information, and of my commitment. Under the special circumstances of the case, I should think that right will not be denied me by your lordships."

To this demand the Secretaries made no reply. Mr. Laurens was again desired to withdraw, and in a short space of time he was conducted to the Tower.

Mr. Laurens is seemingly about sixty years of age, of a swarthy, but keen, intelligent, yet rather a melancholy countenance; has his own hair, is rather below the middle size, and wears a red surtout, a coat of the same colour, and white breeches. He was not suffered to go any where about the house without a soldier attending him; but in other respects, by order of Lords Sandwich and Germaine, he was indulged with whatever he called for, and was paid great respect to.

Mr. Laurens is said to be chagrined, not at the loss of his liberty, but on account of the whole of his papers being saved, and now in the hands of government, as they are said to disclose the whole system of American politics, and the private conduct of all the European powers towards America. Mr. Laurens is very reserved in his conversation, and very thoughtful.

From the LONDON GAZETTE
Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Dawson,
Esq. His Majesty's consul general at Madrid,
to the Earl of Hillsborough, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated
Madrid, Sept. 3, 1780, received Oct. 11.
HE conduct and success of Capt. Ed-
ward Mott, commanding the Fame

private ship of war, of Dublin, on a late occasion, will, I doubt not, be deemed sufficiently remarkable to justify me troubling your lordship with the following particulars.

He sailed from Mahon the 20th of last month, and receiving advice soon after of the departure of five French vessels, all letters of marque, from Marseilles bound for the West-Indies, determined to go in quest of them. On the 25th he descried five sail near the Spanish coast, which corresponded with his intelligence; but as they were at a distance, and the day was far spent, he judged it prudent not to make a show of pursuing them, that he might have a better chance to succeed in getting between them and he land at night; which he had the good fortune to effect. He found himself at day-light next morning off Cape de Gir, and about two leagues from the five ships that were together, and formed in a line to receive him. At half past six, when he was within gunshot, they hoisted French colours, and discharged their broadsides. Captain Mott bore down upon them, and, though they continued their fire without interruption, reserved his till he was within pistol-shot of the largest, which struck after an engagement of three quarters of an hour. Without stopping to send any of his people on board, he proceeded to engage the second, and took her, after a short resistance. He left an officer and seven men in this prize, with orders to look after the former, till he returned from pursuing the three remaining vessels, which he observed were making sail to get away. He came up with and took two of them; the other escaped. The largest ship is called *Les Deux Freres*, pierced for 20 guns, mounting 14 six pounders, and 55 men, 15 of whom got off in a boat; the second *L'Univers*, the captain of which was killed, pierced for 18 guns, carried 12 four pounders, and 41 men, little inferior in size to the *Deux Freres*; the third the *Zephir*, formerly his Majesty's sloop, pierced for 14 guns, mounting 10 three pounders, and 32 men; the fourth the *Nancy*, a pinnace of 2 six pounders, 2 two pounders, and 21 men. They got all fast into this bay on the 29th of last month, about ten o'clock in night.

Captain Mott's gallant behaviour has been taken great notice of by the officers of this regency, and his humane and generous treatment of his prisoners been admired by every body; indeed so much so, that Mont, de la Valde, French Consul General here, thought it incumbent on him to write a line to me to express his sense of it in the English terms of commendation and gratitude.

The same month, within 24 hours, six pinnaces on one deck, and four upon the other, were, viz. two four pounders, and two six pounders, and 100 men.

PROMOTIONS.

WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. to be treasurer and paymaster of his majesty's Office of Ordnance, in the room of Richard Combe, Esq. deceased.—The Rt. Hon. James Earl of Salisbury, treasurer of his majesty's household, sworn one of his majesty's most honourable Privy-council.—To the Earl Talbot, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, title, and title of Baron Dinevor of Dinevor, in the county of Carmarthen, with remainder to his daughter Lady Cecil Rice, widow, and her heirs male.—To the Lord Viscount Gage, of the kingdom of Ireland, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, title, and title of Baron Gage, of Fife, in Suffolk.—The dignity of a baron of Great Britain to the following gentlemen, and their heirs male, viz. the Hon. James Brudenell, by the name, title, and title of Baron Brudenell, of Deane, in the county of Northampton; the Right Hon. William De Grey, Knight, by the name, title, and title of Baron Walsingham, of Walsingham, in Norfolk; Sir William Bagot, Bart. by the name, title, and title of Baron Bagot, of Bagot's Bromley, in Staffordshire; the Honourable Charles Fitzroy, by the name, title, and title of Baron Southampton, of Southampton, in Hants; Henry Herbert, Esq. by the name, title, and title of Baron Portchester, of Highclere, in the county of Southampton.—Matthew Buckle, Esq. Robert Mann, Esq. Vice admirals of the Red, to be Admirals of the Blue.—Hugh Pigot, Esq. Right Hon. Molyneux Lord Shuldham, John Vaughan, Esq. Vice admirals of the White; Robert Duff, Esq. Vice admiral of the Blue, to be Vice-admirals of the Red.—John Reynolds, Esq. Sir Hugh Pallier, Bart. Hon. John Byron, Matthew Burton, Esq. Sir Peter Parker, Knt. Hon. Samuel Barrington, Mariot Arbuthnot, Esq. Robert Roddam, Esq. Geo. Darby, Esq. John Campbell, Esq. Vice-admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-admirals of the White.—James Gambier, Esq. William Lloyd, Esq. Francis William Drake, Esq. Sir Edward Hughes, Knight of the Bath, Hyde Parker, Esq. Rear-admirals of the Red, to be Vice-admirals of the Blue.—John Evans, Esq. Mark Milbanke, Esq. Rear-admirals of the White, to be Vice-admirals of the Blue.—Nicholas Vincent, Esq. John Storr, Esq. Sir Edward Vernon, Knt. Rear-admirals of the White, to be Rear-admirals of the Red.—Joshua Rowley, Esq. Richard Edwards, Esq. Thomas Graves, Esq. Robert Digby, Esq. Sir John Lockhart Roie, Bart. Rear-admiral of the Blue, to be Rear-admirals of the Red.—And the following Esquires were also appointed Flag-officers of his majesty's fleet, viz. Charles Webber, Esq. William Lingdon, Esq. Benjamin Marlow, Esq. Alexander Hood, Esq. Alexander Innes,

Esq. to be Rear-admirals of the White.—Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt. Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. Matthew Moore, Esq. Sir Rich. Hughes, Bart. Francis Samuel Drake, Esq. Richard Kempenfelt, Esq. to be Rear-admirals of the Blue.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Oct. 9, 1780.

THIS morning Capt. Ross aid de camp to Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis arrived in town from South Carolina, with a letter from his lordship to Lord George Germain, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:

My Lord, Camden, Aug. 21, 1780.

It is with great pleasure that I communicate to your lordship an account of a complete victory obtained on the 16th instant, by his majesty's troops under my command, over the rebel southern army commanded by General Gates.

In my despatch, No. 1, I had the honour to inform your lordship, that while at Charles-Town I was regularly acquainted by Lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his lordship's command. On the 9th instant two expresses arrived, with an account that General Gates was advancing towards Lynche's Creek with his whole army, supposed to amount to 6000 men, exclusive of a detachment of 1000 men under General Sumpter, who, after having in vain attempted to force the post, at Rocky Mount and Hanging Rock, was believed to be, at that time trying to get round the left of our position, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Charles Towns; that the disaffected country between Pedee Black River had actually revolted; and that Lord Rawdon had contracted his posts, and was preparing to assemble his force at Camden.

In consequence of this information, after finishing some important points of business at Charles Town, I set out in the evening of the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found Lord Rawdon with our whole force, except Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull's small detachment which fell back from Rocky Mount to Major Ferguson's posts of the militia of Ninety-six, on Little River.

I had now my option to make, either to retire or attempt the enemy; for the position at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by General Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree my supplies must have failed me in a few days.

I saw no difficulty in making good my retreat to Charles-Town with the troops that were able to march; but, in taking that resolution, I must not only have left near 800

left

sick and a great quantity of stores at this place, but I clearly saw the loss of the whole province, except Charles-Town, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as inevitable consequences, besides forfeiting all pretensions to future confidence from our friends in this part of America.

On the other hand, there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, exclusive of General Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 1200 or 1500 men, either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced, by sickness and other casualties, to about 1400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 400 or 500 militia and North Carolina refugees.

However, the greatest part of the troops that I had being perfectly good, and having left Charles-Town sufficiently garrisoned and provided for a siege, and seeing little to lose by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I resolved to take the first good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly I took great pains to procure good informations of their movements and position, and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging-Rock, at Col. Rugeley's, about 12 miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After consulting some intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to march at ten o'clock on the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing my principal force against their continentals, whom from good intelligence I knew to be badly posted, close to Col. Rugeley's house. Late in the evening I received information that the Virginians had joined that day: However, that having been expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to some provincials, militia, and convalescents, and a detachment of the 63^d regiment, which, by being mounted on horses which they had pressed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the course of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles, when about half an hour past two in the morning my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in considerable force, and was soon assured by some deserters and prisoners that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted and formed, and the enemy doing the same, the firing soon ceased. Confiding in the disciplined courage of his majesty's troops, and well apprised by several intelligent inhabitants, that the ground on which both armies stood, being narrowed by swamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not choose to hazard the great stake for which I was going to

fight, to the uncertainty and confusion to which an action in the dark is so particularly liable: But having taken measures that the enemy should not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I resolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my last disposition, and formed the troops in the following order: The division of the right, consisting of a small corps of light infantry, the 23^d and 33^d regiments, under the command of lieutenant-Colonel Webster; the division of the left, consisting of the volunteers of Ireland, infantry of the Legion, and part of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton's North Carolina regiment under the command of Lord Rawdon, with 2 six and 3 three-pounders, which were commanded by Lieut. M'Leod. The 71st regiment with 2 six-pounders was formed as a reserve, one battalion in the rear of the division of the right, the other of that of the left, and the cavalry of the legion in the rear, and the country being woody close to the 71st regiment, with orders to seize any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own in case any corps should meet with a check.

This disposition was just made when I perceived that the enemy, having likewise persisted in their resolution to fight, were formed in two lines opposite and near to us, and observing a movement on their left, which I supposed to be with an intention to make some alteration in their order, I directed Lieut. Col. Webster to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and in a few minutes the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little haziness in the air, which, preventing the smoke from rising, occasioned so thick a darkness that it was difficult to feel the effect of a very heavy and well-supported fire on both sides. Our line continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced British soldiers, keeping up a constant fire, or making use of bayonets, as opportunities offered; and, after an obstinate resistance during three quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confusion, and forced them to give way in all quarters. At this instant I ordered the cavalry to complete the rout, which was performed with their usual promptitude and gallantry; and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued the pursuit to Hanging-Rock, 22 miles from the place where the action happened, during which many of the enemy were slain, a number of prisoners, near 150 waggons, in one of which was a brass cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the skirmish of the night, a considerable quantity of military stores, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the rebel army, fell into our hands.

The loss of the enemy was very considerable; a number of colours, and seven pieces of brass cannon, being all their artillery that were in the action, with all their ammunition waggons were taken; between 800 and 900 were killed, among that number Brigadier-General Gregory; and about 1000 prisoners, many of whom were wounded, of which number were Major-General Baron de Kalb, since dead, and Brigadier-General Rutherford.

I have the honour to enclose a return of killed and wounded on our side. The loss of so many brave men is much to be lamented; but the number is moderate in proportion to so great an advantage.

The behaviour of his majesty's troops was beyond all praise; it did honour to their country. I was particularly indebted to Colonel Lord Rawdon and to Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, for the distinguished courage and ability with which they conducted their respective divisions; and the capacity and vigour of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, at the head of the cavalry, deserve my highest recommendations; Lieutenant M'Leod exerted himself greatly in the conduct of our artillery. My aid-de-camp, Capt. Rose, and Lieutenant Holand, of the engineers, who acted in that capacity, rendered the most essential service; and the public officers, Major of Brigade Eganand, who acted as deputy adjutant-general, and the Majors of Brigade Manley and Doyle shewed the most active and zealous attention to their duty; Governor Martin became again a military man, and behaved with the spirit of a young volunteer.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them incapable of further exertion on the day of action; but as I saw the importance of destroying or dispersing, if possible, the corps under Gen. Sumpter, as it might prove a foundation for assembling the routed army, on the morning of the 17th I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton with the legion cavalry and infantry, and the corps of light infantry, making in all about 350 men with orders to attack him where-ever he could find him; and at the same time I sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull and Major Ferguson, at that time on Little River, to put their corps in motion immediately, and on their side to pursue and engage, or to attack General Sumpter. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton executed this service with his usual activity and military address. He procured good information of Sumpter's movements, and, by forced and concealed marches, came up with and surprised him in the middle of the day on the 18th, near the Catawba Ford; He totally destroyed or dispersed his detachment, consisting then of 700 men, killing 150 on the spot, and taking two pieces of brass cannon and 300 prisoners and 44 waggons.

He likewise retook 100 of our men, who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging-Rock, and partly in escorting some waggons from Congaree to Camden; and he released 150 of our militia men, or friendly country people, who had been seized by the rebels. Capt. Campbell, who commanded the light infantry, a very promising officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loss otherwise was trifling. This action was two brilliant to need any comment of mine; and will, I have no doubt, highly recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton to his majesty's favour. The rebel forces being at present dispersed, the internal commotions and insurrections in the province will now subside. But I shall give directions to inflict exemplary punishment on some of the most guilty, in hopes to deter others in future, from sporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generosity of the British government.

On the morning of the 17th I despatched proper people into North Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and assemble immediately, and to seize the most violent people, and all military stores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all stragglers from the routed army; and I have promised to march without loss of time to their support: some necessary supplies for the army are now on their way from Charles-Town and I hope that their arrival will enable me to move in a few days.

My aid-de-camp, Captain Rose, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your lordship, and will be able to give you the fullest account of the state of the army and the country. He is a very deserving officer, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your lordship's favour and patronage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Field-return of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, on the night of the 15th of August, 1780.

Total. 1 Colonel, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 31 captains, 46 lieutenants, 23 ensigns, 6 adjutants, 2 quarter-masters, 5 surgeons, 3 mates, 133 sergeants, 40 drummers, 1944 rank and file.

(Signed)

RD. ENGLAND,

acting dep. adjutant-general.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, in the battle fought near Camden, South Carolina, on the 16th of August, 1780.

Total. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 64 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 13 sergeants, 1 drummer, 213 rank

213 rank and file wounded; 2 sergeants, 9 rank and file missing.

Officers killed and wounded.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant Marquoss wounded.

Light companies. Ensign Bowen wounded. 23d regiment. Capt. James Prury wounded.

33d regiment. Captain Allen Malcolm, killed; Capt. Richard Cotton, Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, Lieutenant George Wynyard, James L. Harvey, Ensign J. Wheeler Colington, wounded.

1st Battalion, 71st. Lieutenant Archibald Campbell, killed; Capt. Hugh Campbell, Lieutenant John Grant, wounded.

Volunteers of Ireland. Lieutenant Gillispie, Ensigns Whatley and Thompson wounded.

Legion infantry. Lieutenant Donovan, wounded.

Royal North Carolina Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant M. Alpine, Ensign Shaw wounded.

Pioneers. Lieutenant Macdonald wounded.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS. Lieut. Gen. *Return of ordnance and military stores taken by the army under the command of Lieut. General Earl Cornwallis, at the battle fought near Camden the 16th of August, 1780.*

Brass field pieces Six-pounders 4; three-pounders 2; two-pounders 2. Total 8.

Abandoned by the enemy, and brought from their camp, at Lynche's Creek:

Iron field pieces. Three-pounders 1; two-pounders 3, twivels 3. Total 5.

Ammunition waggon covered 22; travelling forges 25; fixed ammunition for six-pounders 163; ditto for three pounders 520;

stands of arms 2000; musquet cartridges 80,000.

Taken by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, at the defeat of General Sumpter, Aug. 18 1780.

Field pieces. Three-pounders 2. (Signed) J. MACLEOD, Lieutenant,

Commanding officer of artillery. *Return of killed and wounded of the troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, in the action near Catawba Ford, on the 18th of August, 1780.*

Light infantry. 1 Capt. 1n, 5 rank and file, killed.

Legion cavalry. 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

(Signed) RD. ENGLAND, acting dep. adjutant general.

Captain Ro's came in the Providence frigate, which left Charles-Town on the 3d of September.

IRELAND.

THE Earl of Buckinghamshire's viceregency is at an end, and we expect him to take leave of us shortly. The administration of this nobleman has been the most complex and irksome of any of his predecessors; yet such has been his conduct, that he will not leave this country without some good wishes following him; and it will in a great measure depend on his successor, whether he will not be much regretted. It is much to the hurt of this country, that our lord lieutenants are not continued longer in their administration, since you must conceive it impossible for a year or two's residence to make them acquainted with the temper of the inhabitants, or the true interests of the kingdom.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO

CORRESPONDENTS.

THE essay and genuine letter on Drunkenness is received.

Election disputes cannot afford any entertainment to our readers, and therefore we cannot admit the papers from R. B.

Having inserted two very good original translations, we cannot possibly give a place to that sent us by C. B. which has appeared so long since in other publications.

We lament as much as Classics the great dearth of literature, and impute it to war and politics. He will be pleased to observe that our review for every month, contains the latest and most useful publications.

The verses on the birth-day of a lady, and the attorney's bill have both appeared so often in print that we cannot bring them again to light.

Q's. Postical address to Delia on her approaching nuptials in our next.

Also Lecture X. On Modern History which was omitted this month on account of the length of the description of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

R. S. Who desires to know in what line of correspondence he can be most useful, is requested to favour us with good dialogues, or elegant letters on subjects of general entertainment.

Our best thanks are due to Mr. G. Rolles for his excellent song on the Royal Quorum; we request the continuance of his correspondence.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For NOVEMBER, 1780.

Account of Charles Wolfran Cornewall, Esq.
the new Speaker of the House of Commons 491

The Hypochondriack, No. XXXVIII. 492

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

Account of the Generous Impostor 495

French Flattery and Deceit 496

The Con-sequences *ibid.*

The Sylph, an interesting Story 497

The Modern Fine Gentleman 509

Lecture X. on Modern History 507

— Succession of the Eastern Greek Empire *ibid.*

— Its various Revolutions 508

— The Venetian Republic 511

— The Genoese *ibid.*

Thoughts on Drunkenness 512

— An original Letter on the same Subject *ibid.*

Self-love, an entertaining Dialogue 514

— A Cure for passionate Ladies *ibid.*

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

Conclusion of the Business of the last Session 517

Resolutions on the Roman Catholic Bill *ibid.*

Debates on the same in both Houses *ibid.*

Mr. Hartley's promised Motion to enable his Majesty to negotiate and conclude a Peace with America 519

His Majesty's Speech 520

The Session closed 520

The Parliament dissolved *ibid.*

Description of a Machine for drawing Coals with Water 521

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

— Of Simes's Military Regulator 522

— Of Hope's Thoughts 523

— Of Common-place Arguments *ibid.*

— Enquiry concerning Inclosure Bills 524

— Mr. Burke's Speech at Bristol 525

— Of Medical Commentaries *ibid.*

— Macaulay's Essays 526

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The wounded Squire *ibid.*

To Delia, on her Nuptials 527

The Bevy of Beauties *ibid.*

The Cobler's Politics 528

On Mr. M—d—n. 529

Impromptu, by a Gentleman, on reading the Chapter of Polygamy, in Mr. M—d—n's Thelyphthora *ibid.*

Friendship. An Ode. *ibid.*

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER *ibid.*

Examination of John Trumbull, Esq. Son of Governor Trumbull, of the Province of Connecticut 530

American Affairs 532

Sir Joseph Yorke's Memorial to the States of Holland 533

With the following Embellishments, viz.

An elegant Engraving of the Right Honourable C. W. CORNEWALL, Esq.

AND

A curious MACHINE for raising Coals from the Pit.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound ;
and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in NOVEMBER, 1780.

By JAMES WIDMORE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 15, Clifford's-Inn, and Stock-Exchange.

Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. contols	3 per C. 1726.	Bank Lon.A.	Short An. 1778 9.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds.	Old Ann.	New An.	3 per C. 1751	New Navy	Lottery Tick.	Scrip. Bills.	Excheg at Deal.	Wind	Weath.
30	58 1/2	61 1/2	58	16 1/2	12 1/2			10	58 1/2		58 1/2	11	13 4 6	4	N W		London
31	58 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			10				11	13 7 6	4	N W		
32	58 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			9			59 1/2	11	13 7 6	4	N E		
33	58 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2	149 1/2		9	51 1/2	59 1/2		11	13 5 6	4	N E	Fair	
34	58 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			10				11	13 5 6	4	N E		
35	51 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2	149 1/2						11	13 6 0	4	N W	Rain	
36	59 1/2	61 1/2	57 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2			9				11	13 5 6	4	N W	Snow	
37	59 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			10				11	13 6 0	4	N W	Frost	
38	59 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			10			59	10 1/2	13 6 0	4	N W	Rain	
39	61 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2	149 1/2	56 1/2	10	58	59 1/2		10 1/2	13 12 6	4	N W	Fair	
40	61 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2							10 1/2	13 12 6	5	N W		
41	61 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2							10 1/2	13 12 6	4	N W	Rain	
42	59 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2				58 1/2			10 1/2	13 18 6	4	N W	Rain	
43	59 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			9				10 1/2	13 17 6	4	N W	Frost	
44	59 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			9		59 1/2	58 1/2	10 1/2	13 19 6	4	N W		
45	59 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			9				10 1/2	13 18 6	4	N W	Rain	
46	59 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			9		59 1/2	58 1/2	10 1/2	13 18 6	5	N W	Fair	
47	59 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			9		59 1/2	59	10 1/2	13 14 6	5	N W		
48	8 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2							10 1/2	13 14 6	6	N W	Rain	
49	Sunday			16 1/2	12 1/2		56	9				11	16 8 0	6	N W	Rain	
50	58 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2		9		59 1/2		11	16 16 0	5	N W	Fair	
51	58 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			6				11	16 13 0	5	N W	Frost	
52	58 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			5				1	16 10 0	5	N W		
53	53 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2			15		59 1/2	58 1/2	11 1/2	17 18 3	5	N W	Rain	
54	58 1/2	61 1/2		16 1/2	12 1/2		56 1/2	8				11 1/2	18 10 0	5	N W	Fair	
55																	
56																	
57	58 1/2	61 1/2	58 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	153 1/2				59 1/2		11	17 16 0	5	N		Foggy
58	58 1/2	61 1/2	58 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2								18 15 0	5	N		

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard Winchester Bushel.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
	s. d.	l. d.	s. d.	l. d.	s. d.		s. d.	l. d.	s. d.	l. d.	s. d.
London	36	21	24	19	21	North Wales	43	37	22	13	26
						South Wales					
						Scotland	00	00	00	28	20



The Right Hon^{ble}
CHA^s. WOLFRAN CORNWALLIS Q
Speaker of the House of Commons.

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES WOLFRAN CORNEWALL, Esq. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait, after a Drawing from the Life.)



THE election of a new Speaker of the House of Commons, on the meeting of the new parliament, having been attended with an animated debate, and a warm contest, almost unprecedented in the annals of parliament, public curiosity is naturally excited, to know something of a gentleman who has been chosen to that high dignity, in the face of a powerful opposition, determined, as far as in them lay, to reinstate the old Speaker.

An account of the debate upon the occasion, the election of the new Speaker, his presentation to his majesty, and the speech he made to the king, our readers will find in the Parliamentary History, continued, as usual, in our next. We wish it had been in our power to have given in this place more ample memoirs; but the little that is known of Mr. Cornwall before the year 1764, and the few incidents that have arisen since in his public character as a member of parliament, oblige us to be very concise.

Mr. Cornwall was educated for the profession of the law, was called to the bar, and rising in practice when the late Mr. Grenville was at the head of the Treasury. That honest minister, however mistaken he may have been in the opinion of many persons of great abilities, in taxing America, is allowed by all, to have been a faithful and provident administrator of the public revenues. The most extravagant demands being made upon the Treasury after the last war by the army commissaries, German and English, for forage and other articles furnished to the British and German forces in the pay of Great Britain, serving in Germany,

Mr. Grenville determined to have their accounts scrutinized, and if the charges were not equitable, to reduce them. Mr. Cornwall being skilled in arithmetical calculations, and a proper judge of the difference between legal and illegal demands, was appointed principal commissioner for adjusting and liquidating these intricate accounts. The happy consequences of Mr. Cornwall's assiduity and judgement, and of the minister's resolution and integrity, were a saving to the nation of several millions.

At the general election in 1768, Mr. Cornwall was returned member for Grampound, a Cornish borough, the Duke of Grafton being then First Lord of the Treasury, and was in the list of his opponents, particularly in the affair of the Middlesex election, for we find his name amongst the minority, who thought that the votes of 1143 freeholders, who had elected Mr. Wilkes, ought to have intitled him to his seat, instead of the votes of 296, seating Colonel Lutterell; so that Mr. Wilkes has now the satisfaction of seeing an able lawyer, elected Speaker of the House of Commons, who gave his vote in favour of the legality of his election, and the further pleasure of having it declared by the present ministry, that Mr. Cornwall is duly qualified for his high office, by his knowledge of the *laws of the land, and of the law of parliament*. His friends, no doubt, will avail themselves of this circumstance, to support the motion which he has annually made for the House to rescind the resolution by which Colonel Lutterell was declared duly elected; especially as so many friends of the constitution regard it to this day as a daring violation of the rights of the electors of Great Britain.

It appears by Mr. Cornewall's conduct in parliament, that he continued with the opposition till the year 1774, when approving of the coercive measures against America, he was taken into administration, being appointed a Lord of the Treasury, at the same time with Lord Beauchamp; in the room of Charles Fox, dismissed for voting against the same measures, and the promotion of Jeremiah Dyson to be Cofferer of the Household. This promotion took place in the month of March, and the parliament was dissolved in October.

Mr. Cornewall was chosen in the next parliament member for Winchester, one of the Cinque Ports; and at the general election for the present new parliament, he was rechosen for the same place. This, we find, was objected to him by his opponents, and likewise his being a placeman, on a supposition that both these situations subject him to the influence of the crown; but these objections were answered, by quoting precedents of members under the same circumstances having been elected Speakers.

It remains only to observe, that Mr. Cornewall's personal advantages, as well as his mental accomplishments, peculiarly qualify him for his high station. In his countenance are combined dignity to command, and affability to condescend. He is remarkably tall, has the appearance of full health, vigour, and activity. In fine, he seems as if he could be the ATLAS of a falling House; there is therefore no doubt but he will firmly and nobly support a new one.

May the writer be permitted to suggest one hint; that, while the indulgence is granted to strangers of admission into the gallery, the titles and contents of every private and public bill may be read distinctly and audibly; for gentlemen out of parliament, and foreigners of rank, will never be persuaded otherwise, than that every thing which passes in that august assembly merits to be clearly heard. In the House of Lords this point of decorum is constantly observed.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXVIII.

*Hæc et quæ possunt placidos offendere mores
Cogunt relinqui mænia,
Dulcia secreti repetantur ut ocia ruris
Nugis amena seruis;
Tempora disponas ubi tu tua, jusque tuum sit
Ut nihil agas vel quod uoles,*

AUSONIUS.

"Scenes which fine sensibility disgust,
If you would shun, the city fly you must,
Rural retirement sweetly to enjoy
In placid ease, while small pursuits employ;
Where of your time you are the master still,
And may do nothing, or just what you will."

JOHN DRYDEN is said to have been the inventor of that mode of English versification called a *triplet*, which is bringing together three lines, all ending with the same sound. Dryden, who was a man of great philosophical thinking and dignity of character, appears to have been very desirous of accounting for every part of his poetical conduct in a satisfactory manner; and he with much grave plausibility assigns what may perhaps appear to some a very profound reason for his use of the triplet. "I frequently (says he) make use of triplet rhymes, because they bound the

sense, making the last verse of the triplet a pindarick." Here is a semblance of critical ratiocination, the meaning of which, I confess, eludes my understanding. For, the sense must be of a very intricable substance, that cannot be compressed into one couplet, or expanded into two, but is fitted only to the precise extent of three lines: and how the last verse of a triplet is made a pindarick, I really do not conceive. With all deference for Dryden, whose name is venerable and illustrious, I am to mention what I was told by a person eminent for his knowledge of literary

terary anecdotes. It seems, the real occasion of that poet's introducing so many triplets into his works, was his bookseller's objecting that he had not furnished the compliment of lines for which he had agreed. Upon which he sat down, and added three lines to a number of couplets, till the objection was removed.

All this concerning *Dryden* is a digression from the subject of my paper. I meant only to observe, that as *Dryden* introduced triplets of verses, I have, though unintentionally, indeed, introduced triplets of essays.—Three on Love—three on Death—and now three on Living in the Country. But it will be kept in mind, that when I set out with my readers as a periodical essayist, I did not undertake to conduct them along any particular path of science, or to any fixed point of entertainment. If I can instruct or amuse them in any way, however desultory, I gain my end; and I flatter myself, that the present introductory digression will not displease.

I am now to continue my reflections upon living in the country; and I cannot help pleasing myself with fancying that these reflections may "soothe some weary souls," when from bad weather, and want of occupation, the time which they are obliged to remain at a distance from town, seems tedious and dreary.

Young people who have tasted of the pleasures of gay life in cities, just enough to give a keen inclination for more of the same enjoyment, are seriously distressed, and therefore truly objects of pity when forced into the country. *Pope's* description of a miss in that situation, in his epistle to Miss *Blount*, is admirably just; and I do declare, I think it is inhumane not to endeavour to prevent or relieve such unhappiness; in order to which there should be a delicate attention employed gradually, to produce in them a love of reading, and to cultivate a *taste for nature*, of which the ingenious and much lamented *Fordyce* beautifully discourses in his "Dialogues concerning education." Differ as we may as to the general preference of living in town, or living in the country, every one whose mind is not utterly callous to genuine impressions, must, in some moments of his life, be sensible of the delight which the contemplation of beau-

tiful Nature affords. *Volusenus* says well, *Natura nemini no-verca*, "Nature is a stepmother to none;" and when the mind is in a pure placid state, no earthly pleasure can be more relished than that which arises from the "knowledge of Nature's works," with which Thomson, in his *Seasons*, prays to be "enriched." Nay, even without knowledge, we can receive much enjoyment from mere sensation. But we must have our capacities open to the influence of nature. We must be within their reach. It is a pretty remark by *Les Saisons*, a modern French poem, when speaking of the happiness of peasants, that they are

Si près de la Nature ils sentent tous ses bienfaits,
"So near to Nature they feel all her beneficence."

And how much is the felicity in contemplating nature increased, if we rise to devotion,

"And look thro' Nature up to Nature's God."
POPE.

But I am afraid that many people who reside in the country, or who visit it occasionally, are very little disposed to the mild serene enjoyment of nature; but have their minds as coarsely interested with projects of gain, and their passions as much heated with rivalships, and above all, with political contests, as brokers in Change-Alley, or electors in Westminster. To these a country life is much the same as a town life. If the attention be wholly fixed on similar objects in town and in the country, the difference of place, being unperceived, is nothing, as a man drunk in town is just the same as a man drunk in the country.

I have observed that there are no greater pedants than country gentlemen. By pedants, I mean people whose conversation is entirely filled with their own pursuits, without regard to others in company, who know nothing of the subject. Agriculture is no doubt very estimable, because it is indispensably necessary to our subsistence, since the earth was cursed for the disobedience of man, and he was doomed to "eat bread in the sweat of his brow;" yet when the distinction of ranks in a numerous nation has been long established by civilization, those who are elevated by rank or riches, escape this doom in the literal sense. If they have gold enough, they

live

live in the golden age so far in effect that they enjoy all the productions of the earth without bodily labour, as freely as if they sprung up to them spontaneously; and it is most certainly true, that there are numbers of people in the city of London who have not the least notion of the processes by which the various articles of living are procured, and who, for instance, would be quite amazed if told that their hot rolls come from a plant which they may see covering the ground in the spring like the grass in the Green Park. Agriculture, therefore, to a great proportion of people, is a very indifferent, and a very dull topic; and although Addison, in his elegant metaphorical language, tells us that Virgil, in his Georgicks, tosses about his dung gracefully: there is to most of us no grace in any part of actual farming. Country gentlemen therefore should consider this; and not oblige all of their guests to hear nothing but what concerns rustic operations. Still more should they be delicate as to taking them out to walk and view their improvements, or perhaps to stand by them while they look on their labourers at work. If a guest asks to see what is going on about a gentleman's seat, let him have all advantages for satisfying his curiosity, or learning something which he did not know before. But gentlemen are too apt to trespass on the complying good manners of their guests, and will carry them to survey prodigious plantations scarcely peeping over the tops of the long grass, immense tracts of land which were cleared of furze, levelled and limed the year before, and thousands of yards of stone wall or ditch and hedge, with which they have enclosed a number of farms, the rents of which they expect will at least be tripled. All these things may be, very true, of that consequence. But what are they to the guests? What is worse, some country gentlemen will keep their unhappy guests for hours on their legs, while they oversee a parcel of fellows quarrying stones, or hang in dumb attention over the inanimate prospect of a burning heath, which may be good entertainment to the proprietor, who expects to gain by it, but is a sorry amusement to other people.

As a contrast to such grievous oppression of guests, I can with pleasure mention, from my own knowledge, the

behaviour of a worthy, amiable, and accomplished country gentleman, who makes his friends heartily welcome, but no more thinks of harrassing them with surveys of his farming operations than of obliging them to see dinner dressed in his kitchen. Nay, though remarkably well skilled in country affairs, and so fond of them as to write a British Georgick, I have known him have a learned and ingenious friend with him, who having no taste for farming, begged leave to enjoy the country in the house; and lay on a settee in the parlour, looking out to the garden and prospects beyond it: this he called his *ruficating*, and was indulged in it with the utmost good humour.

A much more intimate acquaintance is formed in the country than in town. In town we see each other only during fragments of our existence, and may more easily assume what character we please. But in the country we have whole days together; and each day is a life, as Shakspeare says in *Macbeth*; so that it is exceedingly difficult to disguise our real tempers and dispositions. Then there is the pleasure of having casual supplies of company and conversation, which we enjoy with a higher relish than constant good society, of which we are sure; as it has been I believe justly remarked, that it is more agreeable to receive occasional acquisitions of money by a profession or trade, than to have a certain annual income. And when there is a good society in the country of people who like and esteem one another, there is comfort and cordiality beyond what is found in any other mode of living. They for a time all form one family, the master of which may, according to the agreeable principles of the fourth commandment, consider each guest "the stranger that is within his gate," as in some degree under his care in every respect, even as to his religion and morals.

There is one view of a country gentleman's life which pleases me most, and that is considering him as maintaining the station which his ancestors have held for generations. In doing this with benevolence and propriety, he may indulge at once in affectionate attachment and laudable pride.

In the Annual Register, 1765, there are some very agreeable reflections upon this subject, said to be extracted from a letter

letter written by the Reverend Mr. Comber, of East-Newton, Yorkshire. He points out the advantage of the heir of an ancient inheritance being kept at the family-seat in his early years, as much as is consistent with the scheme of a liberal education; and mentions the following example: "I know a courtier, a man of taste and letters, who, though generally confined by the nature of his employment in and about town, yet endeavours every summer to bring down his eldest son from Westminster school to his country seat, possessed and lived upon by his ances-

tors for several generations, 'that he may learn to love it,' as he expresses himself." He shews, that if an intercourse of mutual tenderness between father and son has been preserved while living together upon their paternal ground, the best effects will follow. He quotes a beautiful passage from Tully's Second Book of Laws, as to the peculiar delight which we feel at a family seat where we have passed our youth. If the writer of the reflections be alive, he has my best wishes; and I should be happy to know more of him.

ERRATUM.—In the Hypochondriack, No. XXXVII. p. 446, col. 2, l. 39. for *regular*, *vulgar*.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

A New comedy, called *THE GENEROUS IMPOSTOR*, was performed for the first time at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, on *Thursday* evening, November 23.

The Characters of the Drama.

Holdfast, represented by	Mr. Parsons.
Sir Jacob Oldgrove,	Mr. Baddeley.
Sir Harry Glenville,	Mr. Palmer.
George Oldgrove,	Mr. Dodd.
Supple,	Mr. Bensley.
Trimbush,	Mr. Vernon.
Mrs. Courtly,	Mrs. Baddeley.
Dorinda,	Miss Farren.
Phillis,	Miss Pope.

The plot of this piece is taken from a French comedy, intitled, *Le Dissipateur*, to be found in the dramatic works of *Destouches*, and is worked up and improved by the reputed author (an Irish clergyman.)

Sir Harry Glenville, a young man of fortune, indulging himself in all the fashionable extravagancies of the times, is on the point of marriage with Mrs. Courtly.

His open, generous temper, exposes him to the artifices of flatterers and gamblers, who encourage him in his dissipation, in order to profit by it; and the liberality with which he supplies them, joined to his boundless profusion, involves him in such difficulties, that he is compelled to sell the greatest part of his estate.

Alarmed at his impending ruin, Mrs. Courtly resolves to reclaim him. She

had tried every expedient that love could suggest, but to no purpose.

She is at length persuaded that nothing but absolute ruin can save him, and this she determines to anticipate, before it can be accomplished by the hands of others. To this purpose she agrees with her favourite maid, Phillis, to employ the services of Supple, who of all Sir Harry's dependents, has the greatest influence with him. Supple himself has designs on the widow's fortune, and has agreed to play off upon him, a lively coquettish relation of his, for whom Sir Harry had before been supposed to have conceived a passion, in order to make her supplant the widow. He therefore listens the more willingly to Mrs. Courtly's proposals, and in the prosecution of his own designs against each, plays a double part, and endeavours to fill their minds with mutual jealousies. Sir Harry suffers himself to be deceived; but Mrs. Courtly, better acquainted with Supple's real character, turns his schemes against himself.

Sir Harry's chief reliance, after the loss of his own fortune, is on an old uncle, who is in the country. He persuades him by his letters to think that he has renounced all his extravagant habits, and the old man, in his joy at such an event, resolves to pay him a visit in town. He arrives on the very day that Sir Harry had appointed to give a magnificent entertainment to his friends. Undeceived by this circumstance, and incensed at being imposed on by his nephew, he resolves to dis-

Retit

herit him, and to leave his fortune to Mrs. Courtly, who is his next relation.

This she at first opposes, but afterwards consents to, in order to accomplish her own plan. At the same time she directs Supple to engage the baronet in a party at piquet with her, to let her into his hand, and to take advantage of his warm, impatient temper, and urge him to risque all he possessed, which he does, and loses. She then takes care to inform him of his uncle's having disinherited him, and continues to treat him with indifference.

Thus reduced to distress, Sir Harry has recourse to his friends, but they

refuse him assistance. Dorinda forsakes him, and Supple adds insult to his ingratitude. His servant is the only friend, who continues faithfully attached to him. He gives way to despair, and resolves to put an end to his existence; but as he is on the point of effecting his purpose, Mrs. Courtly breaks in and prevents him. She discovers her design to him, puts him again in possession of his fortune, and reconciles him with his Uncle, who with Mrs. Courtly's father consents to their marriage.

The comedy was received with great applause, and as a first production does the author great credit.

ANECDOTES.

FRENCH FLATTERY AND DECEIT.

KING William III. had a Frenchman who took care of his majesty's pointers, and whose business it was likewise to load and deliver his fowling pieces to the king. It happened however one day, that monsieur forgot to bring out any shot with him to the field. Not daring to confess his negligence to so passionate a man, and so ea-

ger a sportsman as the king, he gave his majesty the gun charged only with powder. The king firing without effect, the cunning Frenchman shrugged up his shoulders, turned up his eyes, folded his hands, and extolling the king's skill in shooting, vowed he had never seen *sa Majesté* miss his aim before in his life.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

AN old gentleman having occasion for a footman, desired his nephew to look out for one; and as he could not find any other whom he thought would suit him, he desired his own to hire himself to his uncle. The man who revered his young master reluctantly quitted him, but being persuaded it would be for his advantage he repaired to the old gentleman, who being confident that his nephew would not recommend him an improper person, only asked him, if he understood *sequences*. "I do not know, Sir (replied the man) but if you will be pleased to explain yourself, I hope I shall be able to give you satisfaction?"—"I mean, said, the old gentleman, that when I order you to lay the cloth, you should understand by it all the things connected with it, as the knives, forks, salt, spoons, &c. &c. And so upon all occasions, not to do barely what you are bid, by word of mouth, but to think of the *Consequences*, *Sequences* or dependencies of one thing upon another."

The man assured him that he had not the least doubt of pleasing him, accordingly he was hired, and for some time they agreed perfectly well; but at last,

his master finding himself suddenly ill one morning ordered him to fetch a nurse, as soon as possible. Instead of returning with speed, he was absent for several hours; and the moment he came into his master's presence he severely reprimanded him for having staid so long away, when he had sent him on business that required dispatch. The arch fellow waited till the old gentleman's passion was abated, and then proceeded to justify his conduct in the following manner. "That he went and found the Nurse who was below, that thinking the *Consequence* of a Nurse might be an Apothecary, he had been for one, who was also below: that knowing, a Doctor always followed an Apothecary he had likewise fetched a Physician who was in waiting. A surgeon was often he said the *Sequence* to a Doctor, and an Undertaker the *Consequence* of all, he had therefore brought them, and hoped he had thoroughly understood his orders." The old gentleman was so pleased with the humour of the man, that he ordered him to fetch a Lawyer to make a codicil to his will, by which he left him a valuable legacy.

THE SYLPH.
AN ENTERTAINING STORY.
FROM THE FRENCH.

THE Marchioness d'Autricourt, and Mademoiselle de Fontenay, two ladies of the greatest wit and beauty at the court of France, had been diverting themselves one evening with reading the Count de Gabalis, a book which pretends to prove, that all the elements are inhabited by a sort of people peculiar to themselves; the air, by Sylphs, which are of a surprising beauty; the fire, by Salamanders, who are not only as beautiful as the Sylphs, but, like their element, have abundantly more sprightliness and life; the water, by Naiades, who, although of an inferior beauty to the two before mentioned, are yet very handsome; and the earth, by Gnomes, who are very small, and of a disagreeable figure, but who are absolute masters of all the treasures the earth contains, a circumstance which makes many people more covetous of being acquainted with them than with any of the inhabitants of the other elements.

The two ladies then above mentioned, after having spent the evening in reading this book, which furnished them with sufficient matter for a very agreeable conversation till bed-time, finding it grow late, retired each of them to their respective apartments to take their repose; where they had not been long, before they both fell into a sound sleep. The Marchioness, however, had enjoyed the sweets thereof but a short time, when she was awakened by a noise she heard in her chamber. She opened her curtains immediately, and by the light of a candle that was burning by her bedside, perceived her curtains move, and saw a little gold key, which seemed to hang down from the tester of her bed by a sort of gold and blue twist.

Hereupon the Marchioness, thinking herself still asleep, took all she saw for the effects of a dream, and using her utmost efforts to wake herself, she gets up, fetches the candle, and sets it upon a stand close to her bed. But she was hardly laid down, before she saw her curtains move again, and the little key

hanging at the bed's tester as before; whereupon, although she was not naturally very credulous about apparitions, nor mighty apt to be frightened, all her courage forsook her; she turned pale, ran to Mademoiselle de Fontenay's, chamber, and made her come and pass the rest of the night with her.

She then informed her of this unaccountable adventure, which she would likewise have taken for a dream, in her turn, if the marks of terror, which she observed in her friend's face, had not persuaded her there was something extraordinary therein. "You will see (said she, laughing, to the Marchioness) that it is some Sylph who is come to try whether your heart, which is so insensible of the merits of all mankind, is not to be moved by those of an inhabitant of the air."

"They say they love so faithfully (replied the Marchioness, who began to be encouraged by the presence of her friend) that I esteem them already more than all the lovers in the world; and besides (pursued she, laughing) as they have no other fault than requiring a too exact fidelity in love, methinks I should suit them very well; for you know, by my way of treating all those who pretend to have a passion for me, that I shall give them no great reason to be jealous."

The Marchioness had scarce uttered this, when she heard something strike three times upon a china jar, which stood upon a little table at the other end of the room. "This is beyond jesting (cried the frightened Fontenay, sinking down over head and ears in bed) I love only to have correspondence with the living, and beg you, madam, to call somebody to our assistance."—"That seems needless to me (replied the Marchioness) since there is no hurt done to us, besides, our servants would think us mad; we had better stay till it is light, which won't be long, the nights being but short at this time of the year."

"This, however, will seem very tedious to me (resumed Mademoiselle de Fontenay,

R R R

LOND. MAG. NOV. 1780.

Fontenay, still very much terrified) and I hope you will not take it ill, if I have not the honour of keeping you company to-morrow night."—"We will talk of that (answered the Marchioness) perhaps to-morrow we may be able to account for all this, without any thing supernatural, which will remove our fears entirely." She had no such thought, however, but her friend was so very much scared, that she said this to moderate her fright.

At last day appeared, and dispelled all their apprehensions; whereupon they got up, and being willing to look if any accident had happened to the jar, which had been struck upon, they carried it to the window, and took off the cover: but how were they surprised when they saw something sparkle therein, and Mademoiselle de Fontenay putting in her hand, and taking it out, found it to be a gold bracelet, enamelled with blue, and set with diamonds, whereon were these lines:

"To wear the fair Belinda's chain,
And at her feet to tell his pain,
What lover has more right than me?
Since in me she will always find
The Salamander's ardour join'd,
With the Sylph's strict fidelity."

"And even the treasures of the Gnomes (said Mademoiselle de Fontenay, after having observed the lustre and largeness of the diamonds) this (continued she, laughing) begins to grow too gallant, to be capable of creating any fear in us."—"I cannot for my life comprehend the meaning of this (answered the Marchioness) no soul was here yesterday; you may remember we were denied to every body, because we would make an end of reading the Count de Gabalis, which we were to return to day; and last night I removed this jar from the place where it was before, to where it stands now, and am sure there was nothing in it at that time."—"I will not pretend to resolve your doubts (replied Mademoiselle de Fontenay) for I comprehend as little of this adventure as you; but I will go and endeavour to make amends for the bad night it caused me." Hereupon the Marchioness went with her friend to her chamber, where getting into bed together, they slept very quietly till noon.

"It must be owned (said Mademoiselle de Fontenay to the Marchi-

oness, as soon as they were awake) that it is a great happiness not to be so handsome as you; no lover, either celestial or terrestrial, comes to disturb my repose."—"We must absolutely dive to the bottom of last night's mystery (answered the Marchioness, laughing at her friend's thought) the present that has been made me, against my will, is too considerable for me not to return it; if it were but a trifle, I would keep it, without troubling myself any further about it."—"Perhaps (replied Mademoiselle de Fontenay) the diamonds are not so fine as we at first imagined them; let us examine them again, now it is broad day-light." Hereupon they got up, and going into the Marchioness's apartment, took up the bracelet, which they found in the place where they had left it, and thought the diamonds as fine as before; but, instead of the verses they had read in the morning, they found upon the gold enamelled with blue, a little cupid, half covered with a cloud, and round it these words: *I dare not*.

"What do you say now, my dear Marchioness (cried Mademoiselle de Fontenay) have we lost our senses? Did not not we read some verses upon this bracelet in the morning? It is the same we found in the jar, and yet the scene is changed, and it is quite altered since we have been asleep."—"Indeed (answered the Marchioness) there is something very surprising in all this; let us not speak a word of it, I beg you, till we have some better insight into what is past."

This was mutually agreed on, and the rest of the day passed away without hearing any thing of the Marchioness's invisible lover. She had company all the afternoon, and about evening she went in her coach with Mademoiselle de Fontenay to take the air. As they had a mind to discourse at liberty of their adventure the night before, they chose, instead of the Thuilleries, a private garden, which a sort of Virtuoso cultivated with great care, in one of the suburbs of Paris.

He received them with great politeness; and a little after, there came thither some courtiers, with whom the Marchioness could not avoid entering into conversation, because they were of her acquaintance. The master of the garden then shewed them some very un-

common

common birds, with which he amused himself; and some silk-worms, with a great number of butterflies, whose wings were so wonderfully diversified with various colours, that the ablest painter in the world would have been very much put to it to have surpassed these masterpieces of nature.

All the company admired them greatly, and the Marchioness in particular, was so charmed with them, that she said to her dear Fontenay with a smile, "If our Sylph would appear to me without frightening me, I would advise him to appear under this shape." Mademoiselle de Fontenay was just going to answer her, when she perceived that the young Count de Ponteuil was listening to their conversation. "You are too curious, Count (said Mademoiselle de Fontenay) to desire to hearken thus to ladies secrets."—"I have been sufficiently punished for my curiosity, madam (answered he) for I have not heard one word." A little after he went away with his friend, and the Marchioness having taken two or three turns more, returned home with Mademoiselle de Fontenay.

That night passed over very quietly; the Marchioness made her friend sleep with her, and nothing disturbed their repose, inasmuch that it was past eleven in the morning, when they heard something fall upon the floor, pretty near the bed. Hereupon the Marchioness, opening her curtains, saw it was the very same little gold key, fastened to a gold and blue twist, which she had seen the night before; she shewed it to Mademoiselle de Fontenay; and getting out of bed, they took it up, without knowing what use it was designed for, and examined it very attentively.

"Our lover (said the sprightly Fontenay, laughing) has doubtless been employed to night in fumbling this pretty key from London, which caused him to let us sleep so quietly."—"It is true (answered the Marchioness) that it is exactly like the English make; but (continued she, jesting) my lover must have past the night after some other manner than in taking a trip thither, for it is certainly the same key I saw last night."—"Are not you already uneasy to know how he was employed? (replied the agreeable Mademoiselle de Fontenay.) And are not you afraid of

his being indebted to some other for the sweets of immortality?"

The Marchioness smiled at her friend's jest, and begged her to think for what use this key could be designed; they did so, but all their study was in vain; when the Marchioness, resolving to lock it up in a cabinet of fine inlaid work which she had bought but a week before, found in the first drawer she opened what Mademoiselle de Fontenay and she had sought in vain: it was a little china casket, of admirable workmanship, to which she immediately imagined the key belonged; nor was she mistaken.

She opened the casket then, and found it full of bottles of rock crystal, set in gold, and separated from each other by partitions of blue velvet. The smell of the essences wherewith the bottles were filled, made them judge that they were the best Italy could afford; but, on their taking out one, whereon there was a writing, instead of finding thereon essence of jessamine, or orange-flowers, as usual, they read these words in letters of gold: *An infallible cure for falsehood.* "Oh! upon my word (said Mademoiselle de Fontenay, laughing) this present is infinitely more valuable than it at first seemed to us; your aerial lover, undoubtedly, is willing to communicate to us some of those wonderful secrets of which the celestial inhabitants are masters, and to which mankind are utter strangers."

"Let us see (cried the Marchioness, taking the second bottle) what this is good for," and read thereupon, *A preservative against the indiscretion of lovers.* "One may easily find customers enough for this secret (said the sprightly Fontenay) and I beg you would give it me to make my fortune in a trice."—"With all my heart (answered the Marchioness, jesting likewise) and the sooner, because I believe it will never be of any use to me."—"However, don't swear any thing (replied Mademoiselle de Fontenay) unless you depend very much upon the fidelity of the Sylphs."

"But let us examine the third bottle (continued she, taking it in her hands, and reading as follows) *An infallible philter to preserve or create love after marriage.*"—"Oh! for this (said the Marchioness) it is a pity the phial is so small, there would be no want of people to bestow it on."—"And what do you

say to this (replied Mademoiselle de Fontenay, reading the label on the next bottle) *Essence of true Cyprian poppy, to lay the jealous asleep.* This is not to be despised (returned Mademoiselle de Fontenay) and I know some folks who would be very glad to borrow a few doses of it."—"Let us see what this here contains (said the Marchioness, and read as follows) *A specific to revive the passion, which time begins to extinguish.*"—"This (answered Mademoiselle de Fontenay) is a secret which we should find the most difficulty to dispose of; for I fancy, when a passion begins to decay, one has no great mind to re-kindle it."—"Let us see whether this contains any thing more useful (said the Marchioness, taking the last bottle, upon which she read these words) *A secret found out by Bacchus to alleviate the pains of absence.*"—"It must be champagne then (cried Mademoiselle de Fontenay, laughing) but let us examine what is in a box that is in the middle of the casket."—"It is a very fine patch-box," answered the Marchioness, looking upon it, but opening it she found a note, wherein were these verses:

"Amongst so many secrets rare,
I none have put, whereby the fair,
May keep their beauty from decay;
You, like the goddesses on high,
Belinda, no such arts need try,
Since your's will never fade away."

"Whoever this invisible lover is (said the Marchioness, after having read these verses) it must be owned, that there is abundance of wit and invention in all he does."—"And abundance of magnificence likewise," answered Mademoiselle de Fontenay. "I am absolutely resolved on diving to the bottom of this adventure (replied the Marchioness) and I will put up the key of the cabinet so securely, that it shall not be possible for the future to convey any thing therein, unless some superior power does actually interpose: it will be necessary, besides, to examine all my servants, that we may judge whether any of them have a correspondence with the person who is the author of all this gallantry."—"That shall be my province (said Mademoiselle de Fontenay) and I will leave no stone unturned to discover the truth; but take care not to leave your key where any one can get at it."—"I warrant you" answered the

Marchioness, and immediately put it with all imaginary precaution in her pocket.

That night the two friends went to the play, and from thence to take a walk in the Thuilleries, where they were joined by the Count de Ponteuil, with some other noblemen; and their conversation being very agreeable, they staid till it was pretty late. Being come home, and having supped, and dismissed their attendants, "As for this night (said the Marchioness) we shall be secure from presents; I have the key of the cabinet still in my pocket, and it is impossible any thing should be conveyed into it."—"Let us see that," answered Mademoiselle de Fontenay, taking the key and opening one of the drawers. But she had hardly done so, when something coming hastily out of it, brushed by her face, and put out the candle.

Hereupon she gave a great shriek; and the Marchioness going up to her with another candle, they saw that this accident had been caused by a number of butterflies, which had come out of the drawer, and flying several at once through the candle, had put it out with a great deal of ease. "Oh! heavens! (said the Marchioness) what is all this?"—"I am terrified to death (answered the frightened Fontenay) don't you remember that it came into your head the day before yesterday, in the cursed garden wherein we were walking, to wish that your Sylph would appear to you under the shape of those butterflies, which we thought so beautiful? But what business have I, that have no manner of concern in your curiosity, nor no lovers, to undergo all these frights?"—"Upon my word (replied the Marchioness) I am so terrified myself that I know not what to say, let us call some of the servants." Accordingly they rung the bell for the Marchioness' women, who were likewise very much astonished to see a great number of butterflies flying up and down the chamber, and round the candles, some of which they put out from time to time, because they flew in clusters through the flame.

Hereupon the Marchioness resolved to lie in Mademoiselle de Fontenay's chamber, and caused all the windows of her's to be set open, to make, as the saying is, a golden bridge for the enemy

to retreat: nevertheless, she and her friend did not sleep very quietly, and there were no manner of reasonings to which they had not recourse to account for this last adventure, which seemed to them the most surprising of all; for whatever correspondence there might be with one of the domestics and a lover, who might have corrupted him, none of them could possibly know what the Marchioness had said only in a jest to her friend at the Virtuoso's.

At last day appeared, and the Marchioness, who could not sleep, proposed to her friend to take the air a little in a balcony that looked upon the garden; accordingly they got up, and as the Marchioness was going to put on her night-gown, she saw a butterfly come out of it, which redoubled her fear, and which flew out in all haste at the balcony door that Mademoiselle de Fontenay had just set open. This terrified her so much, that she hardly durst touch her night-gown any more; but Mademoiselle de Fontenay encouraged her a little; and helping her to put it on, a note fell out of one of the sleeves, wherein they found these verses, when they had recovered courage enough to open and read it:

"Belinda, why d'you choose that I
Shou'd in this trifling form appear?

To please my charmer I comply,
And yield the mean disguise to wear,

But, in this despicable flat,
Tho' I'm allow'd your charms to view,
Much happier wou'd be my fate,
Might I appear your lover too."

"I dare not for the future wish any thing (said the Marchioness) and even if my heart were inclinable to it, I am sensible I have not fortitude of mind enough to bear things that are supernatural."—"I believed, or at least I suspected till now (answered the charming Fontenay) that some of your women, in concert with a concealed lover, might have been the secret cause of all that has happened; but the adventure of the butterflies has quite altered my opinion: for which of them could possibly have divined a thing which you only spoke to me? And how could they have put these butterflies into this cabinet, the key whereof you kept so carefully?"

"I am so much astonished (replied the Marchioness) that I cannot so much as offer at giving any account for this

last event; and in order to see whether this invisible lover will not abandon us, I will go this very day to my country seat at Surène." The lovely Fontenay approved of this resolution; and both of them finding themselves too thoroughly awake, to be able to get to sleep again immediately, called their attendants; and to avoid the heat of the day, set out in the Marchioness's coach about six in the morning.

As the weather was admirable, they ordered the coachman to drive very softly, and sent a servant before them to order dinner to be got ready, and the beds to be aired. Being arrived at a river, which they must necessarily ferry over, they alighted; Mademoiselle de Fontenay, who was naturally fearful, not being able to resolve on ferrying over in the coach, wherefore the Marchioness did the same in complaisance to her. But scarcely had the matter of the ferry-boat perceived the Marchioness, whom he knew very well, because he often carried her over in her way to her country seat, before he went up to her, and presenting her a letter, "Here, madam (said he) is a letter which I was ordered to deliver to you as soon as you should arrive here."—"And who (said the Marchioness, very much surprised) could give you any such order, for I never told any one that I intended to come hither?"—"It is above two hours, however (replied he) since a tall man on horseback brought it; and I should have given it to your valet de chambre, but that I was strictly enjoined to deliver it only into your own hands."

"How (cried Mademoiselle de Fontenay) was this letter here before the Marchioness's valet de chambre got thither?"—"About an hour," answered the ferry-man. "Let us see then (said Madamed' Autricourt, taking the letter) what can be the meaning of this likewise." Hereupon she opened it, and smiled; and Mademoiselle de Fontenay and she read as follows:

"To the lovely Marchioness d'Autricourt.

"IF it is only to avoid my love and services that you are going into the country, how much in vain is this journey? To what part of the universe will I not follow you? And what country is inaccessible to love?"

"Oh!

"Oh! for this bout (cried Mademoiselle de Fontenay, when they had done reading it) the devil must have a hand herein; it is impossible otherwise, that a journey, which was proposed but a few hours ago, should be already known publicly; and that this letter should have been brought, the moment after we had resolved thereon; for the time when the ferry-man says he received it, and that wherein you proposed going, is much the same." Hereupon they asked the ferry-man a hundred questions, about the time, the man that brought it, and his horse, but they were never the wiser; at last they got into the coach, and arrived at the Marchioness's seat.

As soon as they had alighted, the valet de chambre, who was in the courtyard, said to the Marchioness. "It was needless, madam, for me to have made so much haste, for the house-keeper had been informed of your coming above two hours."—"By whom?" cried the Marchioness. "By a very handsome young man (answered the house-keeper, who was present) and he ordered me to get your bed ready, because you would not sit up long after your arrival, not having slept a wink all night."—"And what is become of this man?" said the astonished Mademoiselle de Fontenay. "I do not know (replied the housekeeper) for he galloped away full speed, and I lost sight of him in a moment."

Hereupon the Marchioness and her friend went in; and having their heads full of these adventures, like true heroines of a romance, made but a light dinner, and went immediately to bed; where, as they were fatigued with having laid awake the night before, and with having taken this journey so early in the morning, they slept very soundly.

They had scarcely opened their eyes, when word was brought the Marchioness, that one of the Countess de Rosieres' servants was come from Paris with a letter for her. The Marchioness ordered him immediately to be called in, and asked him what urgent business had occasioned his coming in such a hurry? "I do not know, madam (said he) but having been at your house pretty soon in the morning, thinking to find you in bed, I was told that you had set out very early for Surène; and the Countess, to whom I carried this

answer, ordered me immediately to make all haste thither, and carry you this letter."

Upon this the Marchioness read it, and found that the Countess de Rosieres desired her company next day, about an affair of importance, which she did not think proper to commit to writing. Hereupon she shewed it to her dear Fontenay, and neither of them could imagine what this important affair should be. "No matter (said Madame d'Autricourt) let it be what it will, it is my duty to wait upon the Countess to-morrow, as she desires."

The Countess de Rosieres was aunt to Madame d'Autricourt, and had brought her up; for she had lost her mother almost as soon as she was born, wherefore she had always retained a vast regard for this lady; accordingly she sent back the servant that very evening with an answer suitable to her aunt's desire.

"Well (said Mademoiselle de Fontenay, as soon as the servant was gone) your aerial lover has undoubtedly gained over your aunt to his interests, for you see, you are hardly got hither, before he finds the way to fetch you back again." The Marchioness laughed at her friend's imagination, and they talked some time of this last order for their return to Paris: after which, having supped pretty early, and the heat of the day being over, and the weather very proper for walking, they went into the garden, and passed on to a little grove, cut into the form of a star, which was inclosed only by a quickset hedge, so that it was very easy to get into it, without going through the Marchioness's garden.

The Marchioness, then, had not walked there many minutes with her dear companion, when they heard several hautboys, which played some of the choicest parts of Lully's operas.

"Undoubtedly (said Mademoiselle de Fontenay) this is an entertainment which your invisible lover has prepared for you."—"I do not believe it (answered Madame d'Autricourt) there are other lovers at Surène, who perhaps have a mind to give their mistresses a serenade this evening, and these hautboys undoubtedly are rehearsing it."—"It does not seem at all like a rehearsal (replied Mademoiselle de Fontenay) these hautboys form an admirable concert,

cert, and besides, they are directly in the grove."—"We must enquire then into the meaning of it," said Madame d'Autricourt, and went up towards the musick!

As soon as they were near it, the musicians, laying aside their hautboys, formed a concert of voice-flutes, which was so charming, that it had the power for some time to suspend the curiosity both of the Marchioness and her friend; wherefore they sat them down upon seats of turf, to hearken to it with the more attention; and this agreeable concert having lasted for sometime, a very fine voice sung the following words:

"Still must I lie conceal'd! ah! why?

O cruel love! hard destiny!

Haste to a wretched lover's aid;

Since those bright eyes, which I adore,

Have seen my love, let me no more,

By my concealment, be betray'd."

"Now, madam (said Mademoiselle de Fontenay, laughing) you cannot avoid accepting of the serenade."—"Indeed (answered the Marchioness) at least, it is against my will." This said, she rose up, and went to examine the musicians, who had set them to work; but could get nothing else out of them, than that they were fetched by a young man, who had brought them thither in a coach, which was still waiting for them at a little distance; and that the same man conducted them thither on horseback, paid them very liberally, and placed them in this little grove, with orders to strike up as soon as they should see two ladies walking there, after which he rode away full speed. "And if you had not come (said another of the musicians) we had further orders, to advance into the garden, and play under your window."

"But those words which one of you sung, where had you them?" continued Madame d'Autricourt. "The same man gave them us in writing (answered the musician) and as they are set to an opera tune, which is very much in vogue, I had only the trouble of learning them by heart." Hereupon the Marchioness, rightly judging that she could not be informed of what she desired by persons who were themselves ignorant thereof, retired with her dear Fontenay, after having hearkened some time longer to this agreeable concert.

Being come to the house, they went directly to bed, and were not disturbed

that night with any new accident; next day they dined in very good time, and immediately afterwards got into the coach, in order to return to Paris; where Mademoiselle de Fontenay was set down at one of her friends, and Madame d'Autricourt went directly to her aunt's, as she had promised her.

In the evening she called upon Mademoiselle de Fontenay where she had left her; and as they were going home together, "Well, madam (said the uneasy Fontenay, with that eagerness which is inseparable from true friendship) have you heard any thing at your aunt's which pleases you?"—"It would certainly be an agreeable proposal to another (said the Marchioness) but it is not what I like; in short, it is a proposal of marriage."—"Marriage! (cried Mademoiselle de Fontenay) that is a great deal worse than our invisible lover! and the name of this new adorer tell me quickly, I beseech you?"—"The Count de Ponteuil (replied the Marchioness) and nothing is more surprising, than that this young nobleman, whom I see pretty often, should make me a proposal of marriage, without having ever given me any marks of that particular esteem which he seems to have for me."—"The offer, however, seems to me very advantageous (answered Mademoiselle de Fontenay) the Count Ponteuil is young, handsome, well-made, his own master, and, it is said, has a very considerable estate; and your affairs, which your husband left in great disorder, ought, one would think, to make you listen to such a proposal very favourably."

"This is my aunt's advice (answered the Marchioness) but I own it disgusts me, that the Count de Ponteuil never thought me worthy of his addresses; for he is naturally gallant: I knew him in love two or three years ago, with a lady of my acquaintance, and he left nothing undone that a most tender and witty lover could think of to gain her. Wherefore, his way of behaviour to me at present satisfies me, that he thinks a man ought to observe no manner of ceremony with a woman whom he designs to make his wife."

"Here is a great deal of niceness, entirely out of season (said Mademoiselle de Fontenay, laughing) the Count de Ponteuil undoubtedly loves you, otherwise he would not desire to marry you;

and

and he imagined that, in a design of such consequence, there was no necessity of observing trifling punctilios: but perhaps (continued she, jesting) the amorous Sylph rivals him in your heart, and your affections."—"Without dispute (answered the Marchioness, bantering likewise) I should be glad if my invisible lover had the air of the Count de Pontéüil, or if the Count de Pontéüil had the love and delicacy of the aerial spirit."—"He has both the one and the other (said the young Count de Pontéüil himself, coming out of a closet, and throwing himself at the Marchioness's feet) and a passion yet more ardent, and more faithful than you can imagine."

The Marchioness was very much surprised to see the Count, whom she little expected, especially in such a place, and to find by his words that he had overheard all their conversation. "But, my lord (said she) who allowed you to come hither without giving me any notice? And who let you into that closet from whence you came out?"—"The Sylph, your lover, madam (replied he, smiling) he rendered me invisible, and has given me up all his pretensions to your heart; and, that you may not question my coming from him, see here what he has given me to shew you as a token thereof." He then presented to the Marchioness that bracelet with the verses which she and Mademoiselle de Fontenay had first found in the china jar, and which had been changed for another, whilst they were asleep in Mademoiselle de Fontenay's chamber.

"At last my eyes are open (said the Marchioness agreeably to her young lover) I know the Sylph, and am not sorry that he has thus yielded up his pretensions to you: but as all the things that have passed seemed very much like supernatural adventures, I beg you, tell me sincerely, how you was able to bring them to pass, and who was your assistant in imposing on me?"

"The little inclination which I saw in you (answered the Count de Pontéüil) to receive the services of all those who have had hitherto the boldness to adore you, made me contrive a way to render you mine, after such a singular manner, that it should not be in your power to refuse them. I happened to hear you mentioning the Count de Gabalis, and it was I who caused that book to be lent to you by Mademoiselle de Tilly,

who laid it designedly upon the table against you next came thither; and you did not fail to open it, and to borrow it with some eagerness, as had been imagined.

"I was forced to corrupt one of your servants, I am obliged to own it; but I flatter myself with the hopes of being able to obtain his pardon; he lies over your chamber; and causing a hole to be bored through the ceiling, which is not very thick, and fastening some false valences to your curtains of the same colour, that they might be the less taken notice of, it was easy to move the curtains, and to let down the little key which frightened you so much; and we took care to take away these false valences as soon as you was gone into Mademoiselle de Fontenay's apartment: as for the bracelet, it was put at night where you found it, and we struck thrice upon the china jar by the means of a brass wire, which we let down through the ceiling.

"Having heard what you said to Mademoiselle de Fontenay at the Virtuoso's, where you had a fancy to walk, I took advantage thereof, to continue to alarm you; and the Virtuoso being one of my friends, I easily obtained a hundred butterflies, which I locked up without difficulty in your cabinet, because I have a key to it. There were two made to it when you bought it, and I had the precaution to make sure of one, which the man who brought the cabinet to you did not scruple to give me on my desiring it of him, with some circumstances which seldom fail of persuading that sort of people.

"Fortunately for me, you took no notice of the loss of your double key, which you had not observed; and the butterflies, which had been shut some hours in the drawer, seeing the light on a sudden, played their parts as well as if they had been taught so to do; and chance made them lodge in one of your night-gowns, which terrified you very much next morning.

"On your resolving on your journey to Surène, your valet de chambre, who was in the plot with me, coming to give me notice thereof before he went thither, I made one of my servants ride full speed with my letter to the master of the ferry, and to inform your housekeeper of your coming: your valet de chambre made the less haste, on purpose to give
him

him sufficient time to get thither before him. And as for the last night's concerts, there was nothing extraordinary therein; my only intention was to divert you; and I shall never repent having found the means to testify my ardent passion for you, without having incurred your displeasure."

Hereupon the Marchioness answered her lover with abundance of politeness, and forgave, at his request, the servant he had gained over to his interest. Mademoiselle de Fontenay joined then in the conversation, which was very agreeable; and the Count de Ponteuil returned her thanks for her care in defending him so well to the Marchioness, for his supposed want of delicacy.

Soon after, word was brought that supper was upon the table; and the Count de Ponteuil would have with-

drawn; but the lovely De Fontenay, imagining she perceived by the Marchioness' looks, that she should not be displeased if he staid, told him laughing, that she would desire him to stay supper, and that she thought it was high time he should begin to grow better acquainted in the house.

Hereupon the Count staid with a great deal of joy, and continued to make his addresses to the Marchioness; and some days after, their marriage articles being signed, at the Countess de Rosiere's, they went with a small company to celebrate their happy nuptials at the Marchioness' country seat, where the joy was much greater than the magnificence, and love performed the honours of the solemnity, as it made the felicity of this new-married couple.

THE MODERN FINE GENTLEMAN. TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I AM one of the most unfortunate men upon earth; I take all the pains in the world to have a share in the attention of the public, and, egad I can't get any body to take notice of me.

But I will give you a sketch of my history, and leave you to judge for yourself.

At the death of an uncle, who kindly had made me master of five thousand pounds by his last will and testament, I emancipated from the servile drudgery of a haberdasher's counter, and resolved to set up for myself as—a Gentleman. I not only resolved to engage in the *profession*, but Nature having given me "a spirit of fire," I determined to *make a figure* in it; and, in short, to distinguish myself in the world somehow or other; that is to say, to enjoy the supreme pleasure of being known, and talked of by every body.

The first and most obvious method that occurred to me of attaining this desirable end, was, to be always in the pink of the mode. Accordingly I had the satisfaction of having the fourth, if not the third *white hat* that was worn in this metropolis, and my buckles were a full inch larger every way than Sir David Dimple's. Would you believe it, though with these qualifications I paraded at every public place, and

most likely, was the subject of imitation, I had the mortification of never being avowedly taken notice of? Once, indeed, I had nearly succeeded, by running my crane-necked phaeton foul of a brewer's dray, and being thrown out of it into a neighbouring cellar; but unfortunately for me, *Sir Jacky Jebu* having engrossed the public attention, by driving his phaeton, drawn by twelve Westminster electors, against a sandman's jack-*ass* on Newmarket course—the only poor consolation I had for breaking my collar-bone, was seeing the affair in the *Daily Advertiser*, but without my name in the paragraph. This disappointment increased the fever which the accident had brought on me, and in a paroxysm of rage, I burnt my white hat, broke my buckles, and d—d the *Daily Advertiser*, swore fore and ever, and resigned myself to water-gruel and patience, with a thorough contempt for the opinion of the public!

As my bodily wound grew better, that of my mind broke out anew. I looked round me, and saw men rise into public notoriety, merely by the singularity of their appearance. I immediately bespoke a very small hat, bought my footboy's little silver buckles, which were almost worn out with clean-

S s s

ing,

ing, had my head ornamented with a ramille queue, ordered my servant, on pain of my displeasure, to remember that I never shaved oftener than twice a week; and as it was in the month of July, I had a full suit of velvet made up for me, with short skirts. I sweated through the summer with some degree of satisfaction, as I had several times heard myself laughed at in the Mall, with, "Who is he? Some queer mortal of rank and fortune, I suppose, or he would not dare to be so singular." This consoled me for the attack of a fever, in spite of which I still buttoned my coat. Winter coming on, I found it necessary to change my dress; my velvet was laid by—but, alas!—never shall I forget the fatal day—the first time I had sported a cotton coat, with dimity waistcoat and breeches, in the middle of December, I was seized with a violent fit of the rheumatism, which confined me to my room for six weeks. Convinced by experience, that my constitution would oblige me to submit to the fashion of the season, I gave up all thoughts of singularity in dress.

A whim for scribbling then seized me, and the penny post-office got many shillings by the loads of *Bon-mots*, *Epigrams*, and *Acrosticks*, which I sent to all the magazines and news-papers. It is true, I was noticed by them all, but it was only in their acknowledgements to correspondents. I now revenged myself on the editors, for their insensibility to my deserts, by adopting the easy method of fathering all the anonymous pieces possessed of any degree of merit, that were published. Odes and love songs I openly avowed; nay, I have often been complimented upon an essay. I began to take consequence on myself, and even give shrewd hints as to "*Anticipation*," and the "*Cassite verté*," till unluckily I had a dispute as to the grammatical propriety of some poetry which had appeared in a morning paper. Darning the printer for his negligence, I took out my manuscript, which I had just copied from the same paper, to compare it; but on examination, the lines appeared to be extracted from Pope's *Elise to Abelard*, when the laugh was so strong against me, that I dared not own even a rebus afterwards.

Thinking it might not be quite so

safe to attempt gaining the reality of an affair of gallantry, I determined to content myself with the appearance of it, and establish my reputation for *intrigue*, by the same means as a thousand pretty fellows do every day. To ladies, with whom I was not much acquainted, I bowed with a mysterious air from a side-box. Those whom I knew better, I attacked with a whisper, and a familiar laugh. Whenever I heard a pretty woman's name mentioned, who had an old or an ill-natured husband, I would either gulph my glass in a hurry, with "Come, here's t'ye," as if I meant from delicacy, to turn the conversation, or, in an affected passion, offer to stake my life on her honour, though no man in the company had doubted it, and the next moment take out a letter, read the superscription, smile, and put it up again. Yet all my pains were thrown away. In vain did I daily examine the morning papers; not a dash nor a star could I find that would apply to me; and though I guessed, that at a moderate computation I must have ruined threecore reputations *this way*, it seemed they were not in the least the worse for it. Out of all patience that nobody would take up the pen against me, I resolved to paragraph myself. Here again my first essay was unsuccessful. I penned as pointed a paragraph as ever was meant to wound virtue, against "a certain widow bewitched, not a hundred miles from" where I lived. Now I thought I had triumphed; and I viewed my own italics in the next morning's paper with rapture. The lady's brother went to the printer, and unfortunately discovered the paragraph to be of my hand writing. He came to my lodgings with a cane. I will not trouble you with the particulars of what passed between us; but for once I was happy to escape public notice, and I kept my room for a fortnight.

Once more reduced to wander on the sea of oblivion, in vain I sought a pilot to guide me to the ever-desired haven of public attention, till reading in the papers an account of a duel, in which *neither party was wounded*, I found my courage rise. I read the paragraph again. — "A pistol fired without effect—Another discharged in the air—Seconds interposed—Apologies interchanged—*neither party wounded!*" It was glorious! I snapped my fingers in

in a rapture like Parson Adams, and began penning a challenge, before I had thought of who I was to quarrel with. Before I had half finished it, an acquaintance dropt in, "You know Dick H—— of our county militia?" "Very well; what of him?"—"Shot through the heart in a duel at Coxheath yesterday!" I hesitated, laid aside my pen, and put my challenge in my pocket. "This shall not be my way of getting into public notice, thought I."

"Well (continues my friend, in the same breath) you have seen the new play, doubtless? It is charming! the author will be immortalized!"——

"And why may not I be thus immortalized (exclaimed I to myself) this is better than being shot through the heart at Coxheath." As soon as my friend had left me, I began a play. A play! a dozen plays, I should rather say. In the course of a week, I had produced the *dramatis personæ* of two comedies, the title of a farce, almost the fifth act of a tragedy, which I intended to finish, as soon as I had fixed on a plot for the first four. A string of rhymes for an opera, and Harlequin's dying speech (adapted to Gramachree Molly) for a speaking pantomime. After spending a month in considering which of these pieces I should finish first, I resolved to join their various excellencies in one, under the title of a *Dramatic Jumble*. The whim pleased me: I had planned it out in five acts, each of which was to be of a different nature, and laid in different countries. The first act was *tragedy*, and lay in *America*; the second, *comedy*, seemed to agree best with the manners of *France*; *opera* for the third, was of course in its native soil of *Italy*; *farce* for the fourth, I thought (considering the late elections, and the present situation of affairs) might do very well for

our own country. As for my concluding act of *pantomime*, I laid the scene in the *world in the moon*! Ah! Mr. Editor! *there* was satire! Harlequin Prime Minister. — Camps—reviews—disputing societies—a touch at the critics—elections—processions—Newgate in flames, and the last scene concluding with a view of *Gramachree's celestial bed*! Well, sir, it was offered to the managers of both houses, and rejected. I then sent to the summer theatre, but the little king of the Haymarket assuming an arch look, told me I beat his *Genius of Nonsense* all hollow; that his piece was studied nonsense, but mine was really too good, too *natural*, for the stage. In short, sir, not a single manager would even give me a chance of having my piece damned. Now that would have been some consolation. I should, at least, have been abused by name in the news-papers, known behind the scenes, and pointed at as the author of the last new piece that was knocked up; then I might have railed at *party*, and the bad taste of the town, till I was hoarse, that would have been something, you know.

But I will trouble you no longer, Mr. Editor, with an enumeration of my disappointments; I hope they will be at an end, by your accepting the offer I now make you of writing for you occasionally; and therefore beg you will usher me into public notice, by allowing me to commence your correspondent. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM WOULD BE.

P. S. I have half a mind to buy a *gig*—you know they are quite *the thing* now. Would you advise me to it? I think if one could strike upon something peculiar, for instance, a *black gig*, with *white* wheels, it might make one *noticed*!

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE X.

(Continued from our Magazine for September, page 408.)

THE transactions of nations sunk in barbarism, and abandoned to all the vices that disgrace humanity, deserve not a long and painful attention, as very little information, and less instruction is to be derived from them,

But as it is the duty of a Lecturer on universal history, to leave no chasm in his comprehensive plan, all he can do is, to draw within a narrow compass the most barren and uninteresting scenes.

S S S 2

The

The Greek empire, therefore, will require only a slight review of a rapid succession of sovereigns, from the death of the Empress Irene, in 802 (*See our Magazine for January last, page 12*) to that of the Emperor Constantine XII, surnamed Ducas, in the year 1067, which comes as near as possible to the accession of William I. to the throne of England; an epocha to which we shall bring down the history of all nations, to make it correspond with our own, in the order of time.

NICEPHORUS, a patrician, by whose interest Irene was deposed, was elected her successor. Being of a violent temper, his passions made him tyrannical to his subjects, and unsuccessful against his enemies. He was defeated by the Saracens, and by the Bulgarians, who slew him, and many of his nobles, in 811. Saturacius his son succeeded him, but in the short space of two months, he was deposed by Michael Curopalates, who had married his sister, and Michael being unsuccessful against the enemies of the empire, was obliged to shelter himself from the fury of the people, in a monastery. Leo, an Armenian, was raised to the throne for his valour, Constantinople, the seat of government, being then besieged by the Saracens, who took Adrianople. Leo was more intent upon the destruction of the family of Michael than upon repelling the Saracens; and having seized the sons of the deposed emperor a day or two before Christmas 820, he gave orders that they should be burnt after the holidays; but their friends prevented this catastrophe, by assassinating Leo in the temple on Christmas day. Michael II surnamed the Stammerer, was proclaimed and crowned the same day. Having shut up the sons of Leo in a monastery, and ordered them to be castrated, according to the barbarous custom of those times, to prevent their having any issue; he soon embroiled the empire by his imbecility, and his religious phrenzy. At first, he favoured the adoration of images, then he destroyed them, and turned a cruel persecutor of those who worshipped them; and finally, he wanted to introduce the Jewish religion, and the celebration of its rites and ceremonies, publicly, in all the churches of Constantinople. He died in 829, and Theophilus his son succeeded him, the only meritorious

act of whose reign was, his putting to death the murderers of the Emperor Leo. Several cities of Asia revolted from the empire about the year 836, and in 841, the Saracens gained a complete victory over the emperor, which affected him so much that he died of grief the following year. His son Michael III. a minor, ascended the throne, under the regency of the Empress Theodora his mother, who restored the worship of images, and persecuted the sect of Manicheans, several thousands of whom being put to death by her order, the remainder revolted to the Saracens, and from subjects, became formidable enemies. As for the young emperor, when he assumed the reigns of government, he turned out a most execrable tyrant. He put to death his aged tutor Theodistus, and shut up his mother and sisters in a convent, wherein they died, not without suspicion of violence. In 859, the Saracens invaded the empire with 30,000 men, and defeated the emperor at the head of 40,000. Bardas the emperor's uncle was now proclaimed Cæsar by the people, on account of his great wisdom, having founded public schools, and patronized learning, which rendered him so popular, that the emperor resolved to destroy this powerful rival. Accordingly, he persuaded Bardas to accompany him on an expedition against the Saracens, to the Isle of Crete, where he caused him to be slain by Basilus his general, whom he associated the same day as Coadjutor, but repenting soon after, he formed a plot for taking off Basilus, who being informed of his design, slew him in his tent, and was immediately proclaimed sole emperor by the army, September 24th, 867. Basilus was a Macedonian; the first act of his reign does him honour, he obliged the parasites of the late emperor to refund to the public treasury one half of the sums he had lavished upon them. He gave the title of Cæsar to his sons Constantine, Leo, and Alexander. By his valour he defeated the Saracens, and restored the lost reputation of the Grecian empire. The Venetians courted his alliance, and sent him a present of a set of church bells, the first that were seen in that part of Europe. His eldest son dying, he associated his second son Leo in the empire, and made himself more respectable in the eyes of the other states of Europe.

rope than any prince who had governed the Eastern empire for near a century before. The last act of his life, however, demonstrates the savage brutality which lurked at his heart. As he was taking the diversion of hunting, a stag dismounted him, having entangled his horns in the emperor's belt, in this condition the furious beast dragged him a considerable way, when one of his guards, at the hazard of his own life, saved the emperor by cutting the belt with his sword. And what was his reward! he was put to death for having drawn his weapon upon the emperor, or rather the tyrant, who being very much hurt by the stag, did not long survive the cruel fate of his deliverer.

Leo VI. surnamed the Philosopher, by his father's death became sole emperor in 867, and soon changed the face of public affairs; to use the elegant language of the Abbé Millot, "he composed sermons while the enemy were ravaging his dominions, and making conquests." An assassin attempted his life, by knocking him down as he was going to church on Whitsunday, in 891, but he recovered, and lived to the year 910.

Constantine IX. surnamed *Porphyrogenetes*, was but seven years of age when his father died, who appointed his uncle Alexander his guardian and regent of the empire. Alexander died in 912, and the guardianship of the young emperor devolved to the Patriarch of Constantinople; but the Empress Zoe his mother was appointed regent, under whose administration the Saracens were defeated by the Imperial troops, and Constantinople was defended by the valour of its inhabitants against the Bulgarians, who laid siege to it. At sixteen years of age, the emperor took the government into his own hands, married Helena the daughter of Romanus, commander in chief of his armies, and associated him in the empire, causing him to be proclaimed by the title of Romanus I. Zoe was now banished from court, and soon after confined in a convent, by the intrigues of Romanus; who availed himself of his new dignity, to the great mortification of Constantine, causing his own wife to be crowned empress, and his eldest son emperor, as coadjutor with him. He likewise ordered the title of Cæsar to be

conferred on his other sons Stephen and Constantine. A confusion of events takes place from these domestic incidents, which render the transactions of this reign very obscure. We are told that Romanus I. was deposed by his son Stephen, after a reign of twenty-six years, and shut up in a monastery, where he died in 948. That Constantine seized all his sons, banished them to Samo-thracia, and reigned sole emperor, greatly encouraging learned men, and cultivating the liberal sciences. His eldest son was named Romanus (probably in compliment to the general when he stood so high in favour) this prince impatient to reign, attempted to poison his father, but part of the deadly draught being spilt upon the floor, it did not produce any immediate effect, but it threw him into a decline, of which he died, in the year 959, after a reign of 47 years.

Romanus II. his son, from a parricide became a tyrant to his subjects, and rendered himself so odious, that his two sons were punished for their father's crimes, being set aside upon his death, which happened in 963.

NICEPHORUS PHOCAS was raised to the Imperial throne by the army, having bravely defended the empire from the Saracens. He married the widow of the late emperor, to strengthen his interest, and the three first years of his reign were distinguished by signal victories over the Saracens. But he tarnished his military glory by extreme avarice and cruelty at home. He shamefully violated the law of nations, by putting to death the ambassador of Otho I. Emperor of Germany, who came to Constantinople by his own appointment to demand the Princess Theophania his daughter in marriage for Prince Otho the German emperor's son. Otho I. having defeated the troops of Nicephorus, made a cruel retaliation for the murder of his ambassador; he caused the noses of his prisoners to be cut off, and sent them home unransomed in this condition. A general insurrection followed this horrid spectacle at Constantinople; the inhabitants prevailed on the empress to put herself at the head of the insurgents, and the emperor was stabbed in his bed by John Zimisces, an officer of the guards, in 970.

The successful assassin seized the throne, and unmindful of the empress,

who

who expected to have had the supreme authority, and to have made him subservient to her ambition, he condemned her to the solitude of a convent. In order to atone for the base conduct of Nicephorus to Otho I. he sent the Princess Theophania, the daughter of Nicephorus, with a splendid retinue to Germany, and soon after her arrival at the German court, she was publicly married to Prince Otho; this politic and equitable proceeding procured him the friendship of the Emperor of Germany. Zimisces afterwards shewed himself worthy of a throne by his valour in the field, and his attempts to reform many internal abuses; but unfortunately his court was too corrupt to submit quietly to any retrenchment of its luxuries. The office of Great Chamberlain was held by an eunuch, who had been guilty of dreadful extortions, and this man being informed that the emperor was determined to seize upon the ill-gotten treasures of the eunuchs, and to distribute them amongst his victorious troops, who had defeated the Russians, poisoned him in the year 976.

Basilus II. and Constantine X. sons of Romanus II. were proclaimed joint emperors, and a state of anarchy ensued: for the army in the eastern part of the empire proclaimed their general Bardas Silenes, and another body of the Imperial forces, set up Bardas Phocas, who drove his competitor out of Asia, and he was no more heard of; but Phocas laid siege to Constantinople, and claimed the throne in right of his election by the army. The Emperor Basilus defended the city, and was released from his apprehensions of a formidable rival by the sudden death of Phocas. As for Constantine, his coadjutor, he led an effeminate life, while Basilus, at the head of an army of veterans, defeated the Bulgarians, and took 15,000 prisoners: with savage cruelty he caused the eyes of all, except every hundredth man, to be put out, and he left them but one eye, to enable them to conduct their wretched countrymen home: this horrid event happened in the year 1014. The following year, he secured all parts of the empire from the invasions of the Saracens; and in 1017, he conquered Bulgaria. In 1022, he reduced Iberia; and in 1025, he died with the reputation of a great warrior, after a reign of fifty

years. Constantine reigned after him three years alone, and being freed from restraint, added cruelty to his accustomed vices of indolence and debauchery. Zoe his daughter had married Romanus Argirus, who upon the death of her father was proclaimed emperor, by the title of Romanus III. During his short reign, the Normans took Apulia from him. In the mean time, the empress conceived a violent passion for Michael Paphlagonia, and in order to raise her lover to the throne, she poisoned her husband, which not taking effect directly, she stifled him in his bed, and by a bribe of 56,000*l.* surmounted the objections of the patriarch of Constantinople, who publicly solemnized the marriage between her and Michael, in the year 1033. The new emperor took the title of Michael IV. he reigned seven years without satisfaction to himself, or advantage to his subjects, remorse for the share he had in Zoe's guilt, brought on diseases which made him weary of empire, and before his death, he took the monastic habit. The ambitious Zoe then gave her hand to another Michael, the son of a ship-caulker of Calaphates, and nephew by his mother's side to the last emperor; she imagined this man, raised from so mean a situation to the throne, would be only the minister of her will; but she was mistaken, Michael V. jealous of his authority, and thinking himself secure of the people, after he had defeated the Bohemians, banished her to a distant island. However, such was the attachment of these barbarians to this infamous woman, that they found means to recall her and her sister Theodora, and making the latter coadjutor with her, they deposed and put out the eyes of the unfortunate Michael V. and sent him to a monastery in 1041. The two sisters reigned jointly for one year, when Zoe, incredible as it must appear, disposed of herself and the throne a fourth time to Constantine Monomachus, whom she caused to be crowned emperor by the title of Constantine XI. It is said, that being now far advanced in years, she allowed him to keep a young concubine; be this as it may, it is certain that his neglect of her for his mistress, so provoked her, that she and her faction set upon Constantine as he was walking in a religious procession, and made

made such complaints of him, that the infatuated populace would have torn him to pieces, if the nominal Empress Theodora had not interposed. By obliging the frontier provinces of the empire to defray the expences of their defence, he made them indifferent who was their master, and an easy prey to the Saracens. The turbulent Empress Zoe, and Constantine XI. both died in 1054, and Theodora resumed the reins of government, having banished Nicephorus, whom Constantine had nominated his successor. Theodora died in 1056, and Michael VI. was raised to the purple by the faction of the eunuchs of the palace. Incapable of bearing the weight of the crown, this shadow of an emperor, after a reign of eleven months, resigned his authority into the hands of the senate and the army.

ISAAC COMNENUS descended from an illustrious family, and beloved by the people for his military talents, and his social virtues, was freely elected, and seemed to revive the hopes of a declining empire. But we shall find in the sequel, that no talents, no abilities, whatever, can retrieve the affairs of nations where the principles of a sound constitution have been long undermined by rapine, lust, and murder. There may be short intervals during the reigns of virtuous princes, but the factions of vicious courtiers on one hand, and the ferocity of an uncivilized commonalty on the other, will revive those scenes of parricide, adultery, and furious bigotry, which stain the records of history, and so it happened in the Eastern Greek empire. Isaac Comnenus saw the necessity of reforming the state, but he began with the ecclesiastics, whose hatred he incurred by applying part of their princely revenues to the exigencies of government. The monks exclaimed impiety and sacrilege! and availed themselves of an illness, which seized the emperor, owing to a fall from his horse, to persuade him to abdicate the throne; and though the senate and the people implored him to return to it, he took the monastic habit in 1059.

Constantine XII. surnamed *Ducas*, succeeded by the nomination of Isaac Comnenus. This emperor had an excellent private character; he was humane, equitable, and a patron of learning; but he was too fond of peace, to be the governor of a tottering empire, verging to its dissolution, and surrounded by powerful enemies. About the time that William of Normandy invaded England, the Scythians ravaged Greece, and Jerusalem was taken by the Turks. In short, Constantine abandoned the best provinces of the empire with great composure, to his enemies: he died in the month of June, 1067.

THE VENETIAN REPUBLIC, founded on the basis of civil liberty, rose during the period we have been reviewing, to a degree of splendour and opulence by her freedom and commerce, which surpassed that of any other power in Europe, considering the narrow limits of its territories. The fleets of this growing state appeared in the seas of Italy and Greece, and they penetrated into Syria and Egypt. Land forces proportioned to their marine, protected it from the ambitious views of its neighbours, and the Hungarians who attacked it experienced its strength by their defeat. In fine, Damascus being harassed by the ravages of the barbarians, and envying the happy government under which the Venetians lived, implored the protection of the Venetian republic, and voluntarily agreed to submit for ever to be one of its provinces; which accession enabled Venice to make a conspicuous figure, and to hold a respectable rank in the history of Europe.

THE GENOESE emulating the Venetians, trod in their steps, and formed an independant republic of like consequence, but at later periods deserving more notice from its revolutions, and the difficulties it has surmounted to maintain its independent state.

In our next Lecture, it will be proper to proceed in the history of the Northern nations.

(To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

FROM the first appearance of the excellent essays of the Hypochondriack, which I find by a reference, was in the month of November 1777, to the present moment, I have been a constant admirer of that valuable and entertaining periodical paper; and am firmly persuaded it has greatly increased the number of your readers. I have indeed often been tempted to address some loose thoughts upon various subjects, to this anonymous Hypo; but upon recollection, he set out with prohibiting all assistance. But this prohibition cannot be construed to extend to a correspondence with you, Sir, on the same subjects that have employed his masterly pen. Objects are seen in different lights by different writers. He has treated the subject of Drinking in a lively, jocular manner, though an Hypochondriack, in three papers, No. XXX, XXXI, and XXXII. But, it is only towards the close of the last, that he has touched upon Drunkenness as a vice. I am certain, by the liberality of his sentiments, that he does not wish to monopolize any subject, and therefore being in possession of an original letter, exposing some of the bad consequences that arise from intoxication, I hope you will give it a place, with a few introductory thoughts, thrown together without order, but seriously intended for the benefit of mankind.

I am, &c.

SOBRIETAS.

London Coffeehouse,
Nov. 11th, 1780.

THE vice of *Drunkenness* seems to be pretty ancient, and has been carefully transmitted from the times of Bacchus down to the present; neither has it been hurt or lessened in the conveyance, but rather seems to have gathered fresh attractions in its passage, both to amuse and destroy its practisers. It is something parallel to Madness, and indeed may be called one species of it, because the circumstance of being stripped of reason, compels men to expose a number of ideas, which although they might once have been in their thoughts while in their proper senses, yet is what they would wish to suppress,

and think dangerous to expose in their hours of sobriety.

There requires but little ingenuity to be master of such a vice as this. Thieving, Deceit, and Fraud, has its inconveniencies, because it requires genius, caution, skill, and vigilance, in conducting, to avoid the gallows, and a liar meets with universal contempt. But what reproaches can we adapt to the drunkard, whose senses are buried in the ruins of intemperance, and entirely beyond our reach? It is a blow which levels at once both our reputation and constitution; it spoils all dispositions to industry and diligence, and keeps the person who possesses it in poverty and indigence their whole lives, and is the foundation of ill health, and every brutish passion.

"Bacchus (the proverb tells us) hath drowned more men than Neptune." I will not decide upon this; but I do not think there is any vice that is so thoroughly rooted, or more impudently pursued in the lower ranks of men than *Drunkenness*. If you ask them their reasons or views in it, they tell you, to bury their troubles, and destroy the remembrance of worldly disappointments; and since they cannot obtain contentment in the way Providence has laid down, they are resolved to set up a plan of their own.

But how a man can rest secure under such a stupid and idle excuse for a vice which leads him to destruction, is really beyond all my conjectures; there appears to me in this, such a shameful deficiency of reason and reflection, that I am unable to express my contempt of it; for rather than trust to Providence for succour and relief, they choose to scorn and reject it, and endeavour to divert their calamities by intoxication, which serves no other purpose than to increase and cherish their passions. Indeed we frequently find men of very shining talents and understandings have recourse to the same methods for relief. Their irresolution and want of fortitude against the attacks of disappointment, will not carry them through their troubles, but they recur into the worst and most beastly methods to ba-

nish

nish it, which at best are ineffectual, for the returns of despair (to say nothing of the discredit of it) is sure to be in a double proportion.

Therefore, when it is considered that *Drunkenness* not only subjects us to the detestation and contempt of men of sense and sobriety, but also to the danger of being frequently robbed, and sometimes to the loss of our lives, I think it is a sufficient inducement to avoid so infamous a practice.

We are indebted, every day we live, to Providence for our lives, but more particularly in the instance of *Drunkenness*; when we utterly lose the ability to preserve either our property or lives; and by frequently abandoning ourselves to this vice, we trespass too much on the mercy and forbearance of our kind Creator and Protector.

Considering the abundance of amusements so much complained of, it is hard to account for the stupidity of some men in sinking into this vice, who will leave a number of solid pleasures, of which they can every day taste in their full senses, merely to act the beast among scurvy company, to contract the inconveniences of a decayed constitution, and totally spoil themselves for the duties of life. All the drunkard's former virtues and qualifications are washed away in torrents of liquor, and he is left an object no otherwise distinguished from a beast, than by his form erect, the nonsense he utters, and the violence and extravagance of his passions. There is a certain medium of amusements for the mind, which it is allowed to pursue and encourage without transgression. There is but little merit in a perpetual solitude, but it is as certain there is much less in a life of drinking and dissipation.

The following letter was written to me by a gentleman who was quite a stranger to this habit, and who happily resolved to consider it as a dangerous companion, with whom he would never trust himself a second time.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I Think it is perfectly idle to argue or exclaim against the prevalent vice of *Drunkenness*, because besides the pleasure a man thinks he finds in the gratification of a corrupted habit, the followers of it choose to make the distresses of life a plea for softening them by liquor, by which they have modelled it into a vice that is useful and

necessary. However, I will not here enumerate the wretched effects it produces, or the wretched degradation of our species in some fits of drunkenness, but say something about myself in the same situation. I am above fifty, of a very singular and temperate disposition, mingled with a good deal of gravity, which, however, is no prevention to fits of jollity, mirth, and good humour, when I have a mind to relax from reflection and study; for I can enjoy all these without the help of wine, and probably in a much more perfect degree, because the senses are left unpolluted and better at liberty to relish them; however, I have the singularity to have been bred up in great temperance and a thorough detestation of drinking in particular and had therefore continued in a state of indifference as to that article, till last night when I was not only invigilled to get out of my depth as to my quantity of liquor, but an arch-wag in our company hearing me boast of my abstinence must needs play me a trick, and infuse a double portion of spirits in our punch, which did my business, and overturned my senses; from that time, I had no further remembrance of enjoyment of my friends, nor had any conversation with them; all my faculties which before were agreeably employed and amused in listening or conversing, were now vanished and destroyed, and my senses totally lopped off.

“ The brutalities and extravagancies I committed in this trim, I am unable to describe, and should be probably shocked to know; I can only say that the reflection and apprehension (now I am in my senses) of having behaved before men of sense like a *beast* and a *fool*, is really intolerable. I remember very little of what passed, although there are several circumstances which seem uppermost in my thoughts, which I am since told were true enough. I went up to a clergyman who was talking very eloquently on the beauties of morality and religion, and although I had never seen him before, yet, because his conversation was disgusting, I took him a box on the ear, plucked off his wig and flung it in the fire, with a few other enormities of the like nature. The gentleman was meek enough to consider me as a madman, and therefore excused me. I then rambled to another

T t t

another box, in which was a gentleman dressed in the highest taste and elegance; he was also engaged in a topick of conversation which I chose to contradict, and this I did in such haste and fury, that, being suddenly seized with a fit of the hickups from my liquor, I discharged the contents of my stomach into his bosom, besides spoiling his brocaded waistcoat. This gentleman, not having so much patience, as the clergyman, gave me a sound beating, that I am stiff with his blows to this hour. I am also told for my further comfort, that never was any behaviour

more completely reversed than mine; for those gentlemen in my own company who most deserved civility and esteem, and to whom I was most complaisant before, were the greatest objects of my fury and violence then. In short, my behaviour in that condition was such a compound of impertinence, stupidity, folly, and noise, that to avoid the disgrace, and contempt such a beastly and stupid vice excites, it is my firm resolution never to get *Drunk* again."

"N. B. I omitted to mention that I was stripped, robbed, and rolled in the kennel, before I got home."

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SELF-LOVE.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO LADIES.

AMELIA.

HOW happens it, my dear Silvia, that you choose to walk in the park this morning? I never found you took any pleasure in coming here, but when it was full of the great world of both sexes; the one to admire, and the other to envy your perfections.

SILVIA.

There is a time for all things, Amelia; there is one in which we love company, and another in which solitude is most agreeable. It is in this last I find myself this morning, and that made me desire you to be a partaker with me in it.

AMELIA.

This extraordinary turn of temper, bespeaks some new emotion. I imagine there is something in your heart, which you are not well able to comprehend the meaning of yourself, yet are afraid should be discovered by the world.

SILVIA.

I come not hither to disguise any thing to you; I confess myself disturbed with the most uneasy of all passions. Would you believe it, dear Amelia, I am jealous!

AMELIA.

Though jealousy be never so much complained of, by those who feel it, and condemned by those who do not; I cannot avoid being pleased to hear you are under its power; because when you own jealousy, you cannot deny but you are sensible of love; and I have wished for nothing more than to

see you touched with it for a worthy object.

SILVIA.

Alas! my dear Amelia, your wishes are not yet satisfied. It is true that I am jealous, but I am perfectly free from any impression of love; nor do I believe I am of a disposition ever to feel it.

AMELIA.

How is it possible you can have jealousy without love?

SILVIA.

Nothing, in my opinion, more easy to be accounted for. I am jealous of those extraordinary assiduities Bellmour pays to Maria: I cannot endure he should quit my conversation to follow her; yet spite of the uneasiness his behaviour causes in me, I neither love him, nor ever shall.

AMELIA.

I cannot recover myself from the astonishment you put me in. Till now I always thought, that to be disquieted at a worthy man's attachment to another, was only the consequence of having too great a tenderness for him one's self.

SILVIA.

This is a common error, but a gross one; and I can easily make it appear so. Self-love, my dear friend, is sufficient to excite jealousy, without the least regard for the person whose passion for another gives us pain.

AMELIA.

But, Silvia, if it were only self-love, you would be jealous of Maria, and

not of Bellmour; for the actions of a person we love not, are altogether indifferent to us.

SILVIA.

Me jealous of Maria! No! I am incapable of such a weakness. She is handsome, she has wit, I know, and I am ready to do her justice; but this self-love, which forces me to be uneasy, that Bellmour prefers her to me, makes me also believe that I am not less handsome, nor less witty than she. I do not, therefore, look on her as a rival in love, but in merit; and I am only provoked at the partiality of Bellmour, in testifying admiration for her, and only respect for me; when I am very much deceived indeed, if I do not deserve at least to be put on an equality with her.

AMELIA.

Yet, dear Silvia, this is nothing but prizing ourselves too much, and others too little. An emotion, which I have always considered as a vice, and strove to correct even in its most distant approaches; but I never could have thought it would have gained a place among the passions, and been capable of giving us jealousy and inquietude for objects indifferent to us.

SILVIA.

Ah charming Amelia! how little room do you allow for a sentiment, which I conceive is without bounds. I confess that self-love is a tenaciousness of our own merits, and that it makes us desire to be beloved above all others; yet were we wholly without it, we should be languid, stupid creatures. 'Tis that which regulates all our actions; by that we love, we hate, we give, we refuse, we take revenge, or pardon, according to the dictates of that supreme ruler of the mind; for be assured, that whatever we think, or say, or do, self-love is the directing motive.

AMELIA.

What, because I am attached to you by the most tender ties of friendship, is it only because I love myself?

SILVIA.

Most certainly, for if you found not something agreeable to yourself, in my conversation, you would shun it. 'Tis the same thing with me in regard to you; was your behaviour rude, unpolite, or your humour unsincere, I could not be your friend: No, no, in all pursuits we aim only to gratify self-

love. Men have even a greater share of it than women; for when they pretend the most disinterested passion, can they prove, that it is for an object that is not pleasing to themselves: nay, so far are they sometimes transported by self-love, that they fly from one beauty to another, endeavouring to be approved by all the sex in general, and to appear amiable at all times, in all places, and in all companies.

AMELIA.

But, by this doctrine, you destroy every noble passion of the soul; sympathy, and that secret impulse by which we see two hearts united, is no more than a chimera, gratitude is entirely useless, obligations but imaginary, and all that we call virtue, only a principle of interest, which merits not that name.

SILVIA.

No, Amelia, I do nothing of this you accuse me of; on the contrary I maintain, that self-love gives birth to the most glorious passions, cements friendship, and makes us do the greatest actions. Two persons, who by a conformity of sentiment and manners, find an inclination for each other, animated by self-love, mutually endeavour to render themselves more amiable: this it is that brightens all the good qualities we have received from nature, or from art; this makes us burn with a desire of excelling; to this all the great captains owed their conquests, and the orators and poets their fame: is it not self-love which gives us a desire of emulating and surpassing? And can it be gratified but by worthy means, by the attainment of glory, by wisdom, courage, constancy, fortitude, gratitude, probity, by rendering every one what belongs to him, and to the divine source of all virtues, humble thanks for his mercy in instructing us how to love ourselves rightly?

AMELIA.

I know very well, that in such actions, as regard our fame, or religion, self-love must be allowed a part. But suppose I could do my friend a signal service, and that none but ourselves were to be made acquainted with it; do I act in this manner merely through self-love?

SILVIA.

Doubtless. For though it be a secret to the whole world, it is not so to yourself; and you feel an inward pleasure, mixed

T t t 2

mixed with a pride, for having had it in your power to do so good an action. And what else can you term these emotions but self-love?

AMELIA.

According to you then, the person whom I serve owes me no obligation, since what I did was an obligation to myself.

SILVIA.

The pleasure we have in bestowing, hinders not that of the receiver: has not this friend the same self-love as we have? And ought he not to be grateful for the satisfaction that passion feels, through our means? Self-love is the very opposite of ingratitude, and compels us to acknowledge every thing that gives us pleasure.

AMELIA.

Since you are resolved to take the part of self-love, and maintain your argument with such an infinity of wit; permit me to ask you a few more questions, and vouchsafe to answer them with your former complaisance. I can pardon you, young, beautiful, and full of vivacity as you are, to have a little self-love; but how will it agree with a person who is deformed and old?

SILVIA.

Those have the most occasion for it. Self-love repairs the wrongs we sustain from time, or nature; by making us doubly assiduous in attaining those qualities which we cannot be deprived of but by death: without the aids of youth and beauty, we can be wise, knowing, generous, liberal, and affable, and feed this passion, in us, by attracting the esteem of the whole world.

AMELIA.

But yet we see numbers of people who do nothing of this, yet I do not suppose they are exempt from self-love.

SILVIA.

It must be confessed there are some persons who wear no more than the form of humanity; and such you mean. Reason is the parent of self-love, and where you find not the one, you vainly search for the other.

AMELIA.

I must believe than that self-love is the source of all virtue.

SILVIA.

You ought to do so, my dear Amelia; for I am certain you can find no argument against it.

AMELIA.

Yes, I have heard that reason is entirely blinded by this passion, and by that alone we are kept from the true knowledge of ourselves and frailties.

SILVIA.

Those defects which spring merely from the weakness of human nature, self-love forgives, because they are unavoidable; but is never blind to propensities which may in time become vices.

AMELIA.

But how will this self-love submit to the reproofs a person of the best conduct may at some times deserve? There are none who pass their whole lives without some unguarded moments; and I have observed that persons too fond of themselves, can ill endure that what they know is a fault, should be taken notice of by another.

SILVIA.

That disposition which is not ready to stand corrected for a real error, is rather pride than self-love. I confess, however, that there is something difficult in this distinction; but it is according to the character of the person who reproves us, and the time, and place when it is given, that self-love yields, or rebels. If a person in whom I put no confidence, nor has the least authority over my actions, pretends to reprehend me, it shocks my principle of self-love; or if it be done before company, or at a time when the warmth of any desire or expectation hurries my spirits, it will have the same effect. But if the correction is given by a friend, and I know proceeds from a desire of perfecting me; self-love obliges me to own it an obligation, and only fills me with shame, that I was not the first that perceived my own defect. But I will give you an example, which happened very lately to me. You know Belinda; she has wit, beauty, and good-nature, but is very often too easily provoked to anger; the least trifle is sufficient to put her into a fury, which she was accustomed not to put a stop to, whatever company she was in: and so vehement was she in this passion, that all her features were distorted, and she scarce to be known for the same woman.

As I was pleased with her conversation, I was extremely troubled at her giving

giving way to emotions so pernicious ; but as I was not free enough with her to remind her of this error, I chose rather to suffer her to continue in it, than by reproving run the hazard of losing her esteem. But our acquaintance growing more intimate, it happened one day when we were alone together, the discourse turned on a matter which might bear dispute, and my opinion of it being quite opposite to her's, and all reasons ineffectual to change it, she fell into so violent a rage, that I think I never beheld any thing beyond it. I presently bethought me of a stratagem to awake self-love in her ; and while she was in a flame, fetched a looking-glass, and held it before her, without speaking a word. She presently cast her eyes on it, and with an extreme surprise, beheld the condition she had put herself into.

To see that delicate complexion enflamed, full of red spots, and swelled veins : those fine eyes deprived of all their sweetness, and the whole turn of her face the very reverse of what she had

ever before beheld it, rendered her calm in a moment ; and perceiving that her beauty returned as she grew tranquil, she was sensible of what had caused the alteration ; and taking the looking-glass out of my hand, she set it down, and embraced me with a smile, saying to me at the same time, I have reaped the benefit of your lesson ; forgive, and I beg you continue to me your friendship.

Since that day she has so well corrected her passions, that I believe there cannot be a more mild and reasonable woman found.

You see, therefore, my dear Amelia, how necessary that desire of pleasing, which is called self-love, is, not only to make us know our faults, but also to endeavour at amendment of them.

AMELIA.

You have seduced me by the fineness of your wit ; and I confess myself half persuaded in favour of this self-love : but I tremble for the consequence of your's ; if Belmour should always prefer Maria to you ?

G.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CONCLUSION of the Proceedings of the SIXTH and last Session of the FOURTEENTH Parliament of Great Britain.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 422.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, June 20.

IN a Committee of the whole House upon the sundry petitions of many of his majesty's Protestant subjects, praying a repeal of the act of the 18th of his majesty's reign, granting certain privileges to his Roman Catholic subjects, Lord Beauchamp gave it as his opinion, that the assertions contained in the petitions were founded upon a misconception of the said act ; on this ground, he declared it unnecessary to repeal the act, but in order to quiet the minds of the Protestants, he moved the following resolutions :

1. That the act of the 18th of his present majesty does not alter the statutes of the 10th and 12th of William and Mary against Popery.
2. That it does not tolerate the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion.
3. That no ecclesiastical or spiritual jurisdiction is thereby given to the Pope, or the see of Rome.
4. That no licence is thereby granted to Roman Catholics to keep schools, or teach youth.
5. That all endeavours to disquiet the

minds of the people, by suggesting that the said act is incompatible with the safety of the Church of England, and irreconcilable to the principles of the Protestant religion, have a manifest tendency to disturb the public peace, to bring dishonour upon the national character, and discredit on the Protestants in foreign countries.

A very uninteresting debate took place, without entering into the true merits of the question, and no attention was given to a motion for hearing evidence at the bar, in support of the allegations in the Protestant petitions. Lord North and his friends were not more anxious to get rid of this business than Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, so that it ended with passing and reporting to the House, the above inconclusive resolutions of Lord Beauchamp.

Wednesday, June 21.

The bill for establishing a commission for inspecting, stating, and settling the national accounts being reported, objections were again stated to Sir Guy Carleton as one of the Commissioners ; but upon a division, there were 50 Ayes against 17 Noes, and the next day

day the bill was read the third time, and passed, but not without another division, in which there were 34 Ayes to 15 Noes.

HOUSE OF LORDS:

Wednesday, June 21.

THE Lord Chancellor read his majesty's answer to their address, which was as follows: "My lords, I thank you heartily for this address, so full of duty to me, and of zeal for your country. Your abhorrence of the late rebellious insurrections, and your unanimous approbation of the measures taken to suppress them, must have the most salutary effects. Nothing can give me greater satisfaction than the confidence you repose in me. It shall be justified by the whole tenor of my reign."

The Duke of Grafton now very justly observed, that the consideration of the act which had occasioned so much disturbance, should have commenced in that House, as it was a matter which concerned the religion of the state, and they could have the advice and assistance of the bishops, whom he called upon, to know if they had been convened by the ministry, to give their opinions, either before or since the riots: without some good reason assigned; he declared his intention, not to wait for any measures taking by the other House, but to move an early day for debating the repeal of the offensive act.

The Bishop of Peterborough reminded the House, that when the act was before them, he had stated his opinion of the misunderstandings and inconveniences that would follow from not inserting a clause to prevent the Roman Catholics making proselytes, and educating the children of Protestants to be seduced in their faith. To his knowledge, they had offered money to indigent parents, to allow them to educate their children. Another objection he had to the act, was, the allowing Roman Catholics to purchase lands, and to bequeath them to any of their children they think proper, which might produce injustice and cruelty: for if the eldest son of a Roman Catholic became a Protestant in the lifetime of his father, he would disinherit him, to leave his estate to the next son, being a Roman Catholic.

The Bishops of Landaff and Rochester spoke against the repeal of the act, and wished as the petitions of the Protestants were presented to the other House, their lordships would wait for the bill, which he understood was carrying on there to amend the act, by prohibiting the Roman Catholics teaching Protestant children. The Duke of Grafton assented, and the conversation closed. The House had been summoned at the request of *The Duke of Richmond*, who now moved the following resolution: "That it is the opinion of this House, that the letter of the 13th of June, from Lord Amherst to Colonel Twistleton, then commanding an armed force in the

city, in which he orders him to disarm the citizens, who had armed themselves for the defence of their lives and properties, and to detain their arms, contains a command or order which invades the property of the said citizen, and violates one of their most sacred rights, that of bearing arms for their defence, declared to be so, by the statute of the 1st of William and Mary."

This strange motion did not deserve a moment's debate, as Lord Amherst had before given a satisfactory explanation, and demonstrated, that it was not meant to disarm citizens of character, but only the riotous mob, and that at the request of the city magistrates. However, *The Lord Chancellor*, *Lord Mansfield*, *Lord Stormont*, and *Lord Townshend*, justified the conduct of Lord Amherst, and the motion was rejected.

Friday, June 23.

The Duke of Richmond moved, that the House should be summoned for Monday, and also that several witnesses named in the motion should be ordered to attend on that day, who could prove to the House, that the Russian officer, who had been taken into custody, and was afterwards discharged by an order from one of the Secretaries of State, was actually concerned in the riots, and apprehended in the fact of pulling down part of the Sardinian ambassador's chapel. After a short debate, in which it appeared by the testimony of Lord Loughborough, that the Russian officer was not charged with any offence, and that he got into the chapel by accident, as one of the spectators of the riot, and a further corroboration of this circumstance by Lord Stormont, the motion was rejected, though the duke declared, that Mr. Giffard, a justice of the peace, was then at the bar, read to prove, that the Russian officer had been charged before him with being actually concerned in the riot.

The same day in the House of Commons, *Mr. Cooke's* bill for preventing honorary freemen, and freemen made for the occasion, voting for members at the next general election, was thrown out.

Mr. Pulteney moved an address to his majesty, "That he would be pleased to order the proper officers to lay before the House, all the evidence given before the Privy-Council relative to the conduct of all persons concerned either in creating or suppressing the late riots." This motion was calculated to bring the Lord-Mayor's conduct before the House. But *Sir George Tonge* and others objected to it, as it might tend to predetermine criminal charges which were speedily to be tried in the proper courts of judicature. An immediate adjournment was moved and carried, in order to get rid of the motion.

Tuesday, June 27.

Mr. David Hurley made his long-promised

mised motion, for leave to bring in a bill to empower his majesty to negotiate and conclude a peace with America. The principle of the proposed bill was a cessation of hostilities, by a truce of ten years, and the establishment of a friendly and commercial intercourse, the better to effect a peace.

Mr. Fox, General Conway, Mr. Burke, and Sir George Savile, supported the motion, and endeavoured to prove the absolute necessity of offering the Americans some conditions of peace at this time, and they admonished the ministry not to be elated by any temporary successes.

Lord North, and Lord George Germaine, strongly opposed the motion, insisting that the Americans have been offered such terms as are consistent with the honour of Great Britain, which they have rejected, and that powers sufficient are vested in the Commander in Chief in America, to make peace with the Americans whenever they return to their allegiance, an event they seemed to think at no great distance.

Upon a division, the motion was rejected by 93 votes against 43.

Sir George Savile then moved the following resolution: "That the war with America is unconstitutional, expensive, and ruinous," which was hardly noticed when the question was called for, and the motion was rejected upon a division, by 105 votes against 34.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge concluded the business of the day by two propositions similar to the Duke of Richmond's motion in the other House, respecting Lord Amherst's letter to Colonel Twisleton, upon which a member moved the previous question, that this question be not now put, and it was carried by a great majority.

Thursday, June 29.

Sir George Savile's bill to secure the Protestant religion in Great Britain from any encroachments of Popery, by more effectually restraining persons professing the Romish religion, from teaching or taking upon themselves the education or government of the children of Protestants, was reported from the committee with amendments, which were agreed to by the House, and the bill was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Lords.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, June 30.

IN a committee on the bill for altering the duties on the importation of Flanders thread lace, *Earl Temple* strongly opposed it, and brought witnesses to the bar, who being examined, informed the committee, that no less than 300,000 persons employed in the manufacture of British thread lace would be absolutely ruined, if the alteration of the duty proposed by the bill should take place.

His lordship, in an excellent speech upon the occasion, exposed the shameful timidity, and wretched policy of administration, in attempting to lower the duty, and encourage the importation of Flanders lace, to the prejudice of the British lace manufacturers, at the requisition of the ambassador of the Empress Dowager of Germany, sovereign of the Austrian Netherlands.

The Duke of Grafton ably supported Lord Temple, and desired the committee would reflect on the dangerous consequences of reducing such a number of British manufacturers to poverty, through want of employment.

Lord Stormont undertook the defence of the bill, on a principle of commercial policy, for he stated the benefits derived from our lace manufactory to be local, chiefly confined to Buckinghamshire, and the neighbouring counties; but the commerce we carry on to Flanders, he represented as highly advantageous to the nation in general, by the great export of our woollen manufactures, which employed three hundred ships yearly, and they returned empty, so that we received money for our woollen manufactures. Upon these suggestions, which betrayed the great ignorance of the noble lord on the subject of our trade with the Austrian Netherlands, the bill passed the committee, and after a division, was ordered to be read the third time on the Tuesday following. The numbers were 17 contents against 12 non-contents. And on the day proposed for the third reading, a motion was made and carried to put off the further consideration of the bill till the next session; but the parliament being dissolved, if the matter is taken up again, it must be by a new bill.

Monday, July 3.

The bill to restrain the Roman Catholics from teaching Protestant children, &c. which stood committed for this day, was amply debated, the House having been summoned for that purpose.

The Archbishop of Canterbury professed himself a friend to religious toleration, and observed, that the most respectable tenet in the Christian system was humanity, and it never could be compatible with that tenet to compel men into modes of worship against their consciences and belief.

The Marquis of Rockingham wished to restrain Roman Catholics as much as possible from educating the children of Protestants, but he hoped no infringement of the free exercise of their religion, nor any impediment to their building or repairing chapels for public worship, would be permitted by this bill or any other.

Earl Ferrers moved an humble address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions to the right reverend Bench of Bishops, enjoining them to order the parochial clergy in every diocese, to make

an exact enumeration of the Roman Catholics within their districts, and that the same be laid before the House, on the first day of the next session of parliament.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells (Dr. Mofes) informed the House, that he had already made enquiries similar to those proposed by the noble lord's motion, and he had the satisfaction to assure their lordships, upon authentic calculations, that the number of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, throughout the kingdom, was diminished above one half, in the last two generations, or century. In the county of Chester alone, which is remarkable for being inhabited by them, they were reduced from 25,000 to 16,000, since the year 1767.

The Archbishop of Canterbury declared he had made the same enquiries, and the result was, that the number of Roman Catholics had not increased, neither were there any new schools set up, except one for boys, at *Hammer Smith*.

The motion, however, was agreed to unanimously.

An amendment to a clause in the bill was then proposed by the *Bishop of Rochester*, and supported by the *Lord Chancellor*, and *Earl Bathurst*; by which the Roman Catholics were prohibited taking upon them the instruction, government, and boarding of Protestant children. Several lords, though they consented to this amendment, seemed inclinable to get rid of the bill on this day, the *Lord Chancellor* having given it as his opinion, that whatever restraint it might be judged necessary to lay upon the Roman Catholics, this was not the proper time; as it looked like countenancing the late insurrections, by doing it upon the spur of the occasion.

The Bishop of Ely said, if the bill could be put off to the next session, he would move for a committee of the whole House, to examine all the laws subsisting in favour of and against the Roman Catholics, which he believed were not properly known at present either by Papists or Protestants.

The bill now got through the committee with an amendment to the title, *Earl Bathurst*, objecting to the words, "to secure the Protestant religion," which he said was in no danger. The third reading was then fixed for Wednesday, when the *Duke of Chandos* called upon the House to maintain their own dignity, by rejecting a bill which wore the appearance of being forced upon them by the tumultuous proceedings of a lawless mob. And he moved the rejection of the bill, upon which a division ensued, and it was thrown out by 19 non-contents, against 7 contents.

No other material business was done in either House, this week, except passing the bill to indemnify the sheriffs, jailers, and prisoners, for the escapes occasioned by

breaking open and setting fire to several prisons.

And on Saturday, July the 8th, his majesty came to the House of Peers, and closed the session with the following most gracious speech from the throne :

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" IT gives me great satisfaction to find myself able to determine this long session of parliament, that you may be at liberty to return to your several counties, and attend to your private affairs, after so laborious a discharge of your duty in the public service; and I take this occasion to express my sincere acknowledgement for the fresh proofs you have given me of your affectionate zeal for the support of my government, and of your just estimation of the real and permanent interests of your country.

Your magnanimity and perseverance in the prosecution of this just and necessary war, have enabled me to make such exertions as will, I trust, by the assistance of divine providence, disappoint the violent and unjust designs of my enemies, and bring them to listen to equitable and honourable terms of peace.

" These exertions have already been attended with success by sea and land; and the late important and prosperous turn of affairs in North America affords the fairest prospect of the returning loyalty and affection of my subjects in the colonies, and of their happy re-union with their parent country.

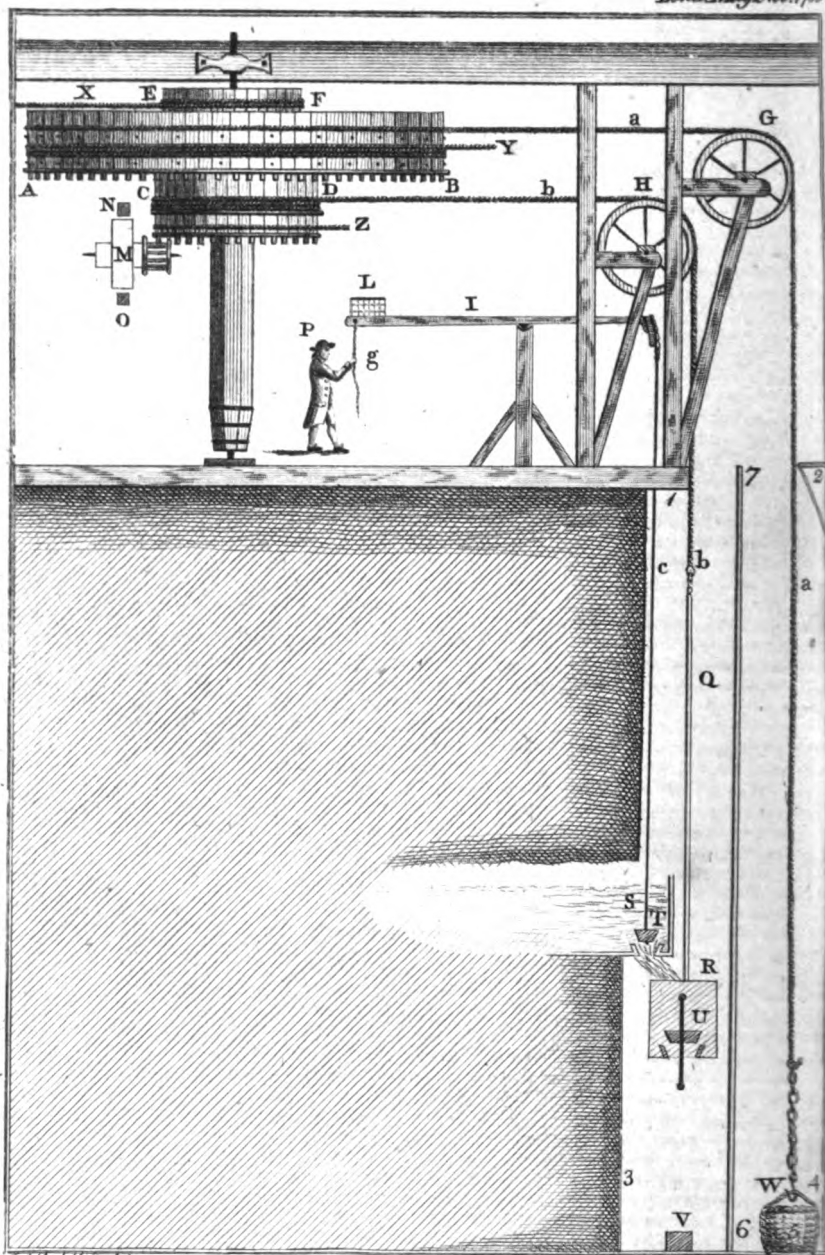
" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I feel myself under particular obligations to thank you for the large and ample supplies you have so cheerfully granted, and for the confidence you repose in me. No attention shall be wanting, on my part, to render them effectual, and to see them faithfully applied.

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

" Let me earnestly recommend to you to assist me, by your influence and authority in your several counties, as you have by your unanimous support in parliament, in guarding the peace of the kingdom from future disturbances, and watching over the preservation of the public safety. Make my people sensible of the happiness they enjoy, and the distinguished Advantages they derive, from our excellent constitution in church and state. Warn them of the hazard of innovation.—Point out to them the fatal consequences of such commotions as have lately been excited; and let it be your care to impress on their minds this important truth, That rebellious insurrections to resist or to reform the laws, must end either in the destruction of the persons who make the attempt, or in the subversion of our free and happy constitution."

A prorogation was ordered to the 24th of August, and on Friday the 1st of September, a pro-



In Budello del

A Machine for drawing Coals.

a proclamation was issued for dissolving that parliament and calling another. [See the

proclamation in our Monthly Chronologer, for September, p. 436.]

DESCRIPTION OF A MACHINE FOR DRAWING COALS WITH WATER.

(With a Plate of the Machine.)

WHERE the ultimate end of any scheme, invention, or improvement, is *profit*, there is no need of apology for offering the same to the public.

I shall therefore hasten to the description of a machine for drawing of coals with water, under certain circumstances, frequently occurring in collieries, which would be attended with considerable saving to the coal-owner, in curtailing that expensive article of *drawing them with horses*.

The circumstances above adverted to, are,

1. Where a colliery has a free water-course, and where a sufficient quantity of water can be collected at a proper part of the shaft, as, at any upper seam of coal, or soft stratum of stone, where the *cutting-out* of a large receptacle for all feeders of water between the surface of the earth and that level, may be effected at the least expence.

2. Where there is a free water-course, as above, and where a sufficiency of water can be had at, or near, the top of the pits, from springs, rivulets, &c.

3. Where a sufficient quantity can be had from springs, &c. at, or near, the top of the pit, and where there is the advantage of a level to carry off the same, at any proper part of the shaft.

The plate exhibits nearly, in profile, a machine for the purpose, where the circumstances of case 1st occur.

The description of the component parts of the machinery, and the rationale of working, I shall combine together, for the sake of brevity; and to make this essay suitable to the room to be expected in a magazine.

The hook W being put under the bow of the corf 5 (filled with coals) at the bottom of the shaft; the onsetter, or person doing that office, gives notice thereof to the brake-man P, either by ringing a bell, or calling-up to him; on which he pulls the rope 8, depressing the end L of the lever I, which, by means of the spear c, raises the valve T; on which, the water collected in the receptacle S rushes into, and fills the tube or vessel R, which being appended to the wheel CD by the chain bb, and spear Q going over the pulley wheel H, gives motion to the machine, and draws up the corf 5, by means of the rope aa going over the shaft-pulley G, and wrapping on the wheel AB.

The diameters of the wheels CD and AB bearing the same proportion as the distance of the receptacle S above the bottom of the pit, to the whole depth of the shaft; it follows, that in the time the vessel R descends

to the bottom of the pit, the corf 5 will be drawn to the surface.

The corf 5 being drawn a small height above the top of the pit 2, for the *bank-man* to take upon his sledge; the valve U, at the bottom of the tub R, is struck up by a particular stop at V, which very soon empties the same of its water, and the corf 5 becoming heavier than the empty vessel R, will, assisted by the bank-man, gently descend upon his sledge, to be conveyed to the place for leading away the coals.

Z and Y are a chain and rope going from the wheels CD and AB, which, communicating with another tub and corf similar to those described (but not shewn in the plate, to prevent confusion) give an alternate motion to the machine, and keep up as regular a method of drawing coals as if the same was done by horses.

M is a section of a *convey wheel*, in this figure, adapted to the coggs on the underside of the wheel CD; but, with mechanical propriety, should be applied in the same manner to those on the underside of AB, which the smallness of the figure would not here allow—N and O being sections of the upper and under convoys; which, with proper combination of powers extending to the brake-man, enables him to regulate the motion of the machine.

X is a rope going from the wheel EF to a spiral or cycloid, to, or on which weights are appended, and ascend and descend, for the purpose of counterbalancing the weight of the down-ropes alternately, as is well known in some collieries.

There are several mechanical minutiae to be attended to, in order to the better and more safe and effectual working and regulating of this machine, such as the taking-up and letting-out of the ropes occasionally; the lessening of the motion of the machine at the meeting of the corves; the prevention of accidents from the breaking of corf-bows, &c. &c. which the fear of trespassing on the room and patience of the reader, makes me omit.

As soon as the tub R begins to descend, the valve T must be shut, which is easily done, by the brake-man P letting go the small rope 8—the box L holds weights nearly counterbalancing the spear c; there being the same contrivance for drawing the other corf, not here shewn.

1, 2, 3, 4, is a section of the shaft; 6, 7, a section of a brattice, to keep the tubs and corves apart during the time of working.

U u u

To enlarge any further on this plain, but profitable machine, would be insulting the understandings of the gentlemen in the coal-trade with tautology; many of them having a particular acumen for mechanical researches,

and for whose success none wishes more ardently than their Most humble servant,
JOHN BUDDLE,
Bushblade's Colliery, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct. 20, 1780.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE L.

THE Regulator, or Instructions to form the Officer, and complete the Soldier, upon fixed Principles. Illustrated with a Variety of curious and instructive Notes, for the better establishing of Discipline and Subordination, &c. By Thomas Simes, Esq. 8vo. 6s. boards. Becket.

NO science has been so little explained in theory as the military; it was imagined the duties of the soldier in every rank, from the private to the general, are to be known only by practice, and that no fixed principles could be laid down for the regulation of their conduct; so much depending upon circumstances and local temporary incidents. Owing to this prejudice, it passed into a received opinion, that a military man could learn nothing from books, and therefore scarce any were published on military subjects, in England, till of late years.

But the sanction given to our author's labours, which have been honoured with the approbation of his majesty, and of the commander in chief of the army, has removed that prejudice, and his publications for the instruction and improvement of his brethren in the military science have met with uncommon success.

The present treatise is remarkably useful, as it informs every military man distinctly, what is his duty, and how to execute it in the manner "most honourable to himself, and most advantageous to his country." It opens with the duties of a private soldier, and contains excellent advice to them, especially on the articles of obedience, diligence, and sobriety. The treatise is methodically arranged, and rises progressively from the private soldier to the colonel. Those parts which regard the privates, corporals, and sergeants, lie within so narrow a compass, and are so very clear and intelligent, that it might be of great use to have them printed separately, and distributed in every regiment, to these classes of men, who are liable to severe punishments for neglect of duty, and often offend from not having every point of duty strongly impressed upon their minds. It is not to be supposed that every private soldier can read; a copy to every sixth man, with orders to read it twice a week to his companions might be sufficient; the expence would be trifling, and it would save many a whipping.

In treating of the ensign and his duties, Mr. Simes makes some observations which

should recommend his book to all young gentlemen, who either from sudden inclination, or the unhappy situation of their affairs, turn their thoughts to the army, without giving themselves the trouble to examine if they are possessed of the requisite qualifications; imagining generally, that it is a life of gaiety, and a polite walk, in which they can make a much better figure than in the paths of common industry. It is likewise supposed by many idle young fellows, that the drudgery and slavish confinement of warehouses, counting houses, and offices, are much more intolerable than the military service; let them read this part of Mr. Simes's work, and they will be undeceived. We wish, however, that in another edition, he would state the expences of an ensign, as many inconsiderate young men enter into the army without reflecting, that the pay is not sufficient for their maintenance; and their friends being frequently unable to make any addition to it, shame, repentance, and secret grief carries them to the grave, before they have seen the face of an enemy.

But the greatest misfortune is, as our author justly observes, when a man feels in himself a want of courage, and yet engages in the service. This is doing a great injury to his king and country, by filling a post which another man, properly qualified, might have possessed. He mentions one instance, which merits relation. A rich merchant had purchased a captain's commission for his son, in the reign of Queen Anne; the regiment was ordered to Flanders; and at the siege of Lille, he complained to the Duke of Marlborough that the noise of the cannon disturbed his rest, and made his head ache, he therefore desired leave to return to England. The duke smiled, and told him it was his opinion "his heart ached more than his head," and that he might return as soon as he pleased. The captain over-joyed, set forward the next morning, and the duke gave his commission the very same day to the captain lieutenant, who had shown many proofs of his courage and good conduct. If more care was taken to find out and dismiss cowards, whose parents and friends send them to the army and navy merely to get rid of them, because they have turned out wild and idle, the service would be greatly benefited, and merit would be the standard of promotion.

Several military commentaries on the articles of war, an introduction to courts-martial,

tial, and a chapter on the judge advocate and his duties close this work.

LI. *Thoughts in Prose and Verse, started in his Walks.* By John Hope, Esq. 8vo. 6s. boards. Goldsmith.

A collection of miscellaneous pieces, not devoid of merit, and had they been original, deserving the high price at which a slender octavo is offered to the public. But most, if not all of them, have been already retailed through the kingdom in a monthly magazine and in new-papers, on easier terms, and the same persons who have purchased them in that mode, are now deluded into a purchase of old goods. It is in this sense that we say, they are not originals. If a fair sign had been hung out at the door, there would have been no deceit, but neither the title page, nor the advertisement of the book give you the least intimation that these thoughts were ever before published. The author is a gentleman of family and fortune, who has travelled far and near for information upon men and manners, and thought proper to bestow the labours of his pen in assisting a magazine, and some new-papers; this conduct was generous, and the editors undoubtedly very heartily thanked him, as we do our respectable correspondents. But under the same circumstances, if our advice could prevail, we should recommend it to any of them who intend hereafter to publish for profit in a separate volume, the miscellaneous pieces they had favoured us with, to inform the public in their advertisement and title-pages, when and where they had made their first appearance.

Mr. Hope was more particularly under an obligation to observe every rule of delicacy and decorum in this respect, because he censures authors and booksellers pretty freely; and dictates to mankind in general, with an air of majestic authority, that shews he thinks himself of no little consequence, in the literary world, at court, in the senate (formerly) in the camp, in assemblies, at the watering places, in America, and various parts of Europe; in fine, here, and there, and every where.—The Latin phrase was shorter, but Mr. Hope shames one out of the use of bits and scraps of different languages interlarded throughout almost every page of a work; yet, strange to tell, the ostentation of learning he reprehends in others, he is continually guilty of himself. In few words, under a transparent veil of modesty, he endeavours to hide the most consummate self-conceit we ever remember to have met with.

But he says there is a combination amongst the London booksellers, to discourage every thing that comes from a country press, and therefore as we are writing for one of them, that we may not be suspected of favouring such invidious designs, we shall declare, that there are many curious, interesting, and entertaining pieces in this volume.

The cursory thoughts started in walking, are few and short, extending only from page 1 to 49. Next follows, a set of periodical papers, under the title of the *Leveller*, in number twenty-two, written upon nearly as many different subjects. Letters on credit, on impressing seamen, on the state of politics in 1779. And a collection of miscellaneous poetry. It will appear in the perusal of the prose pieces, that Mr. Hope is much better qualified for a miscellaneous writer than Dr. Samuel Johnson, whom he attacks with great asperity for his pompous diction, and other marks of literary arrogance. For, Mr. Hope informs us in one cursory thought, "That he can dance a minuet with the utmost unconcern before the most genteel assembly, he can scrape a fiddle with perfect facility, before the most numerous audience, provided always they be previously acquainted that he is no professional musician; (yet one of his *Levellers* is a criticism on our best musical performers)—He has rode in the manege, and practised in the fencing school without any tremor upon him, before the most beautiful female spectators. And he never made a difficulty of shewing to any body, the wretched productions of his pencil." In this commencement of his own exhibition, we have but a few of his numerous accomplishments. In other parts of his performance, he will be found to be a politician (and a warm one); an architect, dictating to the president of the Royal Academy, and damning or applauding other artists. A lawyer, a physician, a satirist, and a punster. He likewise understands most of the modern languages, "and when any body plagues him with bastard *Italian*, and broken *French* in conversation, his method of *levelling* those gentry is, by rumbling out a bit of *German* or *Dutch*, by which, as these languages are but seldom understood in England, they instantly perceive that he has travelled, for their *comprehension*, a little too far north." After his example, we may be permitted to close this article with a pun. Hope is a flatterer, decisive, uncertain, and inconsistent; but a cheerful, entertaining companion.

LII. *Common-Place Arguments against Administration, with obvious Answers, intended for the Use of the new Parliament.* 1s. 6d. Faulder.

THE ingenious and witty author of *Anticipation*, a celebrated pamphlet which appeared at the opening of the session of parliament, in 1778, has again exercised his talents, if we mistake not, in the present publication. The success of common place arguments has been rapid, for the third edition is already before us. Yet in our humble opinion, it falls far short of the merit of Mr. Tickell's *Anticipation*. Besides a rich vein of humour, there was a great variety of characteristic description in the first production.

U u u 2

The

The views, the interests, the speeches, and the persons of many members of the last House of Commons were so exactly delineated, that it was impossible to mistake them. In the present publication, we have only a general sketch of the arguments to be used by the opposition party, which is finely drawn, and will turn out to be a true likeness. But the *obvious answers* are not solid refutations of those arguments, common-place as they are. The topics of opposition contain some weighty charges of mal-administration, which may be glossed over by a flimsy political writer, but the real distresses of this country are too serious to be trifled with; wit and sophistry will not palliate national disgrace, and domestic infelicity, which must soon be felt by all ranks of people.

The common-place arguments of the present popular member in the new House of Commons, as far as he has yet opened himself, exactly tally with those pointed out in this pamphlet, and if we wish to remark how nicely the author guesses at what will pass in parliament, we have only to compare his arguments concerning the capture of the West India fleet, and the navy, with a speech lately made by a noble duke, in a motion for navy papers.

The specimens of miscellaneous eloquence, or collateral rhetoric for the gallery, is truly picturesque, and a true resemblance of what frequently happened in the last parliament. How it may be in the present, it may not be safe even to conjecture.

LIII. *An Enquiry into the Advantages and Disadvantages resulting from Bills of Inclosure.* 1s. 6d. Cadell.

NO branch of political economy deserves more deliberate consideration than the subject of this pamphlet. A rage for inclosure has prevailed for many years, and it is much to be feared that selfish views have laid asleep the understandings of men of the first abilities in the kingdom, otherwise it would have been impossible to have got over the many solid objections made from time to time against this pernicious innovation.

It is a happiness that the conduct of the last parliament may now be censured with impunity; and no part of it lies more open to censure than the negligent manner in which inclosure bills were hurried through the House of Commons. The titles and contents were mumbled over by the speaker in a low inarticulate voice, as if he was either ashamed of the business, or afraid if they were distinctly heard, and fairly investigated, that they would be thrown out, which would have been a great loss to him. The enquiry before us is, therefore, well timed, as it is made at the opening of a new parliament, which, from the nature of the public business to be first dispatched, cannot as yet proceed upon any proposed inclosure bills. It is to be hoped the new speaker will

consider it as a part of his duty, to read distinctly and audibly, the titles and contents of every bill that is brought into the House of Commons, especially as the House permits strangers to be in the gallery, who must entertain unfavourable notions of their representatives, when they observe that laws are proposed, carried through their several stages, and passed, without being heard, or attended to. In the House of Lords, every bill, whether public or private, is read much more audibly by the chancellor and by the clerks, than they were in the House of Commons, during the last parliament. It may truly be affirmed, that not half of the business transacted was ever heard in the gallery.

The very sensible and humane author of the enquiry now under our consideration, addresses it to both Houses of parliament, and he has treated his subject in so masterly a manner, that we hope every member of both Houses, who is not biased by prejudice, or warped by interest, will put the author upon his trial, by reading him with care, and weighing his arguments in the scales of candour and equity.

"I am vindicating, says he, the cause of those who are for the most part too illiterate to plead their own; and in general, too poor or too diffident to employ an advocate. Their voices, therefore, are too feeble to reach the bar of either House of parliament. Let me then, implore both the hereditary and elective members of the legislature, to be their patrons and protectors. Let me intreat you, to delineate some general principles upon the subject of inclosing, by which you will determine invariably to act, and which will then render all petitions from others, unnecessary. What time can be more proper for such an undertaking than the present, when from the necessities of the state, every order of the community is burthened with taxes? If it be folly to expect that by any laws the wailings of poverty can be entirely suppressed, at least, it is but justice to hope, from the British legislature, that the groans of oppression shall be effectually prevented." This passage sufficiently demonstrates the author is not against all inclosures; but there has not been a proper discrimination made in the inclosure bills that have been passed into laws. He states the manifest advantages attending some species of inclosures, and the disadvantages of others. And he proves very satisfactorily, that all the advantages derived from the inclosure of *small commons*, may be obtained without it. At the same time, he points out the evils consequent upon such inclosures. All the train of evils, which certainly accrue from laying farm to farm attend upon this species of inclosures; for the allotments of such commons when inclosed, are only letten to the farms, which before subsisted; no new farms.

farm-houses are wanted, and consequently none are seen to cheer the traveller with the delightful view of increasing plenty, industry, and population. The inclosure of these commons lessens the abundance of provisions, annihilates the spirit of industry, increases the number of the poor, and eradicates every encouragement to matrimony." Our author particularly describes the commons which ought not to be inclosed, these are, *all commons containing any quantity of land less than one hundred acres*. Such commons he calls *small commons*, and maintains that the poor and the public at large would be benefited by not suffering them to be inclosed. The great motive for inclosures, and which made them so general was, to increase the quantity of arable land, which raised the landlord's income, but experience has now shewn the folly of their selfish principles. Farmers are breaking in all parts of the kingdom, and landlords go without their rents—a just punishment for having raised them too high. He likewise thinks that the breed of sheep, and consequently the growth of wool, that inexhaustible article of wealth, has been diminished by the inclosure of small commons, and common fields, which being divided into small allotments in many parishes where inclosures have taken place, sheep cannot thrive—for they require at least a fenceless scope of fifty acres, for their due and proper range. This is a circumstance of the utmost moment to the community, which in the late frequent paroxysms of rage for the indiscriminate inclosing of commons, has been entirely neglected or over looked.

LIV. *A Speech of Edmund Burke, Esq. at the Guildhall in Bristol, previous to the late Election in that City; upon certain Points relative to his Parliamentary Conduct.* 1s. 6d. Dодley.

THIS is a very different speech from that which was published in many of the newspapers at the time, as the genuine oration of Mr. Burke to the electors of Bristol. It appears, in its present form, to have been duely arranged, digested, amplified, and corrected for the press; our limits will not allow us to enter into the merits of his political discussions, neither would we wish to anticipate the pleasure which the admirers of elegant composition will take in reading it. We shall therefore only mention, that he pleads to four charges which he had heard, had been brought against his conduct in parliament. *First*, his neglect of a due attention to his constituents, and not paying more frequent visits to Bristol. *Secondly*, his conduct on the affairs of the first Irish trade acts. *Thirdly*, his opinion and mode of proceeding on Lord Beauchamp's debtors bills. *Fourthly*, his votes on the late affairs of the Roman Catholics.

A manly defence of his conduct in answer to these charges, is the object of this publi-

cation, as it was of the shorter speech delivered in the Guildhall of Bristol. Could he have explained himself as fully then, as he has now done, it is probable it might have had a better effect; we will not pretend to form any decisive judgement upon the piece; but the rejection of his proffered services again in parliament, plainly demonstrates, that a majority of his former constituents were not satisfied with verbal justification, and his pen has supplied the defects of his oration too late.

The part which relates to his espousing the bill for repealing sundry penal statutes against the Roman Catholics, affords a fund of information, and exhibits a chain of candid reasoning, which merits the attention of those who have deeply interested themselves on either side of this important question. It seems, a notion had prevailed at Bristol, that Mr. Burke was the first mover, or seconder of this bill in favour of the Roman Catholics; he sets the matter right, by informing the gentlemen, that he did not once open his lips on the subject during the whole progress of the bill. It was moved by Sir George Savile, and seconded by Mr. Dunning, Recorder of Bristol. At the same time he applauds the measure, reasons upon it at large, and glories in having promoted it. He also avows his having exerted himself after the late unhappy tumults, to prevent the repeal of the act enlarging the toleration of the Roman Catholics, which had occasioned such dreadful outrages; and he thanks God, that parliament had escaped such a national disgrace as it would have been, to have broken the public faith with the Roman Catholics, after they had sworn to certain points required by the act, upon condition of enjoying the benefits granted to them by it.

LV. *Medical Commentaries, exhibiting a concise View of the latest and most important Discoveries in Medicine and Medical Philosophy, Part II. for 1780. By Andrew Duncan, M. D.* 1s. 6d. Dilly.

THIS useful compilation, collected and published under the care of so eminent a professor of medicine, in Edinburgh, highly merits the encouragement and thanks of the faculty in all parts of Great Britain, as it must be of great benefit to them in their practice, to be informed regularly of all the discoveries and improvements that are made in the medical world. The present publication contains, besides a copious review of new medical works, the following medical communications:

A Case of the successful Treatment of the *Hydrocephalus Internus* by Mercury; by John Mackie, Surgeon, of Huntingdon. Observations on the Benefit derived from the Use of *Cuprum Ammoniacum*, in a spasmodic Affection of the Abdominal Viscera, and in Hysteria; by Dr. Storr, of Grantham. An Account of the Effects of the same

same Medicine in the Cure of Epilepsy; by Mr. Bland, Surgeon, of Newark. Dr. Armstrong's Address to the Medical Practitioners of Great Britain, respecting the Use of Matlock Waters; and sundry other articles of medical news.

LVI. *Essays on various Subjects of Taste and Criticism.* By A. Macauley, A. M. 2s. Dilly.

THE subjects of these essays are, General Remarks on the Nature, Origin, and Progress of Poetical Composition. On Pastoral Poetry. And a Critique on the first Book of *Paradise Lost*. This learned gentleman sets a proper value on rational criticism; in his opinion, it is a branch of science which happily combines the two great ends of all literary pursuits, utility and pleasure. A correct taste, and delicate feelings, he observes, are qualities very friendly to the exercise of the social and benevolent affections; nor have they less connection with the moral character, and the devotional taste. Upon the whole, a taste for the beauties of nature and art ought to be regarded as the handmaid of virtue, and criticism should be grounded on the unerring principles of taste. Our author speaks of his attempt to exemplify this maxim with a degree of modesty, well becoming a young candidate for literary fame. We may venture to assert, that he will not want much indulgence from the severest critics of the times, for shallow wits will not fathom his plan, and men of sound judgement will be too much delighted with the elegant taste of this juvenile writer, in his first publication, to be disposed to censure any trivial errors, and no others will be found in these essays. The illustration of the superiority of Poetry over Painting, is ingenious and elegant. He gives pastoral poetry the preference to every other branch of the poetic art. It is the most pleasing, because the objects it represents—the scenes, manners, and passions of rural life—are in themselves highly delightful. Pope and Dry-

den's definition of pastoral, "that it is an imitation of the actions of a shepherd," Mr. Macauley considers as too limited, for it excludes all ideas relating to tillage and planting, which may with propriety be introduced into a poem of this sort. Pastoral poetry might therefore be more justly defined—A representation of the employments, diversions, and passions of rural life. The third, fifth, and seventh eclogues of Virgil, he recommends as perfect models for this species of poetry, and the finest poem of this kind in the English language, he thinks, is the pastoral ballad of Shenstone. A poem which is universally admired, which has been imitated by many, but equalled as yet by none. The thoughts and sentiments, Mr. Macauley says, are chiefly original; but what he has borrowed from the ancients he has greatly improved and adorned; to demonstrate this, he gives a quotation from the second eclogue of Virgil, and another from Theocritus, and contrasts them with Shenstone's beautiful imitation in the well-known and celebrated song,

"My banks they are furnish'd with beers."

The Persian eclogues of Mr. Collins, and the pastoral comedy in the Scotch dialect, by Allan Ramsay, entitled, *The Gentle Shepherd*, are highly spoken of; but the essay on the death of Shenstone, by Mr. Cunningham, he places next in the order of merit, after the above named ballad. Our author likewise gives us a specimen of his own talent, in a pastoral, entitled, *Spring*; but we do not think it so masterly as his criticisms. His critique on the first book of *Paradise Lost* is elaborate, and controversial with respect to some of the opinions of former critics. He thinks the whole poem a divine work, which will be handed down to succeeding ages, as one of the first exertions of human genius, but still he can discover its blemishes, and he points them out with equal candour and judgement.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

THE WOUNDED SQUIRE.

A Certain Squire, no matter who,
Squire John o' Styles, or Noakes will do,
By some mischance had scratch'd his shin,
Or prick'd his finger with a pin;
We'll say—a particle of steel
Was found adhering to his heel.
Away the bustling servants go
To fetch the famous Dr. Doe;
The Doctor comes, with solemn face,
Adapted to the dreadful case;
With nicest touch explores the wound;
Examines if the bones are found;

Dilates his eyelids—drops his chin—
To shew the great alarm he's in;
Then shakes his head, and seems to say—
"But little hopes,"—you know their way,
The patient now retires to bed,
But first is vomited and bled;
The Doctor wishes he may rest,
And kindly bids him hope the best;
Declares, if nothing new comes on—
No hemorrhage, or carious bone,
Bad fever, fungous incarnation,
Or perisost inflammation,
In four-and-twenty days, or less,
A suppuration must take place,

The

The lacerated muscles heal,
His strength return, and all do well.
Prescribes the purple draught at ten;
The same, with pills, at twelve again;
The purge at three; if that should gripe,
At four, or thereabouts, the pipe;
The cordial drops he'd have him take
At six, or sooner, if awake;
The febriguge 'twixt eight and nine;
He'll feel his pulse at noon, and dine;
The servant must preserve his water;
Sincerely hopes to find him better;
If otherwise, 'tis not too late
To scarify, and salivate;
He thinks there can be no mistake here,
At worst, his son's an undertaker.
Then takes his leave, or makes a bow,
Goes down, and thus holds forth be-
low.

"I own, 'tis hard at first to tell;
But greatly doubt his doing well;
That steel has made most horrid work;
By G-d 'twas longer than a fork;
I'm very loth to give him over,
But apprehend he can't recover;
He seems much worse since first I came;
And wounds are wounds, and will in-
flame;

Besides—the place looks black, like dirt,
As if the pedal nerves were hurt;
If so, 'tis fifty pounds to five
He never leaves his room alive;
I've known a limb took thus at night,
And mortify before 'twas light;
And should a gangrene seize the part,
The cure will far exceed my art;
Do what I will, 'tis sure to spread,
And soon must reach from heels to head;
Then all must know, as well as I,
The sad event—the squire must die.
Fortho' sometimes, a wretch that begs
Pursues his trade *sans* arms or legs;
Eats, swears, gets tipsy, crawls about,
And many other things without;
Yet, when the rest is likewise gone,
The mendicant's career is done.
Now, since 'tis plain Squire Noakes can't
live,

The best advice my skill can give,
'Tis e'en to knock him on the sconce,
Or fairly cut his throat at once.
For each physician, if he wife is,
Knows each disease must have a crisis;
The sooner we can that obtain,
The sooner patient's out of pain."

A. Z.

To DELIA, on her approaching Nuptials.

HAIL happy nymph! indulgent Heav'n,
To thee, her richest gifts has giv'n,
And Fortune has in store,
Her greatest dainties still for thee,
Love, friendship, joy, and harmony,
Await th' approaching hour.

To thee belongs enchanting bliss,
The panging breast, the balmy kiss,
The bright and sparkling eye,
The lips that quiver as they speak,
The ruddy rose-enamell'd cheek,
That emulates the sky.

Blest is thy Damon! happy he!
A happier swain can never be

Enclos'd in Hymen's band,
Nor could the nicest wish inspire,
The gentle youth once to desire,
A fairer lady's hand.

The arch coquet may fickle be,
The rake may swear he will be free,

By all the pow'rs above,
Not so with Damon's gen'rous soul,
He feels with rapture thy controul,
And fondly cries, " 'Tis love."

Hail, happy Delia! lovely fair,
Blest nymph! the Gods peculiar care,
And happy Damon's choice;
Th' impartial world must all agree,
In yielding praise to love and thee,
With one accord and voice.

Grateful, let Damon thank the care
Of Cupid, who did first prepare

Thy breast for Love's alarms,
Soft'n'd by him, thou first gav'st ear,
His tender moving tale to hear,
And melted in his arms.

Phœbus, haste down the northern skies,
Dart through the night, and quickly rise,

To bring th' auspicious morn;
When the fond couple, side by side,
The happy bridegroom, lovely bride,
The nuptial rites adorn;

Then shall the neighb'ring nymphs and
swains,

Join in epithalamium strains,
To give the fair one joy:
And may the swain for ever prove,
Constant in friendship, true in love,
In love that ne'er can cloy.

May pleasure crown each circling year,
And ev'ry day an hour appear,
An hour unknown to strife;
And may the products of your joys,
Be pretty girls, and handsome boys,
To bless the loving wife.

Sept. 21, 1780.

Q.

THE BEVY of BEAUTIES.
No. I.

DUCHESS of DEVONSHIRE.

THAT form how resistless, those features
how fair,
Each look is a whisper the heart springs to
hear,
And fond to interpret, too regisibly given,
Conceives a soft meaning that lifts it to
heaven!

And

And yet those dear features, I'd readily swear,
The meaning which innocence gives only wear.

—O bow ye transgressors, in penitence bend;
Against such perfection, what sin to offend!
Yet see in the brightness which darts from
her eyes,

With Beauty's mild lustre her clemency flies!
That smile just display'd, to the soul has ex-
press'd, [breast.

The tranquil composure that reigns in her
May those eyes and that bosom, for ever,
blest fair,

Be undarken'd by sorrow, unruddied by care!
Or if a tear start, or a sigh gently move,
May the tear be of rapture, the sigh be of
love!

May your moments all fly on the wings of
delight, [sight;

And Pleasure's wide regions be still in your
And while you are tempted to ramble the
ground,

Let the music of gladness still echo around!

NO. II.

DUCHESS of RUTLAND.

SCENE, *the Vicinity of Balvoir Castle.*

FIRST in these shades, remember'd with
delight,

The gentle Rutland struck my dazzled sight!
As on she came, her eyes diffus'd a-far,

The peerless lustre of the morning star!
Upon her beauteous cheek a blush was spread,

Superior to the loveliest day break red;
Her waving locks were twin'd with flow'ry
braid;

Her vest was with the bloom of Spring
array'd;

And to the breeze, that vest display'd the
form [warm!—

Of limbs, which must to love an Hermit
Her panting bosom to the wind unbrac'd,
Shew'd more of Heav'n than zealot ever
trac'd!

An air supreme in ev'ry step was seen—
The nymphs and shepherds hail'd their
Rural Queen:

And as the graceful beauty pass'd along,
The village minstrel greeted her in song;
At intervals, a choral strain arose,
And Rutland's name was heard in ev'ry close!

NO. III.

LADY LAURA WALDEGRAVE.

OH! for the soul of Petrarch! on the
hour

He first receiv'd the force of beauty's pow'r;
When thro' the aisle he saw his Laura move,
And sweet devotion dropp'd her wings to love;
While in the extacy of tender woe,
The poet had that soul in numbers flow.

O! for that soul!—Could'st thou awaken,
bard!

This second Laura/could thine eyes regard,
Anew of beauty's force, thou'd'st surely sing,
Anew thy harp to Love's complainings string!
Behold with easy air, with look serene,
With dignity, which lightens all the scene,
The life—the soul of elegance, advance
Along the mazes of the sprightly dance!
With the same grace she moves upon the
sight,

As sails a spirit o'er the tracks of light:
So may she ever move thro' life's career;
And still the praise of circles crown the fair!

NO. IV.

COUNTESS of CARLISLE.

On her Departure for Ireland.

SOON, Britain, to thy boastful feats,
The sweet Carlisle shall bid adieu;
And those bright hills, and green retreats,
By waves be sever'd from her view.

But ere she leaves thy rocky shore,
Let dutious zeal his tribute bring:

For her, he stills the billowy roar,
And trims the zephyr's lightest wing.

And thou, Hibernia, to thy arms,
With love, a sister's joy receive,
Oh! guard her well, whose worth, whose
charms,

Deserve each blessing thou can'st give.

Still let thy hills, thy valleys green,
Before her steps thy treasures spread;
Her wit will cheer the rural scene,
Her song enliven ev'ry shade.

And when propitious gales shall bear
The beauty to these shores again,
The Queen of Isles her head shall rear,
And breathe her thanks across the main!

(To be continued.)

THE COBLER'S POLITICS.

Written Nov. 6, the Day after the Plur.

PUFFING his pipe, on alehouse bench,
Strap wail'd Britain's hapless fate,
And ever as he took his drench,
Groan'd, and exclaim'd against the state.

Pint after pint, he tiptled down,
Pipe after pipe, he fill'd, and lighted;
But nought his patriot cares could drown,
His soul with grief was almost blighted.

“All things go wrong (he whiff'd, and said)
And ev'ry day fresh ills are brewing;
Our courage lost, our ruin'd trade,
Shew all things tend to wreck and ruin.

Whilst — can hunt with horn and hound,
And — can doze in easy-chair,
No time to ease the poor is found;
A cobbler is not worth their care!

Could

* Petrarch saw Laura, for the first time, at the Church of St. Claire, in Avignon, which happened on Monday the 6th of April, 1327.

Could I one day but rule the laws,
I well the rock we split on know,
Soon would I gain the world's applause,
By settling things in *statu quo*.
The cause of all our ills is clear;
This maxim will that cause explain—
Things ne'er went right since beer grew dear!
Nor will do till it falls again!

M. N.

On Mr. M—D—N.

HAD M—d—n had the grace to read
The Sacred word with care,
He ne'er had writ t' increase the bread,
Nor made the world to flare.
His Bible should this truth relate,
Deny it he who can,
That God one woman did create,
As an help meet for man.

IMPROMPTU,

By a Gentleman, on reading the Chapter of
Polygamy, in Mr. M—D—N's *THELYP-*
THORA.

IF John marries Mary, and Mary alone,
'Tis a very good match between Mary and
John;

But if John weds a score, oh! what claws
and what scratches!
It can't be a match—'tis a bundle of matches,

FRIENDSHIP. AN ODE.

LIKE the soft gladd'ning dawn of light,
Successive to the gloom of night,
Is Friendship's ray serene &
When on the sickly couch I lie,
No more my bosom heaves the sigh,
Should Friendship cheer the scene.
'Tis Friendship gives the joy sincere,
Delights to wipe the falling tear,
To soothe the aching breast;
Our griefs a social solace find,
'Tis Friendship heals the wounded mind,
It blesses, and is blest.
On life's deceitful stream we sail,
Whene'er we meet a prosperous gale
The flattering tribe attend;
On whom, should adverse blasts arise,
Or threatening storms portend the skies,
'Tis folly to depend.

Let us, Lyfander, ever be
Inviolate in amity,
Still let its transports glow;
How few, like you, possess a mind,
Where the soft virtues are combin'd,
That feel another's woe.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.

A Court of common-council was
held yesterday at Guildhall,
when a motion was made and
carried to defend the lord-
mayor and sheriffs in the suit
commenced by Mr. Langdale,
after a debate, and the opinion of the re-
corder, which went directly to that end.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.

The losses sustained by other persons during
the riots, as delivered to the Board of Works,
amounted, previous to the advertisements
from that office, to 130,000l. Since those
advertisements several other articles have
been given in, such as Newgate, a prison in
the Borough, the tollhouses on Black-Friars-
Bridge, &c. So that on the present list the
damages amount to about 180,000l.

THURSDAY, 2.

On Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock,
the ceremony of christening the young prince
was performed in the great council cham-
ber of his majesty's palace, by his grace the
Archbishop of Canterbury, his royal high-
ness the Prince of Wales, and Prince Fre-
derick being godfathers, and her royal high-
ness the Princess Royal being godmother.
His royal highness was named Alired,

By the last accounts from Bengal, there
are now in the treasury of that presidency
304 lacs of rupees, which valued at 2s. 3d.
per rupee, amount to above three millions
sterling.

SATURDAY 11.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Willes delivered
a charge to the grand jury in the court of
King's-Bench, which his lordship repeated
from written notes, and touched in a learned
manner on the late unhappy riots. The
charge also contained the doctrine of duty
of a grand jury, and pointed out as well the
importance as utility of the office. After
which Messrs. Chamberlayne and White,
solicitors for the crown, preferred a bill for
high treason against Lord George Gordon,
and the same was found.

TUESDAY, 14.

Yesterday a chapter of the most honourable
order of the Bath was held at St. James's,
when Admiral Redney, General Pearson,
and T. Wroughton, Esq. his majesty's mini-
ster at the court of Stockholm, were elected
and invested by proxies (except Gen. Pearson)
with the ensigns of the said order.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

Yesterday in the afternoon John Trum-
bull, Esq. Son of the rebel governor Trum-
bull, of the province of Connecticut, in
America, was brought up from the New-

X x x

prison, to the Publick-office in Bow-street, for re-examination before Sampson Wright, Esq. and Mr. Addington, when three letters amongst others found in his possession were produced, and read in evidence against him; of which the following are authentick copies, viz.

C O P Y. [No. I.]

"Hon. Sir, *London, Sept. 8, 1780,*

"IN two letters which I have written you lately from this place, I have said as much as was fitting on political news. I write this at the request of Mr. Temple, who means to follow soon to America; who wishes to be received as a deserving friend to his country. While he expects that weak and wicked men may attempt to injure his reputation, I feel myself happy in having it in my power, from my situation, to obviate every insinuation which may be made to you, and to say, that his residence in this country, since he last left Boston, has been essentially serviceable to the cause of America, by giving such ideas of her temper, and resources, as have preserved steady to her interests the few noble friends she has in both Houses of parliament, and staggered her numerous enemies. The Duke of Richmond, Mr. D. Hartley, Dr. Price, and names of similar dignity and principles are Mr. Temple's acquaintances here; and among such names, his own principles or integrity cannot be doubted. His desire is to return to Europe, in some publick character, as he formerly talked to you; I cannot but most heartily wish him success in his pursuit, and the particular favour and attention of my friends to his interest.

With sincere affection to all my friends,

I subscribe myself, honoured Sir,

Your most dutiful son,

JOHN TRUMBULL."

"Gov. Trumbull."

C O P Y. [No. II.]

"Dear Sir, *Passey, Oct. 3, 1780.*

"YOUR favour by Mr. Hartley I duly received. It is true we have had some late arrivals from America, but no letters have come here for you. If any do I shall forward them as you direct,

"My grandfather directs me to make you his best compliments, and likewise to Mr. Tyler, to whom I beg you to present mine, and believe me very sincerely, dear Sir,

Your friend, and humble servant,

W. T. FRANKLIN."

"J. Trumbull, Esq. *London.*"

C O P Y [No. III.]

"Dear Sir,

"I have this moment received your very friendly and polite letter, and sincerely thank you for its contents. Your observations are very just, and I shall in every particular follow your advice.

"Since I wrote to you I have had some conversation with my father on the subject

of my intended expedition, and as he strongly opposes my thoughts of going by the way of the West-Indies, and at the same time warmly recommends our old route by Ostend and France, I am a little dubious how to act, but shall, I believe, relinquish my original plan, and adopt the last. In that case, the providing myself with camp equipage here would be unnecessary, from the impossibility of conveying it with me; at the same time that I shall, in the kingdom of our dear and great ally, be able to procure myself every thing that is necessary, and as good in quality as in London. From these considerations, request our mutual friend Waters not to execute my late orders until he hears further from me, and if he has already given his directions, to stop them, as in the course of a few days I shall be finally resolved.

"I shall rejoice to join you in any plan, that you and Waters may adopt, and hope in God, that your expectations may not be disappointed. A direct conveyance, is certainly of all others to be preferred, but should your present hopes not be realised, what other schemes have you, and when do you expect to leave England? If you will not look upon one as an intruder, I will accompany you in any way that promises to lead us to the desired port. I shall hold myself in readiness to obey the summons, and will at any time leave this in twenty-four hours.

"As I shall anxiously await the issue of your deliberations, be so obliging as to drop me a line upon the receipt of this, and at the same time send me your direction.

"The papers mention that Mr. L. — is permitted to walk about the Tower; is the report founded in fact? — Remember me kindly to Waters and Tyler, and believe me

Lyme in Dorset, the Sincerely yours
Nov. 1780. WILLIAM WHITE."

"John Trumbull, Esq.
to the care of Mr. Waters,
No. 23, Villagers-
street, Strand, London."

Mr. Bond being sworn, deposed, that the letter (No. I.) he found upon the person of Mr. Trumbull, and those marked No. II. and III. in his bureau, at his residence in George-street, York-buildings, at a Mr. Bushel's: That the prisoner behaved much like a gentleman, making no attempt to escape, only desiring to go to the necessary; which Mr. Bond said he could not consent to, till he had first delivered up the papers that were about him; under an apprehension that he wanted by that pretext to make away with them.

Justice Wright now addressing Mr. Trumbull, said it was necessary he should interrogate him a little further relative to the above extraordinary correspondence, but humanely intimated at the same time, if it appeared to him that any question came from the bench,

that

that might materially affect him, he was under no necessity of answering it. Mr. Trumbull's replies to the several interrogatories, amounted to the following narrative, viz.—“That he was the son of John Trumbull, Esq. now governor of Connecticut, an office his father had enjoyed previous to the breaking out of the American war, which, unlike the other colonies, was elective in the province only, and that even without his majesty's approbation: That he still professed the government under the American Congress: That he himself, soon after the commencement of the war, was made deputy adjutant-general of the American forces, with the titular rank of colonel; but that he ceased to be a military man, when he threw up his adjutant-generalship, the 22^d of February, 1777, and embarked for Europe, on board the *Nereis*, Captain Lindoß, with Mr. Tyler, a major in the American service; and that they were landed at Wexter, in May, after a few weeks voyage. From thence he and Mr. Tyler went to Paris, where soon after he confessed to have been well received by Dr. Franklin, and to have been upon very intimate terms with Mr. W. T. Franklin, the doctor's grandson: That last summer he and Mr. Tyler, took a passage on board an Ostend packet (neither the name or captain of which he could recollect) and arrived in England in the beginning of July: That the profession he had in view, on his arrival, was painting, which Mr. B. West, the historical painter, could inform the bench fully of, as well as the manner how he usually spent his time: That he and Tyler lodged together in George-street, York buildings; and that the man's name to whom his letters were addressed was not Waters, as appeared on the superscription, but Diggs: That he had very little connexion with Tyler since their arrival in England, their dispositions being widely different, Mr. Tyler being a man of pleasure, and he of quite a contrary turn. He owned to having had several interviews with Mr. Temple since his arrival in England. As to Mr. White (see No. III.) he knew nothing further of him than a common-place acquaintance, whom he accidentally met at Vauxhall, not even having learned his professions, or connexions. All things therefore being duly weighed, he conceived he was entitled to his liberty, being fully entitled, in his opinion, to the benefit of his majesty's proclamation, which preceded the resignation of his American employment. But being asked here, whether he had any proof of having made the necessary surrender? He replied, he had not.”

The bench having heard every thing he had to offer in his defence, and entertaining no doubt but the strongest circumstantial evidence appeared against him, that could be adduced on such an occasion, signed his

warrant of commitment to the New Prison, Clerkenwell, on account of the present unrepaid state of Newgate.

Mr. Trumbull now asked Mr. Wright, whether he might write a note to Mr. West, informing him of his situation? which was immediately granted him. He further hoped that he should meet with all the indulgence that could be allowed him, viz. to see his friends; to which Mr. Wright very humanely answered, “By all means; as to his friends visiting him, he could have no objection; for though in commitments to the Tower, for high treason, warrants of the secretary of state generally expressed, that they should be committed close prisoners, justices of the peace were only authorised to commit to the safe custody of the several jailors.”—Mr. Trumbull returned the bench thanks for the candour of their proceedings, and, retiring, was conducted under a proper guard to the place of his confinement.

He is a genteel looking man, about thirty-five years of age, and rather of a fallow complexion; appears to possess a clear and manly understanding, and conducted himself through the whole of this trying scene, with a collected fortitude, highly becoming his situation.

Tyler, the associate of Mr. Trumbull, has absconded. Information upon oath has been made of his treasonable practices. Mr. Bond waited at his lodging till three o'clock yesterday morning, in expectation of his return; but it is supposed he had received previous notice of the fate of his colleague.

PROMOTIONS.

HIS Royal Highness Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnabruck, to be colonel in the army, by brevet, bearing date the 1st of November, 1780.—Lieutenant-General William Augustus Pitt, to be colonel of the 10th regiment of dragoons, vice Sir John Mordaunt.—Hon. Major-General John Vaughan to be governor of Berwick, vice Sir John Mordaunt.—The right honourable Charles Wolfran Cornwall, speaker of the House of Commons, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

MARRIAGES.

O**F** THE Rev. Peplow Ward, prebendary of Ely, to Miss Hamilton, of Chester.—A few days since, the Rev. Mr. Woolcombe, to Miss Fanny Walker, daughter to Mr. Alderman Walker, of Exeter.—The Rev. Dr. Luntley, fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, to Miss Susannah Walwyn, of Hereford.—25. John Ingilly, Esq. of Ripley-hall, in Yorkshire, to Miss Amcotts, daughter of Wharton Amcotts, Esq. member of parliament for East-Retford, Nottinghamshire.—Nov. 27. By a special licence, Lord Duncannon, son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Bishborough, to the second daughter of

X x x

Earl

Earl Spenser.—A few days ago, W. Lygon, Esq. member of parliament for Worcester-shire, to Miss Drell.

DEATHS.

Sept. 23. **T**HE Hon. Lady Mary Ramden, relict of Sir J. Ramden, Bart.
—30. The Most Hon. the Marchioness of Louthian.—**Oct. 12.** Anthony Charnier, Esq. under-secretary of State for the southern department, member of parliament for Tamworth, and fellow of the Royal Society.—**14.** Miss Nekhorpe, sister to Sir John Neltherpe, Bart. of Barton in Lincolnshire.—**Lately at Lyons in France,** the Hon. John Reper, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Teynham.—**A few days ago,** the Hon. Mrs. Clarges, mother of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart. and sister to Lord Viscount Barrington.—**—Sir Thomas Dyer, Bart.—24.** Sir John Mordaunt, Knight of the Bath, the second general on the list of his majesty's forces, and colonel of the 14th reg. of dragoons.—**29.** Abraham Rawlinson, Esq. father of Henry Rawlinson, Esq. member of parliament for Liverpool.—**Nov. 2.** Sir George Wombwell, Bart. member of parliament for Huntingdon, and a director of the East-India Company.—**5.** Dr. Musgrave, in the rules of the King's Bench. He had been a prisoner ten years, and exempted by the nature of his debt, from every act of insolvency subsequent to his confinement.—**11.** The Hon. Henry Arlington Finch, youngest brother of the Earl of Aylesford.—**14.** The Right Hon. the Countess of Donnegal.—**A few days ago,** Mrs. Affable, lady of William Affable, Esq. one of the auditors of the imprest for Life.—**Thomas Frederick Musgrave, Esq.** uncle to the lady of Sir James Langham, Bart. and the last of the male branch of the Musgrave family, settled in the West of England.—**Sir Nathaniel Hankerson, Knt.** formerly governor of Bombay.

BANKRUPTS.

ROBERT HARDING and George Titterton, of Oxford-Street, St. George, Haver Square, horse dealers and stable keepers.
John Marriott, of New Brentford, and also of Uxbridge, both in Middlesex, linen-draper, haberdasher, and hosiery.
Thomas Fry Clarke, of St Mary's Hill, in Minchin-Hampton, in Gloucestershire, clothier.
Eleazar Evans, of Newport-Street, Soho, leather-seller.
John Ireland, of Malden Lane, St. Paul, Covent-Garden, watchmaker.
Robert Budge, late of Waterford, in Ireland, but now of King Street, Cheap-side, London, merchant.
William Daniel, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, grocer.
Thomas Payne and **Richard Payne,** of Cheap-side, London, goldsmiths and partners.
John Pagle, late of Freeman's Court, Cornhill, London, draper. (otherwise called John Palmer, otherwise called James Palmer).
Samuel Bradbury late of the Strand, warehouseman and upholsterer.
Thomas Bridgman, of High Wycombe, otherwise High Wickham, in Bucks, brewer.
William Shaw, late of Liverpool, dealer.
Robert Lewis, of Norwich, innholder.

William Woodbine, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, merchant.
Philip Norbury of Brentford, in Middlesex, printer, bookseller, and stationer.
Joseph Levy, of Union-Street, Portsmouth-Common, in Hants, linen-draper.
Samuel Creswell, late of Chancery Lane, tailor.
Maynard Torin, of Walworth, in Surrey, wine-merchant.
John Sacklemore, of Brighthelmston, in Sussex, maltster.
Thomas Williams Allen, late of Bow Church-Yard, London, hofer.
John Laffels, of the Turk's Head Coffee-House, in the Strand, dealer.
James Watts Romney, late of the parish of Dandenham, in Worcestershire, money scrivener.
Elizabeth Abbey, of Nottingham, tea-dealer.
Henry Box, of Frome Selwood, in Somersetshire, victualler.
Hugh Combe, of Stanhope Street, Clare Market, druggist.
Robert Sanderson, of Ratcliff Croft, coal-merchant, (carrying on the trade and business under the name, title, and firm of Robert Sanderson and Co.)
Thomas Medhurst, of Kippax, in Yorkshire, and John Medhurst, of Leeds, in the said county, merchants and copartners, under the firm of Thomas and John Medhurst.
Isabella Bray, late of Dighton, in the parish of Huddersfield in Yorkshire, widow and dealer.
Joseph Speck, of Newgate Street, London, wine-merchant.
Thomas Weaire, of East Grinstead, in Sussex, shop-keeper.
John Price and **William Burton,** of Milbank Street, St. John, Westminster, coal-merchants and copartners.
Thomas Lane, late of Stoney Street, St. Saviour, Southwark, but now of Seidon, in the parish of Croydon, in Surrey, iron-founder.
Thomas Elliott, of Upper Thames Street, London, wine-merchant.
Samuel Pyke, of Workwood-Street, in the city of London, tobacconist.
Thomas Hailes of Berkeley Street, Red Lion-Street, Clerkenwell, watch-case maker.
Thomas Parker, late of Leadenhall-Street, London, victualler.
Peter Stokes, late of Pexley, in Kent, mariner.
Robert Searcroft, of Thorpe in the Soke, in Essex, merchant.
Robert Willmot, late of Warwick, painter.
Elizabeth Marsh, of Colton, in Staffordshire, widow, dealer.
Matthew Smith, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, innholder and victualler.
Nicholas Downing, of Holt, in Norfolk, grocer, draper, and tallow chandler.
John Hewitt, late of Withely, in Leicestershire, but now of Welford, in Gloucestershire, frame-work-knitter.
Thomas Jernegan, of Winchester-Street, London, dealer.
William Marsh, of Mount-Street, St. George, Haver Square, upholsterer.
Francis Henry Shepherd of Shadwell, sail maker.
Joseph English, of Bocking, in Essex, biscuit-maker.
Robert Powell, now or late of the parish of Llan-dridwen, in Radnorshire, and Walter Price now or late of the parish of Llan-yre, in Radnorshire, copartners and dealers.
John Cliffe, late of Harp Alley, near Fleet Market, London, upholsterer and broker.
Thomas Pickering, of Manchester, woollen draper.
Henry Elliotthorpe, now or late of Bell Court, Fenchurch Street London, linen draper.
Samuel Dean, of King Street, near Hoxton Square, St. Leonard, Shoreditch wine merchant.
John Cecil, of Birmingham, money scrivener.
Thomas Clay, of Theobald's Road, near Red Lion-Square, white-smith and brazer.
William Pollard, of Bristol, dealer in brandy and spirituous liquors.
Richard Hewitt, late of Fore Street, Edmonton, Mod'ez. carpenter.
Richard Brown, of Giff Street, in the parish of St. Pancras, carrier and grier.
William Grantick, of Snow-Hill, London, apothecary.

Charles Waltham and Humphry John Payne, of
Chenapide, London, linen drapers and partners.
Joseph Bell, of Clerkenwell-Clofe, watchcase-maker.
George Martin, of Bristol, hofer.
Thomas Sutton, of Broad Street, Ratcliff-Croft,
Sophteller.
Nathaniel Lucas, of New Baughall Street Lon-
don, merchant.
Sir George Colstrooke, late of London. Bt. banker.
Philip Abbott, of St. James's, Westminster, up-
holder.
Richard Woodhouse, of Sutton, Coldfield, in
Warwickshire, maltster.
Thomas Staton, late of Crooked lane, London,
gun-maker.
Brown Skelton, late of the parish of Grimley, in
Worcestershire, dealer in horres.
Jasper Clarke, late of Lower East Smithfield, coal-
merchant.
James Hall, of Hunslet, in the parish of Leeds, in
Yorkshire, butcher.
Edward Trelawny, of George-Street, near the
Mineries, London, coal merchant.
Thomas Sansbury, of Calthrop, in the parish of
Banbury, in Oxfordshire, baker.
George Slack, late of High Ireby, in Cumberland,
drover.
James Buckham, of Wooler, in Northumberland,
druggist and apothecary.
Samuel Lutter the younger, of Red-Lion-Street,
Clerkenwell, earcase butcher.
Thomas Attey, of Newcastle upon Tyne, sugar-
refiner.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oxford, October 18.

LAST week divers tradesmen of this city
were defrauded of sums to the amount
of upwards of 100l. by a female sharper of
very genteel address and appearance, who had
made Oxford her residence for about three
weeks past, in company with a person who
spoke, or affected to speak, broken English,
and whom she called her husband. This
fraud was effected by negotiating false and
counterfeit notes on copper-plate cheques.
Those put off here were filled up in an ex-
ceeding good hand, payable to Robert Pearce
or order, at a banker's in Lombard-street,
London; the last indorser, A. Clifford: And
it seems the lady had daily practised the art
of going from shop to shop in an affable
way, purchasing trifles with ready money,
and telling the people she should be a better
customer hereafter, being come to make a
considerable stay. Having thus made a slight
acquaintance, the day she left Oxford she
went round and took up silver and other
goods, every where taking change out of her
counterfeit notes. The several articles thus
taken up they likewise found means to carry
off last Friday night, assisted by a third person,
their accomplice, and who went off with them
privately after dark in the same post chaise.
Upon breaking open the door of the apart-
ment where they lodged, in a large leather
trunk (supposed to contain their wearing
apparel, which they also left locked) were
found only a couple of walking sticks.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Nov. 18.

ADVICES from various parts of the
kingdom, but especially from the county
of Galway, give particular and very pleasing

accounts of great quantities of tobacco raised
and saved there this season, great part of which
has been sent to Dublin and other great towns,
where it has borne, within a trifle, as good
a price as that imported from America. Most
of the farmers and gentlemen in the county
of Galway, we hear, raise what serves their
own consumption, besides what is raised for
sale; and so great is the produce, that one
gentleman raised to perfection 16,000 plants
on three acres of land.

A proposal has, we hear, been offered to
the merchants of this city, to form a com-
pany to trade to the coast of Africa and the
West-Indies, on a most eligible plan. It is
now under consideration, and if it takes
place, will accelerate this kingdom's taking
advantage of its late extension of trade. The
only objection made against this scheme is,
the enormous premium of insurances demand-
ed on our vessels in consequence of the
risks they undergo.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

[From the LONDON GAZETTE.]

Whitehall, November 14, 1780.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. to Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, received by Captain St. George, one of Sir Henry Clinton's Aides du Camp, who arrived from New-York, in the Fortuée Frigate.

My Lord, New York, Oct. 12, 1780.

IN my separate letter of yesterday's date, I
had the honour of informing your lord-
ship, that the American Major-General Ar-
nold had quitted the rebel service, and joined
the king's standard; and I at the same time
gave your lordship a circumstantial detail of
the reasons that induced him to take this step,
as well as the unfortunate failure of a plan
which I had the most sanguine hopes, if carried
into execution, would have been productive
of the greatest good consequences to his ma-
jesty's service, but which terminated most
fatally for Major André, my adjutant gen-
eral, who, being taken prisoner, was tried
by a board of rebel general officers, and con-
demned by their sentence to suffer death; which
sentence was ordered by the rebel
General Washington to be carried into ex-
ecution upon this unhappy gentleman on the
2d instant. I sincerely lament the mel-
ancholy fate of this officer, who was a very
valuable assistant to me, and promised to be
an honour to his country, as well as an or-
nament to his profession.

I had the honour to transmit to your
lordship, in my dispatch, marked 104, a
copy of the instructions I proposed giving to
Major-General Leslie, whom I had appointed
to command the expedition to Chesapeake, in
order that your lordship might be informed
as to the principal objects of it.

This

This expedition will certainly sail the first favourable wind, the troops having been embarked for some days, and every necessary arrangement made for that purpose.

Your lordship will receive herewith a state of the troops under my command on the 1st instant, together with a distribution of the same as they stood on the 6th of that month. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, your lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

H. CLINTON.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 14, 1780. Captain Brisbane, late commander of his majesty's ship *Alcide*, arrived at this office yesterday with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney and Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, giving an account of the arrival of the former at New-York on the 14th of September last, with eleven sail of line of battle ships and four frigates, and of his having taken upon him the command of his majesty's ships on that station.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Royal Oak, at Sea, Oct. 17, 1780.

HAVING accidentally fallen in with the *Fortunate*, under the orders of Adm. Sir George Rodney to proceed to England, I avail myself of the opportunity to acquaint you, for their lordships' information, that I put to sea with this Squadron, from Gardiner's Bay, on the 10th instant, intending to cruise between the east end of Long Island and Nantucket shoals; but, on the 24th falling in with the transports and victuallers under the escort of the *Hyæna* (from which the *Adamant* had separated a few days) I judged it expedient, on account of the number of rebel privateers fitted out to intercept it, to see them off Sandy Hook, which they entered yesterday.

I am now proceeding to resume the cruising station before mentioned.

The Chevalier de Ternay and his Squadron yet remain at Rhode Island.

The Squadron under my command is in the best order and ready for any service.

Six privateers, mounting 20 guns, and manned by upwards of 700 seamen, have been, since my last, captured from the rebels by his majesty's cruisers, and carried into New-York; and this day, after a chase from the Squadron, by signals, for six hours, the *Culloden* came up with and took the privateer ship *Washington*, of Boston, mounting 20 six pounders, and 120 men.

On the 30th ult. the *Pearl*, being off Bermuda, fell in with the French frigate *L'Esperance* of 28 twelve-pounders, which after an action of two hours struck to the superior gallantry and good conduct of Captain Montague. The prize arrived at New-York two days ago.

For the particulars of the above-mentioned action see the following extract of Captain

George Montague's letter to Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, dated off New-York, Oct. 13, 1780.

Extract of a Letter from Captain George Montague, of his Majesty's Ship the Pearl, to Sir George Brydges Rodney.

ON the 30th of September we fell in with a French ship, who engaged us close for two hours, and maintained a running fight for two hours and an half more, when she struck. She proved to be *L'Esperance*, from Cape François, bound to Bourdeaux, a frigate belonging to the king, but laden by the merchants, and having only a letter of marque, mounting 26 twelve pounders on her main-deck, and 2 six pounders on her quarter deck, with 173 men: She had 20 killed, and 24 wounded. I think it a justice due to the captain to say, that he defended his ship with great bravery. The *Pearl* had 6 men killed and 10 wounded; among the former was first Lieutenant Foulke of marines, and the latter Mr. Dunbar, master.

The very cool and determined behaviour of the officers and ship's company merits my most sincere acknowledgements.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE capture of Mr. Laurens and his private papers, as mentioned in the Chronologer of our last month's magazine, is likely to bring on a very serious altercation with the Dutch, to whom Sir Joseph Yorke has lately presented the following spirited memorial:

"High and Mighty Lords,

"The king my master has shown, during the whole course of his reign, the most sincere desire to maintain the union that has subsisted for more than a century past between his crown and the Republick. This union rests on the immutable basis of a reciprocal interest; and as it has greatly contributed to the happiness of both nations, the natural enemy of the one and the other sets every engine of her policy to work in order to destroy it; for some time past that enemy has been but too successful, being supported by a faction that seeks to govern the republick, and is ever ready to sacrifice the general interest to private views.

"The king has seen with as much surprise as regret, the little effect produced by his repeated claims of the succours stipulated by treaties, and the representations of his ambassador, respecting the daily infractions of the most solemn engagements.

"The moderation of the king induced him to attribute this conduct of your High Mightinesses to the intrigues of a predominant cabal, and his majesty is still willing to be persuaded that your justice and wisdom will determine you to fulfil your engagements towards him, and to prove by your whole conduct your resolution to put in force the system formed by the wisdom of your ancestors,

tors, and the only one that can secure the falvation and the glory of the republick.

"The answer of your High Mightinesses to this declaration, which the undersigned makes by express order of his court, will be the touchstone of your intentions towards the king.

"For a long time past his majesty had numberless indications of the designs of a mad rebel; but the papers of Mr. Laurent, who calls himself President of the pretended Congress, furnish the discovery of a plot without precedent in the annals of the republick. It appears by these papers, that some gentlemen of Amsterdam have opened a correspondence with the American rebels, so early as the month of August 1778; and that instructions and full powers have been given by them relative to the conclusion of a treaty of indissoluble amity with these rebels, subjects of a sovereign to whom the republick is bound by the strictest engagements. The authors of this plot do not pretend to deny it, on the contrary, they avow it, and endeavour in vain to justify it.

"It is in these circumstances, that his majesty, relying on the equity of your High Mightinesses, demands a formal disavowal of so irregular a conduct, no less contrary to your most sacred engagements, than to the fundamental laws of the Batavian constitution. The king equally demands a speedy satisfaction, proportioned to the offence, and an exemplary punishment of the pensionary Van Berkel, and his accomplices, as disturbers of the public peace, and violators of the laws of nations: His majesty is persuaded that the answer of your High Mightinesses will be speedy and satisfactory in all respects: But if the contrary should happen; if your High Mightinesses should deny so just a request, or seek by silence to elude it, which will be looked upon as a refusal, then the king must be obliged to look upon the republick, herself, as approving attempts that she refuses to disavow and punish; and after a similar conduct, his majesty will find himself under a necessity to take such measures as the support of his dignity, and the essential interests of his people require. Done at the Hague the 10th of November, 1780.

"(Signed) Le Chevalier YORKE."

A letter from Cherbourg, dated Oct. 17, says, "Sunday night we had one of the heaviest storms ever known in this neighbourhood; several ships were driven out of this bay to sea, and have not been heard of since; the sea arose in so extraordinary a manner, that we expected nothing less than an earthquake. At Valogne, twelve miles from hence, the convent of St. Martin was damaged by the lightning in a most extraordinary manner; in the forest of Tour le Ville, the trees were set on fire by the flashes, which were incessant for somewhat more than two hours, and seemed to threat-

en a general conflagration here; our greatest fears were for our grand magazine, which is full of powder, as is usual in war time. Wet sails were laid about it to prevent accidents, and luckily it escaped. The height of the tempest was about ten o'clock, but the commotion of the element had not subsided at two in the morning; several vessels are lost on the coast near Barfleur, and more to the westward of us, in the bay near Port Bailly."

A letter from Bourdeaux advises, that although the affairs of France in the Peninsula of India are in a bad way, yet their commerce in the eastern parts of Asia proposes to make ample amends for that of which the English have lately deprived them of there. That with China is daily increasing; but above all, the prospect of a new and extensive trade with the isles of Japan, which as been lately opened in consequence of a treaty with the Japanese monarch, promises great and ample returns, together with the re-establishment of the French East-India company on a footing more stable and brilliant than ever. This event has been brought about by the mediation of two Franciscan monks, whose zeal for the promulgation of the Christian faith, induced them at the peril of their lives to visit Japan, and make their way to the imperial court.

Letters from Paris, dated Oct. 15, say, that M. de Sartine, the minister of the marine, is dismissed. M. Amelet, minister and secretary of state, went to him in the name of the king and demanded his state-papers. It is said, that he delivered to him a letter from the king, who thanked him in obliging terms for his services in the marine.

Accounts from the same place say, that on the 3d ult. the village of Arleboft, in the Upper Vivarais, together with some neighbouring places, were laid waste; and the vintage totally destroyed, by a very heavy and uncommon storm of hail. Above 900 people, from the prospect of a plentiful harvest, are reduced to the utmost poverty, which cannot be remedied for some time; all the trees having been damaged in the most destructive manner.

A letter from Florence, dated Oct. 13, says, some time past the island of Candia had been afflicted with continual earthquakes. The castle of Eropetra, with 300 Turks in it, and 13 villages, have been entirely swallowed up, with all their inhabitants.

Letters from Reggio and Calabria in Italy advise, that those countries have suffered lately by dreadful inundations, which have swept away houses, farms, plantations and drowned a great number of people and cattle.

We learn from Africa, that an earthquake lately happened at Tangier, which

con-

considerably damaged 150 houses in that city.

Letters from Vienna, dated Oct. 4, say, "By a courier arrived with dispatches to the Count de Proli, we learn that the imperial ship *Le Prince de Kaunitz*, Capt. Ange Leep, arrived safely in the port of Trieste on the 30th of September. This ship, the first which has been sent to the East-Indies under the Imperial flag, sailed from L'Orient in Brittany, in March 1779, for Canton in China, from whence she returned, after having put in at the Isle de France, and afterwards at Malaga, with a cargo valued at about two millions and a half of German florins, consisting of tea, rhubarb, and various other commodities."

A ship arrived at Lisbon from Janeiro, brings the following particulars of the late insurrection in the Spanish American colonies:

"*Araquips*, Jan. 26. The menaces which appeared in many pasquinades and other more insolent papers, fixed up in the publick places, began to be realized in the night of the 13th instant, by a tumult before the Custom-house. On the 14th the rioters began to pillage it: they burnt the papers therein, and stole 4000 piastres in specie. The governor and his subalterns made their escape, except the principal officer, whose head they pierced through with a javelin. In the night of the 15th the commotion became general and disorderly among the populace: They entirely stripped the house of the corregidore of every thing, leaving only

the bare walls: an office is which were 30,000 piastres in specie, belonging to one of his farmers, named Don Joseph Camparos, met with the same fate; and the rioters forced open all the jails, and let loose the prisoners. On the 16th the nobility and the principal inhabitants of the city put themselves into a better posture of defense: they formed a company of nobles commanded by Arraminda, and another of grenadiers under the orders of Solares. About four in the afternoon I got my regiment together: nine companies secured the entrances of the city, and patrolled there. Two parties were formed, one against the custom-house, the other composed of the populace against the corregidore and some other persons. Notwithstanding the state of defense in which we were put, the Indians of Pampa came and assailed us the same night at ten o'clock, to the number of above 800. The company of Don Raymundo Telan, who guarded that entrance made a good resistance, but were at last forced by a shower of stones to retire to the square of St. Maria: they were there joined by the company of nobles, by that of the grenadiers, and by three others of cavalry, who obliged the Indians to retreat, leaving many dead and wounded on the road to Pampa. An hour after midnight not one Indian remained behind; and on the 17th in the morning, I traversed with four companies all the roads, and the barracks situated on the eminences, and made many prisoners.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE hope our fair correspondent R. L. will consider our immediate insertion of the Dialogue on Self-love, as a proof of distinguished approbation; the future communications of the same lady will be equally esteemed.

The remarks of a stranger on the new buildings in London are received, and will be equally esteemed.

The song by G. R. will appear in our next.

The Swiss gentleman's letter on English liberty is come to hand, but will require time to be examined.

The tract on a liberal education is too long, it may be abridged without diminishing its merit, if the writer approves it. An answer is requested.

The petition of a well known old gentleman, and the counter petition, will be inserted in our next, or in the Appendix.

The Egyptian tale shall be long postponed.

The Decision, a poetic tale, is received, and approved.

The Unhappy Pair, in our next.

The account of the death of an honest Quaker should have been sent to a news-paper.

True Blue, a song, is an elegant compliment to the gentleman, but is too particular a subject for our miscellany.

The Acrostic, by Amicus, falls under the same description, and cannot be inserted.

Many thanks to Botanicus for his kind hint; but we have already given a place of an aloe in bloom, with an ample description of all the species of aloes in vol. XXXIII. of our Magazine, for the year 1764, page 418.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For DECEMBER, 1780.

Memoirs of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle	539
The Hypochondriack, No. XXXIX.	541
State-Papers—Copies of the Memorials presented by Sir Joseph Yorke to the States-General	543
An admonitory Memorandum	544
The Female Volunteer, a pathetic History	545
Essay on various Subjects, No. XXIII.	552
On the Abuse of Language	ibid.
An Account current between seven Coxcombs	555
Of Fashion, and Time, and Common-Sense	ibid.
Humorous Description of the Land of Promise	556

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

Account of the Islanders; a new Opera	557
---------------------------------------	-----

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

Proceedings of the NEW PARLIAMENT	558
Debates in the House of Commons, on the Election of a Speaker	559
Presentation of the New Speaker	560
His Majesty's Speech	561
Debates in the House of Lords	562
On an Address of Thanks	563
In the House of Commons, on the same Subject	ibid.
Proceedings in the House of Lords	565

Proceedings on the Conduct of the Earl of Pomfret to the Duke of Grafton	566
Genuine Letters of Ninon de L'Enclos	ibid.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Of the Theatre of Education	569
Account of the Prisons and Hospitals in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark	570
Moore's View of Society in Italy	571
A Parody on the Rosciad of Churchill, &c.	573
Philanthropy, a Poem	ibid.
The Temptation, or Satan in the Country	ibid.
Strictures on the Character and Writings of the late Sir John Hill	574

POETICAL ESSAYS.

Ode for the Lord Mayor's Day, Nov. 9, 1780,	575
Favourite Airs in the new Comic Opera of the Islanders	576
Stanzas on a young Lady dressed in a Military Habit	577
Epitaph on Mr. William Money, Tenant to Lord Viscount Townshend	ibid.
The Begg of Beauties, continued	ibid.
On the Shortest Day	578
Epitaph on Major André	ibid.
MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	ibid.
A Manifesto, relative to the Dutch War	ibid.
American Affairs	583

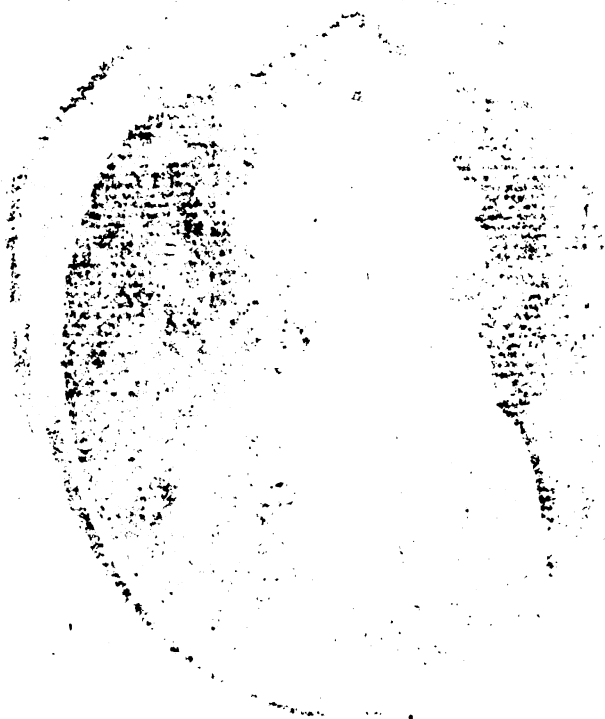
With the following Embellishments, viz.

An elegant Engraving of the Right Honourable FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE,
LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND;

And a CHART of the Discoveries made by the late CAPTAIN COOKE, &c.

Corrected from that given in the LONDON MAGAZINE for JULY last.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound;
and stitched, or any single Volume or complete Sets.





The Right Hon.^{ble}
FRED^K. EARL OF CARLISLE,
Lord Lieut.^t of the Kingdom of Ireland.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR DECEMBER, 1780.

MEMOIRS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

(With an engraved Portrait, from a Drawing after the Life.)



FREDERICK HOWARD, Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Baron Dacres of Gilliland, ~~Carlisle~~, was born on the 28th of May, 1748, and succeeded his father Henry, the late earl, on the 4th of September, 1758. His lordship was educated at Eton school, where he became acquainted with William Eden, Esq. and formed an intimacy and close friendship with that gentleman, which has continued ever since, and has united them in a singular manner in public, as well as in private life.

Soon after leaving Eton school, Lord Carlisle made the tour of Europe, and returned home about the year 1769, when he came of age, and took his seat in the House of Lords; at this period of his life, those political abilities, which have since been discovered, lay dormant, and his lordship rather distinguished himself as the accomplished, fine gentleman. His dress, his equipage, and his manners, being considered as models of elegance, and the standards of taste, by all young men of fashion. Nor was the voice of censure silent upon this occasion; common report held him forth to the public, as a gay, dissipated youth, whose fortune, accumulated during his minority, would soon be wasted by gaming, luxury, and other modish vices; he was even ridiculed for some instances of uncommon foppery, such as wearing red Morocco heels to his shoes; but these detractions from his merit were soon forgotten, and his lordship's literary talents made the world amends for the follies of youth. Many elegant poetical compositions were handed about in

the circles of the gay and polite, which did honour to his lordship's genius. And amongst the rest, A Rhapsody on Taste, addressed to the Duchess of Devonshire; and Verses sent to a young Lady, with a new Edition of Shakespeare, were peculiarly admired.

If his lordship's fortune was by this time considerably diminished, it is certain he took a very prudent measure to repair it, by throwing himself into the direct line of promotion. Many noble families courted a domestic alliance with him, but beauty, refined manners, and mental endowments, all combined to attach him to Lady Caroline Gower, the second daughter of Earl Gower, the young lady to whom his lordship sent the above-mentioned verses. The nuptials of this noble pair were celebrated with a degree of splendour and elegance suitable to their distinguished taste, March 22d, 1770; but though Earl Gower was then President of the Privy-Council, and at the head of the Bedford interest, we do not find that Lord Carlisle obtained any preferment till the year 1777, when he was appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, after having given specimens of his political abilities in the two preceding sessions of parliament, by supporting the measures of administration upon the rupture with America.

In the debate upon the Duke of Richmond's motion in the House of Lords, on the 5th of March 1776, for presenting an humble address to his majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to countermand the march of the troops of Hesse, Hanover, and Brunswick, and likewise to give directions for an immediate suspension of hostilities in America; Lord Carlisle made an able speech to point out

the advantages of the treaties for employing foreigners in preference to our own countrymen in the war against the Americans; his lordship argued very justly, that our people might be much better employed in agriculture, manufactures, and trade, at home; and assuredly it would have been a blessing to this country, if all parts of Europe had been ransacked for foreign mercenaries, instead of making America the grave for thousands of British soldiers, many of them our veteran troops.

Upon the opening of the following session of parliament, on the 31st day of October, in the same year, his lordship moved the address of thanks for his majesty's speech, and very warmly censured those who had hitherto impeded the measures of administration in support of the supreme right and controlling power of the British legislature over all the dominions and subjects of the empire. These services were rewarded the ensuing spring, by the promotion already noticed; and from this time, his lordship is to be viewed as a nobleman rising at court, and studying the duties of a perfect senator and statesman.

Upon the death of Lord Catchcart, which happened in the course of the year 1776, his vacant ribbon of the most ancient order of the Thistle was given by the sovereign to the Earl of Carlisle; and on the 13th of April 1778, his lordship was appointed his majesty's first commissioner, to treat, consult, and agree (with the American Congress) upon the means of quieting the disorders subsisting in certain of his majesty's colonies, plantations, and provinces in North America. In this commission his bosom friend, Mr. Eden, was joined through his lordship's interest, and at his particular request. The miscarriage of that commission is too well known to be repeated, no abilities could insure success, where an insurmountable obstacle, which ought to have been foreseen, rendered all the proceedings nugatory. The congress would not treat without a previous acknowledgement of the independence of the Thirteen United States of North America; and it soon afterwards appeared, that congress was bound by the alliance with France not to treat for a separate peace. Thus, for want of due political information

at home, the nation was put to a needless expence, and the commissioners returned home disgraced in the eyes of the public; but the merchants of London trading to New York, and other parts of America restored to their allegiance to his majesty, found themselves benefited by the commercial abilities of Lord Carlisle and Mr. Eden, and we may suppose it was in consequence of the measures they took, while in America, to facilitate the commerce between the two countries, that his majesty was pleased to place Lord Carlisle at the head of the Board of Trade, and to put Mr. Eden into the same commission in the month of November 1779. And upon the recent appointment of his lordship to be Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, a committee of merchants trading to North America waited on him and Mr. Eden with an address, setting forth their due sense of the great benefits which have been derived to the commercial interests of this kingdom from their public-spirited efforts; particularly by the patronage which they gave to the late act of parliament for reviving the trade of this country with certain parts of America. And congratulating our sister kingdom, Ireland, on their appointment to their present high station (Mr. Eden being appointed secretary to his lordship) at a time which requires not only judgement to discern, but disposition to adapt such measures as may happily tend to rivet the bonds of friendship between the two kingdoms. It is a singular advantage to Lord Carlisle and Mr. Eden, that this grateful tribute of esteem from the merchants of London, trading to North America, announces to the people of Ireland, the attention they have shewn to commercial concerns in the public stations in which they have been before employed by government; and it is equally fortunate, that his lordship's disposition in private life coincides with their ideas and manners. Being remarkably hospitable, and fond of good cheer, they will prefer a governor whose liberality may border on excess, to one whose prudent frugality verges on meanness; and in his present princely office, a revival of his lordship's taste for magnificence, pomp, and splendour, will be highly acceptable, especially as it will be accompanied with that affability and condescension

scension for which the merchants of London have expressed their gratitude. We hope, and we doubt not, that the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland will distinguish himself at Dublin by the same facility of access, and the same unwearied application to the progress and dispatch of the important concerns of the mercantile people of Ireland,

which endeared him so much to our merchants, while he presided at the Board of Trade.

Lord Carlisle in his person is rather tall, well-made, and genteel, easy in his address, cheerful, and entertaining in his conversation; and as a public speaker, more convincing than pleasing.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXIX.

"In the multitude of my thoughts within me, thy comforts delight my soul."

PSALMS.

THE Hypochondriack is himself at this moment in a state of very dismal depression, so that he cannot be supposed capable of instructing or entertaining his readers. But after keeping them company as a periodical essayist for three years, he considers them as his friends, and trusts that they will treat him with a kindly indulgence. He is encouraged by the compliments which an unknown reader at the London Coffee-house has been pleased to pay him in this Magazine for last month. He may hope that there are many such readers.

Instead of giving this month an essay published formerly, of which I have a few, that after a proper revision I intend to adopt into this series, I have a mind to try what I can write in so wretched a frame of mind; as there may perhaps be some of my unhappy brethren just as ill as myself, to whom it may be soothing to know that I now write at all.

While endeavouring to think of a subject, that passage in the Psalms, which I have prefixed as a motto to this paper, presented itself to my mind. "In the multitude of my thoughts within me, thy comforts delight my soul."

Language cannot better express uneasy perturbation of spirits than the Psalmist has here done. There is in the idea of multitude, disorder, fluctuation, and tumult; and whoever has experienced what I now suffer, must feel his situation justly and strongly described.

Let us select some of those thoughts, the multitude of which confounds and overwhelms the mind of a Hypochondriack.

His opinion of himself is low and

desponding. His temporary dejection makes his faculties seem quite feeble. He imagines that every body thinks meanly of him. His fancy roves over the variety of characters whom he knows in the world, and except some very bad ones indeed, they seem all better than his own. He envies the condition of numbers, whom, when in a sound state of mind, he feels to be far inferior to him. He regrets his having ever attempted distinction and excellence in any way, because the effect of his former exertions now serves only to make his insignificance more vexing to him. Nor has he any prospect of more agreeable days when he looks forward. There is a cloud as far as he can perceive, and he supposes it will be charged with thicker vapour, the longer it continues.

He is distracted between indolence and shame. Every kind of labour is irksome to him. Yet he has not resolution to cease from his accustomed tasks. Though he reasons within himself that contempt is nothing, the habitual current of his feelings obliges him to shun being despised. He acts therefore like a slave, not animated by inclination but goaded by fear.

Every thing appears to him quite different. He repeats from Hamlet,

"How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable,
To me seem all the uses of this world."

He begins actually to believe the strange theory, that nothing exists without the mind, because he is sensible, as he imagines, of a total change in all the objects of his contemplation. What formerly had engaging qualities has them no more. The world is one undistinguished wild.

His

His disordered fancy darts sudden livid glaring views athwart time and space. He cannot fix his attention upon any one thing, but has transient ideas of a thousand things; as one sees objects in the short intervals when the wind blows aside flame and smoke.

An extreme degree of irritability makes him liable to be hurt by every thing that approaches him in any respect. He is perpetually upon the fret; and though he is sensible that this renders him unmanly and pitiful he cannot help shewing it; and his consciousness that it is observed, exasperates him so, that there is great danger of his being harsh in his behaviour to all around him.

He is either so weakly timid as to be afraid of every thing in which there is a possibility of danger, or he starts into the extremes of rashness and desperation. He ruminates upon all the evils that can happen to man, and wonders that he has ever had a moment's tranquillity, as he never was nor ever can be secure. The more he thinks the more miserable he grows, and he may adopt the troubled exclamation in one of Dr. Young's tragedies:

*"Auletes, seize me, force me to my chamber,
There chain me down, and guard me from myself."*

Though his reason be entire enough, and he knows that his mind is sick, his gloomy imagination is so powerful that he cannot disentangle himself from its influence, and he is in effect persuaded that its hideous representations of life are true. In all other distresses there is the relief of hope. But it is the peculiar woe of melancholy, that hope hides itself in the dark cloud,

Could the Hypochondriack see any thing great or good or agreeable in the situation of others, he might by sympathy partake of their enjoyment. But his corrosive imagination destroys to his own view all that he contemplates. All that is illustrious in public life, all that is amiable and endearing in society, all that is elegant in science and in arts, affect him just with the same indifference, and even contempt, as the pursuits of children affect rational men. His fancied elevation and extent of thought prove his bane; for he is deprived of the aid which his mind might have from sound and firm understandings, as he admits of none such. Even his humanity towards the distressed is

apt to be made of no avail. For as he cannot even have the idea of happiness, it appears to him immaterial whether they be relieved or not. Finding that his reason is not able to cope with his gloomy imagination, he doubts that he may have been under a delusion when it was cheerful; so that he does not even wish to be happy as formerly, since he cannot wish for what he apprehends is fallacious.

In the multitude of such thoughts as these, when the Hypochondriack is sunk in helpless and hopeless wretchedness, if he has recourse only to his fellow creatures and to objects upon earth—How blessed is the relief which he may have from the divine comforts of religion! from the comforts of GOD, the Father of Spirits, the Creator and Governour of the Universe, whose mercy is over all his other works, and who graciously hears the prayers of the afflicted.

In order to have these comforts, which not only relieve but "delight the soul," the Hypochondriack must take care to have the principles of our holy religion firmly established in his mind, when it is sound and clear, and by the habitual exercise of piety to strengthen it, so as that the flame may live even in the damp and foul vapour of melancholy. Dreadful beyond description is the state of the Hypochondriack who is bewildered in universal scepticism. But when the mind is sick and distressed, and has need of religion, that is not the time to acquire it. The understanding is then wavering, and the temper capricious; and the best arguments may be ineffectual against prejudice.

By religion the Hypochondriack will have his mind fixed upon one invariable object of veneration, will have his troubled thoughts calmed by the consideration that he is here in a state of trial, that to contribute his part in carrying on the plan of providence in this state of being is his duty, and that his sufferings however severe will be found beneficial to him in the other world, as having prepared him for the felicity of the saints above, which by some mysterious constitution, to be afterwards explained, requires in human beings a course of tribulation. And in the mean time he will have celestial emanations imparted to him.

While

While writing this paper, I have by some gracious influence been insensibly relieved from the distress under which I laboured when I began it. May the

same happy change be experienced by any of my readers, in the like afflictions; is my sincere prayer.

ERRATA.—In the Hypochondriack, No. XXXVIII. p. 493. col. 1. l. 5. for *compliment*, read *complement*. Ibid. col. 2. l. 14. for *by*, read *in*. P. 494. col. 1. l. 46 and 47. for *very true of that consequence*, read *of great consequence to them*.

STATE PAPERS.

Copy of the Memorial presented by Sir Joseph Yorke to the States-general, concerning the five papers found amongst others belonging to Henry Laurens, late president of the American Congress.

“High and Mighty Lords,

THE king, my master, has, during the whole course of his reign, manifested the strongest desire of maintaining the union that has subsisted for above a century between him and this republic. This union rests on the firm basis of reciprocal interest; and, as it ever was known to contribute greatly to the advantage of both nations, their natural enemy has set to work all the engines of politics to destroy it. For some time such attempts have met with but too great a success, being countenanced by a faction that wishes to rule over the whole republic, and is ever ready to sacrifice the public good to its own private views. His majesty sees, with no less surprise than concern, the little regard that has been hitherto paid to his reiterated claim of the assistance stipulated by treaties, and to the remonstrances made by his ambassador on the daily infractions of the most solemn engagements.

“The king’s moderation has induced his majesty to look upon the conduct of your High Mightinesses, as the working of a predominant cabal, and is still persuaded that your wisdom and justice will direct you to fulfil your engagements towards him, and to shew by all the tenour of your future conduct, that you are determined to pursue with vigour the plan set on foot by the wisdom of your ancestors; the only one that can secure the safety and glory of the republic.

“The answer your High Mightinesses will be pleased to return to the following declaration, which the underwritten now presents by express command of his court, will prove the

touchstone of your intentions and sentiments towards his majesty.

“For a long time past his majesty has had numberless surmises of the dangerous designs hatched by an unbridled faction: but the papers of the Sieur Laurens, calling himself president of the pretended Congress, have led to the discovery of a plot unprecedented in the annals of the republic. It appears by the papers alluded to, that the States of Amsterdam have entered into a clandestine correspondence with the American rebels: so early as the month of August 1778; that instructions and powers have been given by them, for the purpose of entering into a treaty of indissoluble friendship with the said rebels, natural subjects of a sovereign to whom the republic is joined by the strictest ties of friendship. The authors of this plot do not pretend to deny it. They, on the contrary, avow and labour, though in vain, to justify it. In these circumstances, the king, relying on the equity of your High Mightinesses, requires that so irregular a conduct may be formally disavowed, as it is no less contrary to your most sacred engagements, than repugnant to the Dutch constitution. The king further insists on speedy satisfaction, adequate to the offence, and the exemplary punishment of the pensionary *Van Berkel* and his accomplices, as disturbers of the public peace, and violators of the rights of nations. His majesty flatters himself that the answer of your High Mightinesses will be speedy, and to the purpose in every respect: but if the contrary should be the case, and your High Mightinesses should refuse to comply with so just a request, or endeavour to pass it over in silence, which will be deemed as a denial: the king cannot but look on the whole republic as approving of misdeeds, which they would refuse to disavow or punish: and in such a case his majesty will think himself

self obliged to take such steps as become his dignity and the interests of his subjects.

Written at the Hague, Nov. 10, 1780.
LE CHEVALIER YORKE."

Copy of the second Memorial, the extraordinary Answer to which occasioned his Majesty's Manifesto and Proclamation, hereunto subjoined.

"High and Mighty Lords!

"**T**HE uniform conduct of the king towards the republic: the friendship which hath so long subsisted between the two nations; the right of Sovereigns, and the faith of the most solemn engagements, will decide, without doubt, the answer of your High Mightinesses to the memorial which the under-signed presented, some time ago, by express order of his court. It would be to mistrust the wisdom and the justice of your High Mightinesses, to suppose that you could poise a moment in giving the satisfaction demanded by his majesty.

"As the resolutions of your High Mightinesses of the 17th of November, were the result of a deliberation which regarded only the interior of your government, and did not enter upon an answer to the said memorial, the only remark to be made on those resolutions is, that the principles which have dictated them, evidently prove the justice of the demand made by the king.

"In deliberating upon that memo-

rial, to which the under-signed here requires, in the name of his court, an immediate and satisfactory answer in every respect, your High Mightinesses will doubtless consider that the affair is of the last importance; that it relates to the complaint of an offended sovereign; that the offence, for which he demands an exemplary punishment, and a complete satisfaction, is a violation of the Batavian constitution, of which the king is a guarantee; an infraction of the publick faith; an attempt against the dignity of his crown! The king has never imagined that your High Mightinesses had approved of a treaty with his rebellious subjects. That had been raising the buckler on your part; a declaration of war. But the offence has been committed by the magistrates of a city which make a considerable part of the state; and it belongs to the sovereign power to punish and give satisfaction for it.

"His majesty, by the complaints made by his ambassador, has placed the punishment and the reparation in the hands of your High Mightinesses; and it will not be till the last extremity, that is to say, in the case of a denial of justice, or of silence, which must be interpreted as a refusal, that the king will take them upon himself.

Done at the Hague the 11th of December, 1780. (Signed)

LE CHEVALIER YORKE."

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. AN ADMONITORY MEMORANDUM.

"Time wasted is *existence*, us'd is *life*." DR. YOUNG.

HOW few among the sons and daughters of Adam, are concerned to improve those various talents entrusted to their care by the great Lord of all!

"Time is a talent to be improv'd by all."

It would be well for thousands, if they were as solicitous to improve their time, as they are to increase their fortunes; but, alas! that which ought to be thought of, and attended to, in the first place, is the last in our minds, and the least regarded: the great Creator has given us many blessings to enjoy; among the rest, health, friends, food, and raiment; and the continuance of our time, and opportunities for repentance, and preparation for a better world, are not the least: but are we suitably affected with a grateful sense of

them, and an earnest desire of *living*, as well as *speaking* his praise? No, very few indeed think on the grand and important end for which they were created and sent into the world, much less do they endeavour to live mindful of it.

Cards, balls, plays, and fashionable diversions, are eagerly pursued by the giddy multitude, to the utter ruin of families, fortune, reputation, and serious reflexion; the killing of time, the loss of the soul, and disregard of eternity. Was the question to be asked, How is time to be improv'd? I would reply, By preparing for eternity. Was the question to be asked, How am I to prepare for eternity? I would answer in the words of sacred inspiration, *By living soberly, righteously, and godly, in the world.*

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
THE FEMALE VOLUNTEER.
A PATHETIC HISTORY.

IN one of the cities of Germany, which the French army, under the command of the Marshal de Turenne, had taken by storm (in the year 1678) a small body of the soldiers of the garrison were still making a resolute defence, and seemed all determined to sell their lives dearly, when that general himself arrived at the place, where these valiant men were thus signalizing themselves. The Marshal's presence, however, inspiring the French with fresh courage, they quickly laid at their feet the greatest number of those who continued to resist them. In a very short time, but few of them remained alive; amongst whom were three young volunteers, whose excellent mien, and noble air, sufficiently shewed them to be persons of distinction, and who soon acquired the admiration of Marshal de Turenne, by their prodigious bravery. Being greatly moved, therefore, with their youth and good appearance, he immediately put an end to so unequal a combat, and advanced towards them, surrounded by his principal officers, to give them some marks of his esteem, and enquire who they were; but before he could get at them, one of the three, who had fought as long as he had any strength left, dropped down motionless, and instantly expired.

Upon this, one of the two, who survived, threw himself headlong upon the body of the deceased, with all the signs of a despair, so violent, as to give reason to fear he would attempt the shortening of his own days; whilst the other, having received several wounds, and being quite covered with his blood, which streamed from all parts, not able any longer to bear up against the sorrow that overpowered him, fell into a swoon, which seemed the fore-runner of approaching death.

The Marshal being greatly affected by this melancholy and affecting scene, took care himself to have him carried into a neighbouring house, and had his wounds dressed in his presence; whilst he was thus employed, some officers, who, by his order, had performed

ed the same charitable office to the other, came into the room, and, by what they told him, not only increased his pity and compassion, but added to his surprise and admiration. This young volunteer had scarce got to the house to which they removed him, but, being overcome with the fatigues he had gone through, and quite spent with the violent emotion caused by his despair, his senses at once forsook him, and he fainted away. Hereupon, they undressed him with all speed, in order to get him into bed; but judge how great was their amazement, when, on pulling off his clothes, they found that this warrior, who had acquired their esteem a little before, sword in hand, by his bravery, was a woman in disguise. Upon hearing this account, the generous Marshal de Turenne, being affected more and more, and suspecting, not without reason, that some important secret was concealed under this metamorphosis, gave strict orders that double care should be taken of her, and also that she should be attended by persons of her own sex.

Towards evening, he that was wounded began to mend, and there were great hopes of his recovery; but, whatever they who were about him could do, it was impossible to prevent his giving himself up to the most immoderate grief; continually, with his eyes drowned in tears, he would call with vehemence upon the names of his two companions; and his sighs, sobs, and lamentations were so moving, that they forced the pearly drops from all who stood by; which being related to the Marshal, made him so much the more impatient, to hear the story of these brave volunteers.

Accordingly, next day, being followed by some of his principal officers, whose curiosity induced to accompany him, he went to visit the wounded unknown, stayed to see the first dressing taken off, and heard, with pleasure, that his wounds were but slight, and could not be attended with any dangerous consequence, it being evident

Z z z

that

that his illness proceeded chiefly from his weakness, through the great quantity of blood he had lost.

The Marshal being also informed, and that he might engage him in discourse, without any prejudice to his health, was just about to desire he would satisfy his curiosity, when the young unknown prevented him, by giving him thanks for all the testimonies he had received of his goodness. The noble and graceful manner in which he delivered his acknowledgements on this occasion, heightened Monsieur de Turenne's opinion of his merit; and induced him to compliment him in the most obliging manner imaginable; after which, he begged he would favour him with a recital, both of his own adventures, and those of the young Amazon, his fellow-prisoner; at least, with such of them as might be related without any detriment to the fair captive, since her disguise was no longer any secret.

This request drew the tears afresh into the eyes of the wounded unknown; which having wiped from his cheeks, and fetching a deep sigh, "My lord (answered he) I return the sincerest thanks to heaven, and you, for your great generosity in preserving my life; since you have thereby enabled me to discharge whatever I am indebted, either to love or friendship; and yet, alas! after the loss I have just sustained, of the most sincere friend, I know not whether the life I owe to your goodness ought any longer to be deemed a benefit; and should I be able to survive for any time, that dear companion, who was my second self, I must expect to pass the remainder of my wretched days in bitterness and sorrow. "What a shame is it for me, my well-beloved friend, that I seconded your courage no better! However, since fortune would not suffer me to follow you to the grave, but has saved me from a death, which redounds altogether to your honour, I will devote my life wholly to the service of her, who was the idol of your soul. I will make it my sole business to assuage her grief, and ease her of all her cares: I will entertain her continually with an encomium on your virtues; and though I cannot help adoring her likewise to my last gasp, I shall at least be able to respect your memory, and will sacrifice

even my love to you: the fair one, who was the object of both our vows, shall never hear from me one syllable of a passion that may offend her!

"Excuse, my lord (continued the young stranger, addressing himself to Monsieur de Turenne) the agitation of a soul, which feels, at this moment, all the anguish and concern, that the most tender love, and the most unfeigned friendship can occasion; excuse these overflowings of my heart, which now seem mysterious and obscure to you; they will be no longer so presently, when you are informed, that these two passions have caused all the happiness, and all the trouble of my life.

"I was born at Ingolstadt, a considerable town in the electorate of Bavaria; my name is Salbourg, and my extraction noble. Being once at the court of Munich, I there got acquainted with Baron Straalem, a young nobleman, about my own age, who had been page to the elector, and was born at Emberg, the capital of that part of the Palatinate which belongs to Bavaria. Our mutual conversation soon produced so great a liking to each other, that we were scarce ever asunder; and this grew in a short time to so strict and sincere a friendship, that we were commonly called by the names of those famous Greeks, Pylades and Orestes, who owe their immortality to their reciprocal and inviolable affection; you will judge, my lord, whether we deserved those glorious names wherewith they honoured us.

"Be that as it will, our intimacy was founded upon our mutual love of virtue, the resemblance of our tempers, and the conformity of our inclinations; which was so great, that when we separated from each other, though this happened very seldom, that sweet sympathy, which united our hearts, created in us as violent a longing, and impatience, again to rejoin each other, as is felt by two of the most tender lovers, when they have been absent for some time, and ardently wish to meet once more. On the contrary, when we were together, no melancholy, no heaviness, could ever find place in our souls; a mutual satisfaction and content was always visible in our faces; for a lively and cheerful mirth, continually enlivening our conversation, left no room for satiety or dulness; in short,

we had always a thousand things to say to each other.

"If we ever happened to be of different opinions, we disputed without bitterness; being only affected with the love of truth, we either maintained our sentiments with mildness and moderation, or gave them up, without being ashamed of so doing. However we spent our time, whether at our serious, or our more leisure hours, we were always employed alike, and both our studies and diversions were continually the same; for we both equally abhorred debauchery, and applied ourselves wholly to the perfecting ourselves in those exercises and sciences which were proper for persons of our birth. Thus every day passed away so agreeably, that it seemed but as a moment; nor were we asunder even at night; for we lay in one and the same chamber, as we had but one purse, one table, and one lodging; nay, our very equipage, footmen, and liveries, were all the same, and in common.

"Whenever the desire of visiting our friends, or any other motive, called us to our respective countries, Emberg always saw me enter her walls in company with my dear, Straalem; and I never set my foot within Ingolstadt, without being attended by my inseparable friend: he would insist on my being master at his house, and I did the same when we were at mine: nay, even our very servants valued themselves, upon their concurring with us (as far as lay in their power) in our views, and in our friendship; insomuch, that if any one happened to ask them their master's name, they would immediately answer, they belonged to the two friends. To sum up all in a few words, my lord, so extraordinary and perfect an union became the common subject of discourse, both at court, in the city of Munich, and the places of our nativity; in short, it gained us the admiration of the whole world!

"Even love itself seemed, for a long time, to respect a friendship that was so singular; for, during the four first years that we lived together in this strict intimacy, it never offered to disturb our sweet tranquillity, by those tumultuous emotions which it usually causes in the minds of its vassals; we had till then beheld the charms of the greatest beauties, without being affec-

ted by them; being fully satisfied with enjoying each other's company, we formed no other desires, nor had no other ambition than to love, and be beloved mutually by each other. But, soon after, the fatal moment, marked out by the destinies, for the loss of my friend's liberty, did not fail to arrive; and it was within the walls of Ingolstadt, that love lay in ambush for him, and prepared for us such a train of misfortunes, as we were not able to foresee.

"One day, as we were walking together at an assembly, a young lady came in, who did not use to appear frequently in public; she was a person of quality, and her name was Matilda. The charms of this blooming beauty made so violent and sudden an impression upon the heart of Baron Straalem, that his seeing her, and conceiving the utmost affection for her, was the work of one and the same instant, as I immediately perceived. On our return home to my house, he made her the sole subject of our conversation: I thought he would never have been weary of talking of her, and launching out into extravagant encomiums on her charms; and as I scarce joined at all in his exaggerated praises, but affected a great coldness in all my answers to him upon that head, it nettled him to that degree, that he could not forbear crying out, in a little kind of pet, 'He who does not allow that Matilda is the most absolute beauty in the universe, must be either very ill-natured, or have a wretched taste.'

"This amorous rant made me burst into such a fit of laughter, as was very near provoking my friend to anger in good earnest; but I knew the way to appease him immediately. Accordingly, my dear Straalem, said I, taking him in my arms, who pretends to dispute your Matilda's being a perfect nonpareille? I will readily agree with you, that her charms are matchless, provided you will own to me, what I know, as well as you do yourself, namely, that you are desperately in love with her: but it will not be enough for you to confess this truth, unless you will likewise promise, that this new passion shall no ways undermine our friendship, nor cause any alteration in our way of living till this time. I place all my happiness so en-

Z z z z

tirely

tirely in our reciprocal affection, that I should never forgive either Matilda, or any one else, who should be the occasion of interrupting, or putting an end to the harmony which has hitherto subsisted between us.

"My dear Salbourg, answered the young baron, returning my embrace with equal heartiness, it was never my intent to conceal from you the present situation of my soul; you are too tenderly beloved by me, and I repose too great a confidence in you to disguise any thing from you. I confess then I do love Matilda: love her, did I say! I more than love her, I adore her! and Cupid himself, undoubtedly, lay perdu within her bright eyes, when first I beheld her. The dart wherewith he has wounded me has penetrated to the utmost recesses of my heart; I have known her but a few hours, and yet my passion is already grown to such a height, that it seems impossible it should admit of any increase; in short, I dare be confident, it will never end but with my life.

"My dear baron, replied I, laughing, I see plainly in your discourse that kind of witchcraft which is the usual effect of a new passion; thus do all talk when their hearts are first smitten; every thing seems incomparable in the person whose chains they wear; but very frequently a small matter will make them speak in a quite different tone; and a mere trifle will remove the veil that was at first before their eyes. A fire which is kindled with such suddenness, and whose flame bursts out with such violence in an instant, is seldom long before it abates considerably, and even goes quite out, like the snuff of a candle. However, be that as it may, my dear baron, I have reason to complain of you; the charms of your new engagement transport you to such a degree, you forget to dispel the fears it causes in your friend. What! my dear Straalem, would you then renounce an old inseparable associate for a mistress, of whose humour and character you are as yet altogether ignorant? For my part, I am something versed in women, and know they cannot suffer any partnership, let it be of what nature it will; and a friend sometimes is thought as dangerous by them as a rival. They expect to reign absolutely in a heart, and are bent upon banishing

from thence every one but themselves; consider therefore well beforehand, if Matilda should require such a sacrifice from you, should you be able to refuse it her?

"How injurious are these your suspicions of me, cried the baron; and how cruelly do you wrong the fair Matilda? Do you seriously imagine that divine charmer would suffer the little caprices and mean jealousy of her sex to transport her so far as to oppose a correspondence so innocent as ours? Wherefore should you think me capable of changing my sentiments of you? Cannot love and friendship subsist at once, in one and the same heart? Have not each of them their separate rights, which may be easily reconciled together? The having a mistress, let her be beloved never so tenderly, can be no obstacle to our retaining a sincere friend: on the contrary, a virtuous and true friend can never cease to be infinitely valuable; for what relief may not two lovers hope for, from one in whom such confidence may be reposed? Instead, therefore, of your having any room to be alarmed at this new passion, my dear Salbourg, I ought myself to be apprehensive on that account; in short, I ought to conjure you not to let Matilda become any obstacle on your side, to the continuance of our mutual friendship; and should beg you to bear with this engagement, which shall never diminish the affection that unites our hearts. But, about what are we amusing ourselves! With what vain fancies am I deceiving myself! I talk to you as if Matilda had already admitted of my addresses; and perhaps, alas! the cruel fair one will only receive me with rigour, and take pleasure in my sufferings! Ah! for pity's sake, dear friend, assist me with your good advice, and tell me, what course I must resolve on, to induce her to accept of my sincere and tender passion.

"I am not sorry, my dear Straalem, answered I, if it is decreed you must be in love, that your heart has declared itself in favour of a person with whom I may be able to do you some good offices. Matilda and myself were not only born in the same town, but I am one of her relations; it is true, we are not very near a-kin, but yet this title gives me free admittance at her father's, and I can easily introduce you; after

after which, you must do the rest: you must yourself find out the inlets to her heart, which undoubtedly will not reject the offer of a man of your extraction and merit.

"On my thus saying, the young baron was not able to contain himself for joy, but embracing me several times, he conjured me to let about it earnestly the very next morning, and to forward his happiness as much as possible. In effect, so entirely was he captivated, that he talked all night of nothing but the charms of Matilda, and assured me, the good offices I promised to render him with my fair kinswoman would be the greatest proof I could give him of the sincerity of my friendship; for his love was already become as dear to him as life itself.

"Nevertheless, I was far from being certain that the effects would be answerable to my hopes; wherefore, I endeavoured to make him sensible, before it was too late, what powerful obstacles there were to the attainment of his desires; but my friend was not daunted at any thing: when I found, therefore, that whatever difficulties I started only increased the ardour of his passion, I assured him, I would overlook all considerations in order to serve him, having nothing more at heart than to hasten his satisfaction.

Accordingly, the very next day I set about the performance of my promise; for going to see my beauteous cousin, I prevailed on her, insensibly, to admit of a visit from my friend. In effect, he went several times with me to pay his respects to her, till at last he found a favourable opportunity to declare his passion, which was neither received so well as to give him any great hopes, nor so ill as entirely to discourage him; he did not despair, therefore, of one day touching her heart. Nor was he deceived, for in a little time she began to listen to him with pleasure; and though she did not let one word slip whereon he might ground any reliance, he might reasonably flatter himself with the thought that she would not hold out long.

"In the mean while, I did not fail to go often by myself to Matilda, whom I continually entertained with encomiums on the baron's fine accomplishments; and as my friendship for him rendered me eloquent in his behalf, it

was no difficult matter for me to persuade her what I really believed myself. In fact, that fair maiden suffered herself at last to be staggered by my discourse; after which, the baron's good mein, and the charms of his conversation, soon got the better of her indifference; and she confessed, she found herself disposed to favour him: this acknowledgement filled my friend with the most lively transports, wherein my friendship made me also sympathize with him.

"Having succeeded thus far in our design, we next concerted measures how to overcome the obstacles that were likely to prevent his happiness; one of which, above all, seemed to us unsurmountable. But is there any thing impossible to love; especially, when it is seconded and assisted by friendship?

"Guy, the father of Matilda, when a widower, had taken for his second wife a very rich widow, and she had a son by her first marriage, who, as had been agreed between the two parents, was designed to be husband to this fair maiden. The two children had never been consulted upon this head, being both of them at that time too young to give a valid consent to this agreement of the old folks. It was interest alone had induced Guy both to marry the widow, and to make this stipulation; as this was his predominant passion, and the time was now come for the accomplishment of this hopeful engagement, it was no wonder he bent all his thoughts on seeing it performed. But Albert, the widow's son, was disagreeable in his person, without one good quality to recommend him, or lessen that aversion which the sight of him naturally created. It was not at all surprising, therefore, that Matilda, whose reason increased as she grew in years, and who consequently was not ignorant of her own charms, could not behold the unworthy object to whom she was designed to be sacrificed, without horror; accordingly, she lamented every day, the unnatural tyranny of her father, who, in spite of all her remonstrances against such barbarity, was obstinately resolved upon concluding a match, which could not fail of rendering her miserable.

"Things were in this situation when my friend made her the offer of his

his heart and fortune : nor could we have chosen a better opportunity ; for the aversion she had conceived against Albert contributed not a little to give her a liking to the baron. In effect, she used continually to compare the merit and agreeableness of the one with the homeliness and ill qualities of the other, which turned out so much in favour of my friend, and to the disadvantage of his rival, that she could not help thinking the former as worthy of her love and esteem, as the latter was of her contempt and hatred.

“ Whilst the young baron was thus gaining ground more and more by his assiduous addresses, in the heart of this fair maiden, Albert began to take notice of the preference she gave to his rival ; and as he was, cursed with so many defects, to all of which it was impossible he should be quite blind, he could not fail of becoming jealous. Accordingly he complained, threatened, and made a great noise ; but his complaints, threatenings, and clamour, served only to render the baron yet more dear to Matilda. At last, being exasperated to see he was only the object of her contempt, he informed Guy of what he had discovered ; and this unjust father, who was wholly intent upon providing a rich husband for his daughter, promised Albert he would soon remove the lover who gave him umbrage.

“ Accordingly, on that very day he enjoined Matilda not to admit of Baron Straalem’s visits ; and in vain did she use her utmost efforts to prevail on him to revoke that injunction. She had even recourse to a flood of tears and repeated sighs, together with the most moving intreaties and supplications, but all to no purpose. To as little effect did she extol his noble birth, and insist upon the honour done her family by his addresses ; Guy still continued inflexible, stopping her mouth always by dwelling upon Albert’s great riches, and the promise he had made his mother when he married her. Thus did sordid interest cause him to sacrifice the peace and content of his only child, to the mean view of filling his own coffers, by continuing still to manage Albert’s estate, and to the empty honour of keeping a rash and unjust promise.

“ Nor was he satisfied with having forbid his daughter’s admitting the ba-

ron’s visits, but happening to meet him two or three hours after, he accosted him bluntly, and desired him to refrain his house. My friend was not a little provoked at this rudeness and incivility ; but he prudently dissembled his resentment, rightly judging that he ought to keep fair with the father of a lady he adored : and being afraid of ruining his own designs, by exasperating the mind of a man naturally obstinate and haughty, he answered him with great moderation ; but without engaging to renounce the sight of Matilda, for whom, on the contrary, he expressed even then, the greatest value and esteem.

“ After this, however, it became necessary to resolve no longer to visit her at home, but to find out some other places where they might meet each other without offence. Accordingly, they had their interviews at divers houses of their respective friends or acquaintance, as often as prudence would permit, and renewed their assurances of remaining inviolably constant to each other, let what would happen. But, whatever precautions these two lovers took to see one another, without running any risque, Albert soon discovered that their mutual correspondence still continued, and not only redoubled his complaints and menaces, but engaged his mother to prevail on Matilda’s father to treat her with severity. Hereupon that wicked woman, who was a downright domestic fury, would not suffer her husband to enjoy any quiet till she had satiated upon that helpless and innocent victim the hatred she bore her. How many mothers-in-law may see their own pictures in this description ! In short, Guy carried the ill usage of his daughter to an excess, and even threatened to confine her in a nunnery, if she did not quickly break off all intercourse with my friend.

“ The young baron received the news of this inhuman behaviour with all the sorrow a lover can possibly feel ; and I stood in need of all the influence I had over his temper in order to restrain his fury : had I not abated his violence, its effects would have been fatal both to Guy and Albert ; but I made a shift, though with abundance of difficulty, to persuade him to bear all with moderation, and prevailed on him, not only to give way to this sudden storm, but even to leave Ingolstadt

for

for a time; promising to stay behind myself, both to take care of his interest with Matilda, and to prevent their exercising any violence over her. I undertook also to give him notice of all that passed in his absence; which assurance, with his firm reliance on my friendship and vigilance, pacifying him in some measure, he set out for Munich, without being able to get an interview with his mistress, being forced then to content himself with unbosoming himself to her by letter, he vented his grief in the most moving and pathetic terms that sorrow could find, or language afford.

"As soon as he was arrived at the place of his exile (for that was the title he gave to his separation from his mistress on this occasion) he sent me word that the most charming objects the court had been able to produce, were eclipsed by the idea of Matilda, which always kept as firm possession of his thoughts as she herself did of his heart. In the mean while, I supplied his place near the fair maiden, who, knowing the strict friendship that was between us, disclosed to me the inmost sentiments of her soul, with as much frankness and sincerity as she would have done to the baron himself had he been present. Accordingly, I apprised my friend of the unshaken fidelity of his mistress; upon whom neither his absence, nor the continual contradiction she underwent from her father and Albert, could make any impression to his disadvantage.

"But, alas! how great reason had I to fear that my complaisance to my friend would become fatal to myself? For it was decreed by fate that the conformity of our sentiments and inclinations, should produce the same effect upon my heart as it had upon that of the baron. By my frequent visiting Matilda, and the opportunities I had thereby of knowing her thoroughly, I conceived an affection for her, to the nature of which I was at first a stranger: alas! it was love, and I was not sensible of it. I could not be a moment without seeing her, and when I was with her, I knew not how to tear myself away again from her. In the mean while, I shut my eyes against the perception of a passion, which seemed to me no more than an innocent esteem and kindness for the mistress of my

friend; inasmuch, that it had gathered strength considerably before I discovered my mistake: I then became sensible how dangerous the office of a confidant is for a man of honour; how difficult it is to be always upon one's guard; and how hard a trial for virtue to stand firm on such slippery ground!

"Being, though too late, convinced of the great impression Matilda's charms had made upon my heart, I was at first prodigiously confounded at it; and abhorred myself for my unfaithfulness to my friend. Accordingly, what reproaches did I not make myself on that account! And yet, no sooner had I again seen her, than I thought myself not so highly blameable. Shall I be the first, said I to myself, whom the undertaking so ticklish a commission with a fair lady has caused to fall? Besides, what injury do I to my friend? Do not I know he can never enjoy Matilda? Can he obtain her against the will of a father, and a father who is inflexible? Why should it be forbidden me to try whether I may be more successful? My birth is equal; I have a better fortune; and Matilda is already my relation: how many reasons are here, to flatter myself with the hopes of being preferred, not only to the baron, but even to Albert by her parents.

"However, a moment after, a thousand stunning reflections came to the assistance of my wavering virtue. O heavens! cried I, what would Matilda think of me after so shameful a treachery? What other fruit could I expect from it than her scorn and indignation? What will my friend say of it? Is not the bare attempt to make myself master of what is dearer to him than any thing else in the world, the same as if I were to plunge a dagger into his bosom? Base wretch! is this the return you make for the confidence he reposes in you? Is it thus you discharge the duties of sacred friendship? Do not you hear it complain of this violation of all its ties within your own breast? Ah! rather recollect yourself as soon as possible, and whilst it is yet time; blush at having conceived the thought of so monstrous a perfidy.

"This last reflection finished at once the dreadful conflict that was maintained for some time within my soul; reason,

on, honour, and friendship triumphed over my revolted senses ; after this generous effort to master my inclinations, I continued faithful to my friend ; and in a little while, all those pleasing fancies which had deluded me vanished away. Nevertheless, I did not get this victory over myself without undergoing great trouble ; and I had continual struggles with myself whenever I was with Matilda ; however, I gained every

day fresh triumphs over myself, by interceding with her in behalf of my friend ; the affection I bore to the one rendering me but the more capable effectually to assist the love of the other. At last I gained so much power over myself that I looked on Matilda only as my sister, and wife to one whom I loved as my brother.

(To be concluded in our Appendix.)

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XXIII. ON THE ABUSE OF LANGUAGE.

IT is obvious our felicity would be very much cramped if we were stripped of the valuable privileges of SOCIETY and CONVERSATION : *reason*, and the ability to convey it to one another by *Language*, is that blessing which constitutes our superiority over the beasts, and in which divine gift of Providence it was intended we should lay the foundation of our own happiness, which we are certain to acquire, if we apply both to the wise purposes for which they were designed.

Without the advantage of *Language*, we should labour under the greatest confusion and disorder, nothing but ignorance and irregularity would reign amongst us ; we should deviate from all rule, and be troublesome to one another ; therefore, considering how noble an advantage we possess, in being able, by a comprehensive set of sounds, to civilize and instruct our fellow creatures, it is a duty we owe both to God and to them to employ and use it to his honour, and to their advantage.

Language is that happy property by which we display the noble faculties of reason and knowledge, and by which we get at the means of happiness, both here and hereafter. We have had numbers of treatises upon this subject by several very ingenious authors, who have proposed abundance of rules to beautify and bring it to perfection, upon which topic I shall, amongst the rest, take the liberty to intrude a few thoughts.

The multitude of recreations and amusements which are contrived to gratify the mind of man, seem very insignificant and temporary, compared with that of conversation ; it is that divine

privilege which rivets and attaches us to each other, when it is both possible and probable the worst of consequences would follow from the want of it.

But this talent, excellent as it is, seems to be open to a million of errors, improprieties, and corruptions, which those who have had the best taste for it have been wholly unable to prevent or rectify ; and it is certain, that many who attempt to refine it, have, by labour and formality, frequently rendered it ridiculous and disgusting ; for purity of style, and a choice of easy and graceful phrases, united to an exact propriety of thinking, seem to be acquisitions of which few are possessed.

Most of those who have gone upon this subject contend mightily for an easy, cool, and peaceable disposition, as the only qualification for conversation, and utterly exclude the spirited and passionate, with which prohibition I cannot entirely comply. An easy phlegmatic turn may be of service where it happens to meet and receive the edge of wit and sarcasm. But this insipid state of the passions is very useless, not to say troublesome, and instead of contributing to keep up the conversation, is only calculated to extinguish, and let it die away. Envy, passion, and anger, are frightful enough when carried to an extremity ; but as some poisons are useful when properly administered, to draw humours from the body, so the sprinklings of anger, passion, and opposition, are useful in the same degree, as they create and extract from those we converse with, more spirited replies, and compel them to make better exertions to acquit themselves with wit and ingenuity, than when the discourse is carried

carried on in a strain which is cool, smooth, and indifferent.

But there are a certain species of animals extremely hurtful and troublesome in conversation, and these are such who have a narrow understanding, abundance of affectation, and a small share of wit; the two former are always conspicuous, when the latter is exercised; this wit mingled with their impertinence, is very hard to be beat out of its road; these weak pretenders to science are in perpetual search for objects of ridicule, on which to spend their false talent, and they are usually the most impenetrable to the attacks of men of real sense, for they cannot think deep enough to be struck with a consciousness of any impropriety, or the reproofs of those who confute them, but have a certain vein of talk, which, after all, they will obtrude upon the company indiscriminately, without reflection, or without method.

Perhaps it is a misfortune to mankind, that the wisest men are sometimes laden with too much diffidence and forbearance in society, which, however to be wished amongst the senseless, and weak, and noisy, is strangely reversed, for they know no restraint whatever. The many excellent talents and sentiments which diffidence and modesty prompt the scholar and the gentleman to conceal, is a robbery committed on the world, for which the chattering noise of a cockcomb is but a poor substitute.

There is another species of talkers amongst various others, who are very troublesome and tedious, and give equal disgust, and these are such, who, upon meeting you, will employ a considerable time in telling you about the disposition of the weather, how far it affects their diseases, and in what manner a burst of sun-shine relieves their spleen and dulness. The weather, we know, is either good or bad; yet, although such a fact be obvious to both, it is seldom one friend can meet another without bringing in his mouth, a frosty morning, a storm, or a fine day. The best excuse we hear given for these trivial prefaces to discourse, is, that it is meant as an introduction to more important conversation, and to furnish the thoughts with some more useful and material subject, which could not be

LOND. MAG. DEC. 1780.

fixed on immediately; this, however, being done, I see no necessity to continue this shell of conversation any longer, which being only used for the purpose of covering the treasure within, should be thrown away; but this is so far from being the case, that you will find some, when their heavy thoughts are exhausted upon the topic of the weather, as the next gradation plague you with a list of their diseases—the immense sums their shattered constitutions have cost them—and what physicians they are resolved to employ in future upon the same occasion, when they are struck with the same complaint. Thus, after tiring you with an hundred repetitions of these trivial feelings of their own for an hour or two.—You part—and are left to wonder how you could have the patience to bear with such a compound of bare sounds. This is a failing peculiar to old men; they will tell you with much precision, “That they have abundance of sleepless nights in such a part of the year, and tolerably good in others; or they are miserably worried with a cough, which they cannot get rid of; but why it should increase, they cannot imagine, for the lozenges they now take are the same they had last! They likewise avoid damp sheets, wear warm night-caps, and get themselves closely tucked up of nights, and how it is they cannot tell.” These are what I call the insipids, who, before they leave you, commonly sicken you, and give you the vapours. In short, however great and valuable the acquisition of conversation may be to us, we are perpetually discovering defects in its system, as well as the most insufferable abuses in its practice.

I was yesterday sitting very quietly at the London Coffee-house, enjoying my reflections, and my pint of wine, when my attention was presently engaged by the entrance of a noisy gang of rakish young bucks, who came in with much bustle, and having sung, and sworn, and whistled, previous to their setting down, called for their liquor, and entered into their way of talk. I observed there seemed to be one amongst them who was farther gone in wickedness than the rest, and by whom the others seemed to be guided and entertained; and having more fluency in his tongue, as well as corruption of

4 A

heart,

heart, they seemed to make him their pattern, and pay him the most attention. "D—n it, Tom (said he) I'll tell you a queer thing—my father took it in his head yesterday to conduct me to church, where, by G—, I was obliged to shew my face, although entirely against our rules and orders; however, thought I, if I must be confined to my book, d—n me, if it shall be a prayer-book! so I crammed my pocket with a volume of comedies; but as the devil would have it, entering a little into the spirit of what I was reading, I began to laugh aloud, and stamp about the pew just as if we were all together at our club: this drew upon me so many eyes, and created me such confusion, that, curse me, if I shall easily forget it: but above all (although I know I shall incur your ridicule) I was so struck with a few sentences of the sermon, which accidentally reached my ear, that I was low-spirited the whole afternoon, and I never was so sick of the company of *Will Moubray* and *Dick Adams*, as when they wanted to drag me to Mother —'s, which they did, by G—, with much difficulty; where, in Clara's company, and by the help of wine, I shook off my spleen; but in order to avoid such another fit, I'll warrant you, you will not see me at church again in haste."

He then began to reckon up the number of debauches he had gone through in the course of the month, with the kind of exploits he had performed to deserve the watch-house, or Newgate, "but which he was always lucky enough to escape," and whatever this gentleman said was always attended with some uncommon oath, and a laugh from his companions. The next topic he entered upon was a smutty, immodest kind of discourse, which seldom fails to tickle and attract a flimsy, corrupt, and superficial mind; but this was continued in such a slovenly and indecent manner, consisting only of bare insipid facts, that none but those of a low and groveling taste, who are contented to encourage licentiousness, be its shape never so hide-

ous and disgusting, could relish it.

After this vein of conversation was ended, they began toasts of the same nature, which were frequently garnished with hearty peals of laughter, at which, however, I was somewhat astonished, for reflecting upon the nature of *love*, I must think it a subject wherein merriment is totally inapplicable, because, for my own part, I have considered it very nicely, and with much care, and cannot readily conceive in what manner love, even the grossest species of it, can excite laughter. To say it has no effect on the mind, would be likewise as absurd; it does, indeed, inflame and agitate the passions, and its effects may appear in the eyes or countenance, but I think it is perfectly remote from what commonly produces mirth and laughter, which can be never used in this case, unless by those who have no comprehension of the subject.

My present intention is only to take notice of two parts of their discourse, that which I have now mentioned, and the collection of oaths with which it was introduced, because the rest was so idle and shallow, that I should be sick to repeat it. However, as I was resolved to examine the threads and complexion of their motly chat, and what had the predominance in their weak heads, I bethought me of a method to get at this knowledge by arithmetic, at which I am tolerably skilful. I therefore took out my watch, and laid it upon the table, after which I got pen and ink, and figured down upon a piece of paper the number of curses thrown out by each party. I likewise in another part of my paper observed the time they took in discoursing upon subjects that passed between, and were independent of their swearing; but that I may be pretty exact in my computation, and give a right idea, I will, like a true tradesman, draw out a fair state of their account, wherein I promise to make *Time* and *Common-sense* their chief creditors.—I have it as follows; reckoning the time to run just an hour. Imprimis,

Seven Coxcombs of Fashion in Account current with TIME and COMMON-SENSE.

DEBTOR		Contra CR.	
To 86 oaths, exclusive of sundry small curses, which took them to re- peat by my calcula- tion,	Minutes. 12	By the reasonableness of agreeing to pay for the demolition of 6 glasses, which agreement took them	Minutes. 5
To the subject of profane- ness and obscenity,	22	By an agreement not to offer the spurious coin they had in their poc- kets,	3
To 10 peals of laughter, in approbation,	4		
To 5 loud roars which they could not account for, nor any one else,	5½	By a medley of noise, irre- ligion, and laughter, for which they are account- able to <i>Time</i> , &c. being the balance due as by the account on t'other side.	52
To picking flaws in one an- other's drefs and persons, with a few laughs on that occasion,	10		
To 12 angry oaths bestow- ed on the waiter, dis- tinct from the abovement- ioned,	3		
To brangles about the reckoning,	3½		
	60		60

Now, according to this computation of mine, which I take to be methodical and regular, what shameful waste was made of their time, and how idle and unbecoming a man such subjects appear on which to empty his intellects. One would think they were topics which none would adopt, but such who are entirely stripped of reason and virtue, and whose resolution was to spread and promote the cause of vice: these gentlemen, instead of conversing rationally, or consistent with the dignity they pretend to, discover and betray more of the nature and weakness of beasts; and why there should be a preference given to such men, I know not; for, does the circumstance of their walking erect, and uttering a few articulate sounds, which we call *Language*, give them this distinction and superiority over other animals? No, I cannot believe it, when that gift is so much abused; for, by a fair arbitration, I should conclude, that a coxcomb with two legs is far more useless, troublesome, and pernicious, than any other animal with four.

I will allow that every man, through his nature or education, has numberless follies, passions, extravagancies, and vices to combat, which might destroy him, if it were not for *reason*; but by this divine faculty the power is given us, to decide upon the propriety or impropriety of our thoughts, our actions, or discourse, by which we are enabled to destroy, or, at least, check and suppress whatever thoughts and inclinations are hurtful to ourselves, or degrading to our *species*.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND OF PROMISE.
ADDRESSED TO ALL DANGLERS ON GREAT MEN.

IT was on the first day of April last, going upon a fool's venture, I embarked on board the good ship *Expectation*, Captain *Courtley* commander,

which set sail directly for the *Land of Promise*. After we had passed the *Cape of Good Hope*, we steered towards the *Fortunate Islands*, and with a fair wind

soon arrived at the end of our voyage, and put into port.

We were all along very much deceived with respect to the distance : for when we thought ourselves close upon the coast, we found by our soundings that we were yet a great way off land ; and the utmost speed we could make scarce brought us nearer.—Nothing indeed could be more enchanting than the prospects we still had before our eyes of this country afar off ; the mountains seemed to be covered with gold, the vales to glisten with precious stones, the trees to be laden with the richest fruit, and the rivers to flow with milk and honey. The breezes which blew towards us wafted the most refreshing sweets ; nor could we perceive the least cloud in the serene sky, but the sun shone continually with a most dazzling lustre. In short, every thing, tempted us to advance with an appearance of uninterrupted joy and happiness.

As soon as we had landed, I found the inhabitants in a perpetual hurry of business, running to and fro, regardless of every body but themselves, and wearing the face of care and importance. There was a prodigious crowd still pushing on towards the principal city, called *Favour*, the entrance to which was guarded by the strong gate of *Interest*, and no body was allowed to go in by any other way. We saw many constantly pressing forwards for admittance, and as constantly repulsed ; yet some of them betook themselves to the fortrefs of *Hope*, where they waited for a more favourable opportunity.

There are innumerable air-castles scattered all over this district, which the people are continually amusing themselves in building up and pulling down : but the greatest of all is the castle of *Vanity*, from the ramparts of which are displayed ensigns of blue, red, and green ribbons. Some few conducted by *Pride*, bent their steps thither ; but the most part had their eyes fixed on the *Grand Treasury*, the access to which is strongly barricaded by *Authority*. Some small portions of the wealth lodged in this repository are dealt out in the form of bribes, pensions, and secret services ; and the rest is divided among the chief keepers.

In the heart of this country there is a very high promontory, called *Ambition*, on the top of which is seated the grand

palace of *Preferment*. Numbers were seen daily labouring to climb up to it, but came tumbling down again, and were dashed upon the rocks of *Disappointment*. Some, indeed, who took the high-road of *Dependency*, got places therein, and others stole into it through the bye-paths of *Patriotism*. Those who aspired to the lofty pinnacle of *Power*, endeavoured to turn others out, and put themselves into their room ; but this is a very tottering situation ; for during my short stay among them, I saw several thrown down, and those very persons advanced whom they had before served in the same manner.

I can say very little as to the religion professed in the *Land of Promise*—dissimulation and hypocrisy being openly practised among them. The sect of *Independents* is entirely unknown to them, nor have they any *Freebinkers*. Indeed there is scarce any one has an opinion of his own, but (according to the strict subordination observed among them) the inferior borrows his sentiments from the superior. This is very remarkable in two *Houses*, as they are called, where almost every one speaks as he is ordered.

As to their manners, they are exceedingly polite and complaisant. You are sure to receive a smile, a squeeze of the hand, a nod, or a bow, from every body you address yourself to. They are always mighty glad to see you, are your very humble servants, profess the highest esteem for you, are ready to do you any service, and you may command them : but their memory is, unhappily, very short, and sometimes they forget they ever knew their most intimate acquaintance. They are particularly fond of procrastination, and tomorrow is a word continually in their mouths, but they are unwilling to do any thing to-day. Their hearts and their tongues are at a very great distance, and you must generally interpret what they say by the rule of contrary.

Through the middle of this country runs along the smooth river of *Attendance*, whose tide is very even and gentle. The people are constantly rowing down the stream ; but sometimes it happens, that being quite spent, and unable to steer their barks properly, they are overwhelmed in the gulp of *Dependency*, or swallowed up in the quicksands of *Despair*.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN.

ON Saturday evening, November 25th, a new opera, of three acts, called *THE ISLANDERS*, was performed, for the first time, at this theatre.

The characters of the drama were thus represented :

Governor,	—	<i>Mr. Clarke.</i>
Garcia,	—	<i>Mr. Mattocks.</i>
Fabio,	—	<i>Mr. Wilson.</i>
Gil Perez,	—	<i>Mr. Edwin.</i>
Domingo,	—	<i>Mr. Quick.</i>
Felix,	—	<i>Mr. Leoni.</i>
Yanko,	—	<i>Mr. Reinbold.</i>
Secretary,	—	<i>Mr. J. Wilson.</i>
Slaves, Islanders, Indians, &c.		
Camilla,	—	<i>Mrs. Martyr.</i>
Elvina,	—	<i>Mrs. Webb.</i>
Julina,	—	<i>Miss Morris.</i>
Flametta,	—	<i>Miss Satchell.</i>
Orra,	—	<i>Miss Kennedy.</i>

Slaves, Islanders, &c.

The fable of the *ISLANDERS* is romantically fanciful and pleasing. The Governor, accompanied by his own family, a wife, son, daughter, and a niece, his domestics, and a train of adventurers, is supposed to have sailed (some fifteen years before the commencement of the action) from Spain, to people a new-conquered colony; but, instead of reaching it, by a violent tempest, they were all cast ashore on a small island in America, inhabited by savages. In the wreck he lost his whole family, except his son. After driving off part of the natives, and enslaving the remainder, the Governor begins to settle his people as well as he can; in order whereto, he enacts the following laws: namely, that the females shall not enjoy any property in their own right, but that all the maidens shall be ranged in the garden of the castle, there to be bid for by the young men, each of whom is to give more or less for his chosen wife, in proportion to her beauty or homeliness; and the purchase-money given for the handsome shall be distributed among the ugly, in order that all may get husbands. With these laws the action commences. They are no sooner instituted, than the Governor loses the only relict of his family, his

son, who, fishing in a canoe, is driven by the force of the current on an adjacent island, to which the expelled savages of his place of settlement had retreated. This information is brought by a faithful slave, who had attended the son, and swam back. The Governor, however, after deploring this misfortune, declares that his private loss shall not affect the community, but the business of the island shall go forward. In consequence of the fore-mentioned edicts, Camilla, a beautiful virgin, must be produced among the maidens, and publicly bid for. She is enamoured of and beloved by a young man, among the Governor's train (Garcia) who is distracted at the fear of losing her; the price set upon her being so great, as to require all the money he can raise, and leave him destitute. He is, nevertheless, resolved to endure poverty, rather than the loss of Camilla; when a Jesuitical priest proposes that Domingo, who is zealously attached to the young couple, shall disguise himself in female attire; and (on the presumption of his making a very ugly woman) solicit for the purchase-money laid down for Camilla, and reimburse Garcia therewith. This scheme succeeds accordingly, when the maidens are drawn forth to be bid for by the Governor's steward, Gil Perez.—Among the slaves under the Governor is an American female, called Orra, who in simply-affecting songs, laments the loss of her husband Yanko, chief of the savages who were driven from their own settlement.

Before the first act ends, there is a view of the adjacent island, where the Governor's wife, daughter, and niece, Elvira, Flametta, and Julina, are discovered to be escaped from the waves, and under the protection of the chief Yanko, who conceals them on a side of the isle, whither his companions seldom come; on this spot, Felix (the Governor's son) is also seen to be safe landed, and met by the two girls. They both are pleased with his company; Flametta alone conceives a violent affection for him. Yanko discloses to Elvira his apprehensions of this new-arrived European, together with the probability and consequences of a passion,

sion growing between him and one of the girls; enforcing them with a necessity for Felix being destroyed, lest a new race of foes to his countrymen should spring up. Elvira frequently warns the young folks of his and their danger, which gives birth to a simply-pleasing and natural dialogue between the girls and their new visitor.

From the first project formed by the Jesuit Fabio, spring many whimsical adventures, one whereof is a love-scene between Gil Perez and Domingo, between whom the Governor recommends a marriage. Fabio too is smitten with the forlorn Orra, and repeatedly makes his addresses to her, but without success.

At length, after various events among the people in both islands, and repeated artifices of Elvira to wean the girls from their increasing fondness for Felix, a vessel arrives from the Governor, on the island where Yanko is; who, after consulting with his coun-

trymen, and discovering his beloved charge, embarks with them to the Governor, and demands the liberty of all his countrymen. It is granted, and in return, Yanko surprises the Governor with the unexpected possession of his whole family. A tender meeting also ensues between Yanko and Orra, and the loves between Felix and Fiametta are ratified by the consent of his parents. The piece concludes with the Governor's declaration that the names of master and slave should be thenceforth forgotten, and a general unanimity and peace subsist between them.

The opera altogether was conducted with the utmost correctness, and admirably performed; the music and scenes universally admired, and the piece obtained throughout the repeated applause of a polite and numerous audience.

* * For the most favourite *Airs*, see our *Poetical Essays*.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the First Session of the FIFTEENTH Parliament of Great Britain. Begun and bolden at Westminster, on Thursday the 31st of October, 1780.

THIS being the day on which the writs for the election of representatives of the Commons to serve in the new parliament were returnable, upwards of three hundred of the Commons attended early in their House, and were sworn in by the clerks of parliament.

At three o'clock his Majesty came to the House of Peers, in the usual state, and being seated on the throne, sent the usher of the black rod to require the attendance of the Commons; when a great many appearing at the bar, the Lord Chancellor thus addressed them by his Majesty's order:

"Gentlemen,

"I am commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that he delays declaring his reasons for calling the present parliament till the Commons shall have a speaker: it is therefore his Majesty's pleasure, that you do immediately repair to the place where the Commons usually meet, and there proceed to the choice of a speaker; and that you will present the person, whom you shall have so chosen, to-morrow at two o'clock to his Majesty, at the bar of this House, for his royal approbation."

His Majesty then retired, and the return of the sixteen Scotch peers being given in, their lordships, with the other peers, took

the oaths and their seats, after which the House adjourned to the next day.

As soon as the members of the House of Commons had taken their places in that House, Lord George Germain informed them, their first business must be to proceed to the election of a speaker, and then, in an elaborate speech, suited to the occasion, he enumerated the qualifications requisite for that important office; these he acknowledged were fully possessed by their late Speaker, who was first elected, and during the two parliaments in which he had presided, till the last session, when to his own misfortune, and that of the House, his health was found to be so much impaired, that he could not support the fatigues of the chair; the public business had thereby been impeded; and the right honourable gentlemen had himself mentioned his intention to resign. For these reasons, as it was the undoubted right of the Commons to elect their own Speaker, he would propose a gentleman in every respect qualified for the arduous task; and he trusted, when he named Charles Wolston Cornewall, Esq. those gentlemen who had sat in former parliaments would concur in bearing testimony to the propriety of the nomination; but for the information of the new members, he enlarged upon the qualifications of Mr. Cornewall for the high office of Speaker. The

motion

motion being reduced to writing, was given in at the table to the clerk, and being read by him in these words, "That Mr. Cornewall be called to the chair," it was seconded by *Mr. Wilbore Ellis*, who went over the same ground as Lord George Germaine, and added, by way of compliment to the late Speaker, his great concern that his being worn out in the service prevented his re-election.

Mr. Dunning rose to oppose the motion, and made use of all the encomiums so lavishly bestowed on the late Speaker, as reasons for calling him again to the chair; he asserted, that Sir Fletcher Norton had recovered from his illness during the recess, and was then as able to serve the office as ever: he desired the House to consider the pretence for removing him, as a mere artifice of the ministry to introduce one of their own body, and accused Lord North of duplicity, who towards the close of the last session, had regretted the cause which then seemed to make it necessary for Sir Fletcher Norton to resign, and had expressed a wish that it might be removed, yet now it was removed, overlooked his abilities, and by his colleagues in office, proposed the election of a successor; he did not deny the great merit of Mr. Cornewall, on the contrary, he declared, if the chair, in his opinion, had been properly vacant, he would have voted for him; but not seeing any just cause for removing the late Speaker, he moved, that Sir Fletcher Norton be again called to the chair.

Mr. T. Townsend seconded this motion, and offered new arguments in its favour; *which alone we shall state, as it is our determination in order to bring the parliamentary detachment of our miscellany within proper bounds, without trespassing on the patience of our readers, not to repeat the tautology necessarily contained in long and warm debates;* he said, it had been customary in former parliaments to elect gentlemen to the chair, who were totally independent of the court, and the representatives of some large county, or a neighbouring borough. *Mr. Onslow*, for instance, was no placeman. *Mr. Cornewall* holds an office under the crown, disposable at the pleasure of the crown, and is member for one of the Cinque Ports. The electors of the Cinque Ports, he seemed to think, are influenced in their elections by the crown. The Speaker of the House of Commons ought to be a man free from all influence of the crown. Was *Mr. Cornewall* a placeman, a pensioner, and a member for one of the Cinque Ports, under these circumstances, a proper person to be elected? He thought not, and therefore, after paying all due deference to his abilities in other respects, he should vote for the late Speaker.

Sir Fletcher Norton next rose to speak for himself; he returned his hearty thanks to his friends for their good opinion of him, and their kind intention, but he declared,

that he had resolved before he came down to the House, not to accept the chair again upon any consideration. His health, he said, was so much impaired by the fatiguing duties of his office last session, that he had determined, if the last parliament had sat another session, to have asked leave of the House to resign, on account of his infirmities. He then thanked the noble lord and his friends, who had moved the election of Mr. Cornewall, for the handsome things they had said of him, but he could not be such an idiot as to think them sincere, after the ill usage he had received from them and their friends. For though he had been in town three days before the meeting of the new parliament, the question, had never been asked him, by any one of the administration, whether his health would admit of his resuming the chair, in case the House should approve of his continuing in it. A regard for his health was not therefore the true motive for his dismissal, and he called upon them to declare the real cause, and to punish him if he had misbehaved in his high office.

Mr. Fox finding no reply was made, attacked the gentlemen on the Treasury bench with his usual fire, and charged the ministry with disgracing every great and dignified character in the kingdom. The true cause of the late Speaker's removal he would declare, since the noble lord in the blue ribbon thought proper to be silent. It was because Sir Fletcher Norton had dared to deliver his opinion in his place, as a private member in the Committee of the whole House, in support of *Mr. Dunning's* motion, "That the influence of the crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished," which motion passed into a resolution by a majority of the committee. In order to shew the inconsistency of the ministry, he desired the order of the House of the 9th of May 1777, might be read; which was, "That the thanks of this House be given to the Speaker, for his speech to the king from the bar of the House of Lords, on his majesty's giving the royal assent to the bill for the better support of his household." These the ministry had voted, yet now they insulted and disgraced the very man whom the House had so highly honoured.

Mr. Byng censured the ministry for the sudden dissolution of parliament, two days after Sir Fletcher Norton set out for Yorkshire, and the rudeness of mentioning to all their friends at the Cockpit, before the meeting of the new parliament, that they intended to propose Mr. Cornewall, and yet not giving the slightest intimation of such a design to Sir Fletcher Norton.

Sir Fletcher Norton warmly resented the silence of the ministry, and looked upon it as an insult, which justified his aspiring to the chair again, and he threw himself upon the judgment of the House.

Mr. Ellis replied, by defending the right of every member to vote for a new Speaker, if he thought proper, declared he meant no insult to Sir Fletcher Norton, but was urged solely by regard to the public good, to propose a gentleman in fresher health, of more vigour, and at a time of life better able to bear the fatigues of the chair.

Lord Mahon declared his resolution to oppose the election of Mr. Cornwall, because he was proposed by a member of that administration which had dismembered the British empire, robbed the king of part of his dominions, the Prince of Wales of his succession, and the House of Hanover of its inheritance.

N. B. These were the expressions of the late Earl of Chatham, Lord Mahon's father-in-law, in his last speech in the House of Lords, on the idea of allowing independence to the Americans, Lord Mahon concluded with telling the ministry, he would oppose every proposition whatever that came from them or their friends.

Mr. Rigby delivered his sentiments with that dignity and freedom which ought to characterize every representative of a free people, of whatever party. He called in question the right of any gentleman to demand reasons from another, for exercising his undoubted right to vote for any candidate proposed to him for the chair. Throwing aside all foreign matter, he said the question before them was the choice of a Speaker, and he had always understood, when a new parliament was chosen, every member had a right to give his vote as he pleased for a new Speaker, without being thought to mean any insult or disgrace to any former Speaker. He had sat in the House a great many years, and at the election of many Speakers, but he had never heard such doctrines broached as on that day. With regard to Sir Fletcher Norton, he spoke his mind freely, he disapproved of his conduct upon many occasions, and particularly with respect to his speech to the king, for which he had received the thanks of the House, and he had expressed his disapprobation at the time. He was free to own that he did not think Sir Fletcher Norton preferred order in the House. Mr. Onslow was too rigid, Sir Fletcher too relax, whereby the House suffered in its dignity both within and out of their doors; and he recommended to Mr. Cornwall if he was chosen, to observe a medium between both. He desired an honourable gentleman (Mr. Townshend) to recollect that Mr. Onslow was many years Treasurer of the Navy, a more lucrative office than Mr. Cornwall's. As to the other objection, that Mr. Cornwall represents a Cinque Port, he always understood that there was no local representation within those walls; for instance, though he was chosen for Tavistock, yet he considered himself as a representative

of the people of England, and that was the true parliamentary idea.

Mr. Fox made an ingenious reply, but advanced nothing new, except insinuating that the king's name was indecently used to influence the freedom of debate; which Mr. Rigby denied, and said he had only mentioned it in relating a fact.

Sir Edward Ashley, and *General Smith*, spoke a few words to support the motion for reinstating the late Speaker.

Mr. Cornwall, in the course of the debate, modestly contested the judgement of his friends, thought they over-rated his abilities, but felt himself in so awkward a situation, that he was afraid to speak his mind. He only wished the House had determined to make choice of another gentleman who had been mentioned at the end of the last session (Mr. Frederick Montague) but as the case now stood, he could only leave it to the decision of the House.

The question being then put upon Lord George Germain's motion, the House divided, when Mr. Cornwall was duly elected by 203 Ayes against 134 Noes. After which the new Speaker thanked the House for the honour they had conferred upon him, but said, he should state his objections the next day to his majesty, hereupon several members cried out, *No objections! No objections!* and the House immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, November 1.

His majesty being seated on the throne, the Commons were sent for, and presented their new Speaker at the bar, who addressed the king in the following words:

"May it please your majesty,

"Your faithful Commons in parliament assembled, having, pursuant to your majesty's directions, and their ancient right, proceeded to the election of a Speaker, I am sorry to inform your majesty, that their choice has fallen upon me. Conscious of my own inability to discharge so weighty and important a trust, I most humbly intreat your majesty to give them an opportunity of reconsidering their choice, and to send them back to a new election."

The Lord Chancellor, after a short conference with his majesty, replied,

"*Mr. Cornwall*,

"However dissident you may be of your own qualifications, his majesty is so well convinced of your talents, diligence, and sufficiency for the high situation to which you have been elected, that his majesty cannot decline giving the fullest approbation to the choice his Commons have made. I am now commanded, therefore, by his majesty, to declare, that it is with great pleasure he allows and confirms you as their Speaker."

To

To this speech, *Mr. Cornwall* made the following answer :

"As your majesty, by approving the choice of your Commons, has confirmed me their Speaker, I humbly intreat your majesty to accept my acknowledgements for your favourable opinion of my abilities, and that your majesty will vouchsafe to pardon my failings, so that no unguarded word or act of mine may ever be imputed to your faithful Commons; and that your Commons of Great Britain may be the better enabled to discharge their duty to your majesty, and to their country, I do, in their name, and on their behalf, by humble petition to your majesty, lay claim to all their ancient rights and privileges; particularly that their persons, and those of their servants, may be free from arrests, and all other molestation; that they may enjoy freedom of speech in their debates; that they may have free access to your royal person; and that all their proceedings may receive from your majesty the most favourable interpretation."

To this *The Lord Chancellor*, by his majesty's order, replied,

"Sir,

"The king has commanded me to say, that he has the highest confidence in the duty, loyalty, and affection of his Commons to his person and government, as well as in their wisdom and prudence in all proceedings; his majesty, therefore, does most readily allow them all their privileges, in as full and ample a manner as they have at any time been allowed to any former parliament, by his majesty, or any of his royal predecessors.—With respect to that part of your petition which concerns yourself, though his majesty is persuaded that no man can stand in less need of it, yet, that you may enter with the fullest confidence on the office to which you have been chosen, his majesty has directed me to assure you, that he shall ever put the most favourable construction on your words and actions."

This ceremony being over, his majesty made the following speech to both Houses of parliament:

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"IT is with more than ordinary satisfaction that I meet you in parliament, at a time when the late elections may afford me an opportunity of receiving the most certain information of the disposition and the wishes of my people, to which I am always inclined to pay the utmost attention and regard.

"The present arduous situation of public affairs is well known; the whole force and faculties of the monarchies of France and Spain are drawn forth, and exerted to the utmost, to support the rebellion of my colonies in North America, and, without the least provocation or cause of complaint, to attack my dominions; and the undisguised object of this confederacy manifestly is to gra-

LOND, MAC. DEC. 1780,

tify boundless ambition, by destroying the commerce, and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great Britain.

"By the force which the late parliament put into my hands, and by the blessing of Divine Providence on the bravery of my fleets and armies, I have been enabled to withstand the formidable attempts of my enemies, and to frustrate the great expectations they had formed; and the signal successes which have attended the progress of my arms in the provinces of Georgia and Carolina, paired with so much honour to the conduct and courage of my officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of my troops, which have equalled their highest character in any age, will, I trust, have important consequences in bringing the war to a happy conclusion. It is my most earnest desire to see this great end accomplished; but I am confident you will agree with me in opinion, that we can only secure safe and honourable terms of peace by such powerful and respectable preparations, as shall convince our enemies that we will not submit to receive the law from any powers whatsoever, and that we are united in a firm resolution to decline no difficulty, or hazard, in the defence of our country, and for the preservation of our essential interests.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I see and feel, with great anxiety and concern, that the various services of the war must, unavoidably, be attended with great and heavy expences; but I desire you to grant me such supplies only, as your own security, and lasting welfare, and the exigency of affairs shall be found to require.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"I repose an entire confidence in the zeal and affection of this parliament, conscious that during the whole course of my reign, it has been the constant object of my care; and the wish of my heart, to promote the true interests and happiness of all my subjects, and to preserve inviolate, our excellent constitution in church and state."

His majesty then withdrew, and the Commons having returned to their own House, his majesty's speech was again read, first by the Lord Chancellor, and then by the clerk, after which,

The Earl of Westmoreland moved an address, which he prefaced with many expressions of satisfaction for the happy increase of his majesty's royal family, in the birth of another prince, and the safe recovery of the royal consort. He expressed his thanks for his majesty's gracious attention to the interests, safety, and liberties of his people, which had been just declared in the speech from the throne; the truth of which, he said, could not more fully appear than by a review of his majesty's paternal conduct on the me-

lancholy

lancholy occasion of the late unhappy riots; for at the perilous moment, when not only freedom, but the very existence of both Houses of Parliament were threatened with annihilation, and the necessity of the emergency gave occasion for the executive authority to stretch beyond its usual limits.—Had his majesty then, after the example of a certain northern monarch, who at one stroke overturned the liberties of his people, conceived any wish to reduce the privileges of the constitution, that epoch had furnished the most ample opportunity to put it into execution. We ought, therefore, to give the most unbounded credit to the propositions contained in the speech, and to return our most dutiful thanks for his majesty's constant attention to the good of his people.

His majesty had recommended to their lordship unanimity and perseverance in making vigorous preparations for continuing the war, as the best means for obtaining an honourable peace; and his lordship hoped that every one of their lordships would readily embrace the same opinion, not only from motives of honour, but also of prudence, safety, and advantage; for however arduous and difficult the situation of this country now was, it would appear from the slightest consideration, that to receive peace on terms of concession, as must be the case if we made any peace in our present circumstances, would be not only ignominious, but ruinous; for, were we to relinquish America, the loss would not be confined to that sole reduction of our empire; it must inevitably be followed by the loss of our possessions in the West Indies; so that we could expect little else than to see the empire of Great Britain limited to this single island; and we should, perhaps, owe even the enjoyment of that, small as it might be, to the jealousies of our ambitious conquerors.

His lordship then moved, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to assure his majesty, that this House feels the most dutiful satisfaction at the increase of the royal issue, in the birth of another prince, and the happy recovery of her majesty. To declare their indignation at the unprovoked combination of the confederated powers, and to assure his majesty, that this House think it their indispensable duty to unite firmly in adopting such vigorous measures, as shall be found necessary to maintain inviolate their most essential rights, &c."

Lord Brownlow seconded the motion, and asserted that there was not a person in that House, but must feel a heart-felt satisfaction in every addition to his majesty's domestic happiness.

It was impossible, he said, to offer stronger reasons than those suggested by the noble earl, to evince the necessity of continuing the war; but he should just observe, that as no peace could be now made upon terms honourable to this country, therefore no peace

should be made, till some fortunate events in our favour might bring our enemies to a more reasonable way of thinking. Much was to be expected from the late success in South Carolina; and, if the report proved true, that the French fleet was returning home in a bad condition, and that the late disgrace of the marine minister of France was owing to great defects found in his equipment of that fleet, there was yet reason to hope that such fortunate events are not far off.

The Marquis of Caermarthen rose to make some remarks on the proposed address, but was interrupted by a demand made by some peers who had not been sworn, to have the oaths administered to them, that they might take their seats.—It was suggested that it was not only irregular, but absolutely contrary to a positive act that any lord should be sworn, unless between the hours of nine and four, which period was then elapsed. The statute was referred to, when it appeared not only, that the act required they should be sworn between those hours, but actually subjected the peer who should refuse to conform to the terms of the act, to all the penalties and disabilities of a Popish recusant. It being observed that many of the members, sworn on the preceding day, had taken the oaths after the hour prescribed by the act, the case, in the opinion of some of the lords, seemed to require an adjournment.

Lord Sandwich objected to such a measure, as it might appear disrespectful to his majesty. The address also being an object, in which he was convinced every member in that House would most heartily concur, and there being a sufficient number of members already sworn to debate upon it, he saw no reason for delay or adjournment in the case.

The Duke of Richmond replied, that as the circumstance was sudden and peculiar, the delay which it would occasion could not be construed into any disrespect to his majesty. Besides, it was not considered as any want of respect in the other House, to delay, as they had done, the consideration of the address from the Commons. It had been alledged by the noble earl, that there was a sufficient number already sworn, to debate upon the present question; but as a number of those sworn the day before had taken the oaths after the prescribed hour, their lordships were left in an uncertainty of determining which, even amongst those already sworn, had or had not a right to vote; therefore, to obviate every difficulty of this nature, he recommended to their lordships to adopt the motion of adjournment, and that those peers, who the day before had been sworn after the proper hour, should be sworn over again.

Lord Mansfield declared, that till it had been suggested to him, he did not know that such an act existed. He had taken the oath, he said, the preceding day, before the hour

of four o'clock; but it was more by accident than care. It was true that great inconvenience might arise to the public business, were it left open to any member of that House, to stay away purposely till a late hour, when the House had entered into an important discussion of public affairs, and then interrupt their deliberations by a demand to be sworn. But on the other hand, no less evil might arise from the exclusion of a member of that House from the exercise of his determination upon the most important affairs of state, merely because he had accidentally outstayed, by a few minutes, the hour prescribed by the statute.

Upon these considerations, he had minutely read over the act, and was pleased to find that it carried with itself a cure for the inconvenience complained of; for it gave to both Houses of Parliament a right to administer the oaths to any of their members "whenever they should think fitting." And in consequence of this clause, the House of Commons had hitherto exercised that power, and made an order accordingly. His lordship moved, therefore, "That the members present, who had not been sworn, in the present parliament, be now sworn." This motion passing, and the members being sworn,

The Marquis of Caermarthen rose again—No man, he said, had a greater respect for his majesty and the royal family, or at the humble distance in which he was placed, felt a more sincere satisfaction than he did in every addition to his majesty's domestic happiness. In that part, therefore, of the address which alluded to the birth of a prince, it was impossible for him not to participate; but in the present tremendous state of public affairs, it would ill become a man who professed, and felt so much personal regard for his majesty, to be silent, and not express a wish that this address might be accompanied with a word of honest and serious advice at so alarming a crisis—for when he looked round at the numerous and powerful enemies that were combined against us; when he reflected upon the very suspicious appearance of the other European powers who were leagued together, under the new title of an armed neutrality; and when he saw all the surrounding dangers of this devoted country, without one single ally to look up to for assistance, he could not but shudder for the event, and wish that his majesty might be instructed to guard against those amongst his servants, who had led the nation into so dreadful a situation! When he considered the complexion of those who were entrusted with the conduct of public affairs, he was still more clear in the necessity of such a measure; for though he saw amongst them some great and worthy characters, yet they were blended and intermixed with such a strange grouse, that the appearance really startled him, and, if the reports in every body's

mouth were true, the measures of those men were not less incoherent than their characters. On this account, he moved, that the whole of the address which followed the part of it already quoted, might be omitted, insisting, that the first paragraph or two was sufficient to shew the pleasure the House took in his majesty's welfare, their detestation of his enemies, and the unanimous determination of their lordships to protect the most essential rights of this country.

Lord Abingdon closed the debate, by saying, that he was one exception to the assertion, that all their lordships concurred in rejoicing at the birth of a prince; when his majesty had thirteen children, he had thirteen colonies for their inheritance, but all these were since lost, and he could not now rejoice at an increase of the royal family, when their patrimony was so considerably decreased.

The question upon the amendment being then put, it was rejected.

By	—	68
To	—	23

Majority	45
----------	----

The question upon the original address was next put, and carried without a division.

A motion for a congratulatory address to her majesty was afterwards moved by *Lord Aylesbury*, seconded by *Lord Southampton*, and carried, *nem. dis.*

The House then adjourned.

The House of Commons did no business till Monday the 6th, the intermediate days being taken up with swearing in their members.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, November 6.

THIS being the day appointed for taking into consideration his majesty's most gracious speech from the throne, which had been postponed to allow time for swearing such members who had not taken their seats on the three first days of the session: the speech was read by the Speaker, and afterwards by one of the clerks, in the usual form.

Mr. De Grey then moved a suitable address of thanks to his majesty, including a congratulation on the queen's happy recovery, and the birth of another prince. Taking it for granted, that there would be no dissenting voice on the congratulatory part of the address, he proceeded to an enquiry into the grounds for that part of it which was to convey a full and entire approbation of the measures hitherto taken for carrying on the war, and an assurance of firm support from that House to enable his majesty to continue it with vigour. In the discussion of these points, he pursued the line of argument that had been chalked out by the Earl of Westmoreland upon the same occasion in the other House; the chief topic being the necessity of

prosecuting the war with vigour, as the only means of obtaining an honourable and permanent peace.

Sir Richard Sutton seconded the motion, declaring himself disposed to peace, but fully convinced that it was not to be obtained at the present crisis, on any other than the most ignominious and ruinous terms.

Mr. Thomas Grenville proposed an amendment to the address, which, as drawn up by Mr. De Grey, was a kind of reverberation of the king's speech, so far as it regarded public affairs. The amendment was the insertion of a general clause, after the congratulation on the birth of a prince, "assuring his majesty of their firm support, and their most strenuous exertions for the defence of their country, and the preservation of its essential interests." The evident meaning of this alteration, was to omit all assurances of support in carrying on the war against the American colonies in rebellion. In explaining his intention, he pointed out one instance of the ruinous consequences of the war with America; he said, that the extraordinaries of the army serving there, amounted to more than would have built forty ships of the line of 74 guns each, and it was impossible to support such immense expences.

Mr. Fitzpatrick seconded the motion for the amendment, and gave it as his opinion, that this is the last parliament in which any effectual exertions can be made for the preservation of the liberties of this country; and as his majesty had declared in his speech, that the late general election had given him an opportunity of knowing the sense of his people, he hoped their representatives would speak the truth, and carry to the foot of the throne, the real sense of the people, which was against the carrying on of the American war.

Mr. Pulteney against the amendment, observed, that the legislature having determined the war against America to be a just war, he could not think its equity ought now to be called in question. He denied that we carried it on with a view to conquer America, we only pursued measures to support the loyal friends of this country in America, against the usurped, tyrannical government of the rebel congress, and therefore the original address should have his hearty concurrence.

Sir Horace Mann considered the object of the war in the right point of view. It is now, said he, a league between France, Spain, and America, to crush the power of Great Britain, we cannot therefore consider the American war independently; for this reason, he recommended the address first proposed, and he gave the House the most pleasing hopes of success against our combined enemies, and against the confederacies of other European powers. He relied much upon the different dispositions of the French and the Americans, and was fully convinced

they could not long continue in alliance.

Mr. Thomas Townsend said, he apprehended great danger, and the most fatal consequences from the formidable confederacies against this country, if we did not change the present wretched system of policy; he then launched out into a detail of the mismanagement of the American war hitherto, and concluded with giving a preference to the amendment, because it did not tie the House down to any particular mode of carrying on the war, but only engaged generally to support all measures that had for their object the essential interests of the empire, and left them at liberty to reprobate the American war, because it would be found to be destructive of those interests, to carry it on any longer.

Mr. Walpole Ellis rose to prove, that the House did not, by the original address, bind itself to support any specific measure whatever. It ascribed the interference of France to boundless ambition: did any gentleman entertain a doubt of the truth of this proposition? It congratulated the king on the success of his arms: could any loyal subject withhold his congratulations on the occasion? His majesty had graciously paid that tribute which was due to the bravery and conduct of his officers, and the intrepidity of his troops: could any gentleman be so lost to the enthusiastic spirit of an Englishman, as to be silent, when he should exult at seeing his countrymen still as famed for bravery as those who conquered at Cressy and Agincourt? The silence of parliament on such an occasion, would damp the ardour of our troops; at least, they would derive but little encouragement from it, to pursue the paths of victory with zeal and steadiness. The address assured his majesty, that spirited exertions were the only means to obtain an honourable peace: could any gentleman put a negative on such an assertion? In consequence of this assurance, the address declares, that the Commons will concur with his majesty in supporting spirited measures: where was then America? The proposition was general; nothing specific was promised; how then could gentlemen find occasion for making any amendments: for his part, he saw none; and would consequently oppose that which had been made by the honourable member.

General Smith supported the amendment. He said, that millions had been expended, and thousands of men sent to America without effect; that England had made incredible efforts, but all to no purpose. He therefore wished to see that war given up; and to see the troops employed in it ordered to turn their arms against the French, where they would be more naturally employed; and where their services to their country might be effectual, and their victories attended with no less fatal consequences to

France,

France, than solid advantages to Great Britain.

Mr. Fox made an able speech in favour of the amendment. It contained a general reply to almost every thing that dropped from every man who spoke in favour of the original address. In the course of his speech, he censured those who governed his majesty's councils for the appointment of Sir Hugh Palliser to the mastership of Greenwich Hospital. He could not say who they were, but applying an expression formerly used by *Mr. Dunning*, he said, *be, for, or they* were highly culpable, and it was to extraordinary an appointment in *him, her, or them*, that *his, her, or their* appointment was not to be imputed to the 27th of July last, but to the accusation brought in consequence of it; he did not wonder at it, in a reign when a person was made a Secretary of State, who at the head of every regiment in the kingdom had been declared incapable of holding any office, civil or military, under the crown. This called up

Lord George Germaine, who said he felt the allusion made to him, but he despised the allusion, and he despised him who made it; he then defended the address in all its parts, and contended that if we gave up the American war, we should give a fatal stab to the vitals of this country.

Admiral Keppel complained that the spirit of the navy was broken by division, and that the appointment of Sir Hugh Palliser would give rise to fresh dissatisfaction. If things went wrong with us, it was not so much a want of force that it was owing to, but the want of knowing how to employ it. It was the peculiar misfortune of our ministry to do every thing too late. Many opportunities were missed to enable Admiral Rodney to destroy Monsieur de Guichen's Squadron. It was not our force, nor the application of that force, that prevented any great effects from the superiority of the enemy in the West-Indies; it was the sickness that prevailed amongst their people; and it was a fact which ministers could not deny, that Sir George Rodney dared not stir out of port till Walsingham arrived with a re-inforcement that should have been sent long before. He then arraigned government for suffering De Ternay to sail with an army to America, and pledged himself to prove at the bar of that House, whenever he should be called upon, *That at the time De Ternay sailed from Brest, we had a force lying in Gauland Bay, that was able to have intercepted him.*

Mr. Alderman Newenham censured the minister of the Admiralty department for the ill-protected state of our commerce, imputing to his bad conduct, and that of the officers he appointed, the loss of our outward bound trade. He then blamed the minister at the head of our finances, for laying a partial tax upon the middling class of tradesmen

in the city of London, who paid a greater proportion of taxes for their houses which were used for the purpose of trade, than were laid on the palaces of noblemen. For these reasons he was against any address that seemed to give the smallest countenance to those ministers; and his notions in this respect were solely directed by public motives, as he was equally unknown to those gentlemen who were in office, and those gentlemen who wanted to get into their places.

Mr. Penton defended the Board of Admiralty upon the sufficiency of the convoy which went out with the trade that unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy, it having been equal in force to any convoy sent out with the same trade at any former time; and as to the officer alluded to, a court-martial had been ordered on him, and he was to be tried of course before his proper judges, it was therefore improper to anticipate the affair in parliament.

Lord Maben went through every stage of our disputes with America, and refused to vote an address which promised the support of that House to a ministry which had taken so much pains to ruin this country; asserting, that at Mr. Penn's coming over with the petition from America, a resolution had passed the committee of congress, by which they offered to engage to pay off the whole national debt of this country in one hundred years, if we would give up the coercive plans of ministry; but the treatment their petition met here destroyed this and every other fair hope of recovering that country; he must therefore condemn the men who caused that destruction, and vote for the amendment.

The question was then put, That the words specified in the amendment be inserted as part of the address; and the House divided, when there were 212 votes against the amendment to 130 for it; after which the main question for the original address was put, and carried without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, November 6.

IN consequence of an order of the House, *The Duke of Grafton* and *The Earl of Pomfret* attended in their places, and the Duke of Grafton was desired to lay before their lordships, a state of the difference between his grace and the noble earl, which had called for the interference of the House; upon which, the duke produced three letters from the earl, and delivered them to the clerk, who was ordered to read them; by these letters it appeared, that Lord Pomfret imagined the Duke of Grafton had taken into his service, and afterwards procured a place in the Excise, for a servant whom the earl had discharged for bad behaviour; this conduct he considered as an insult offered to him, and there-

therefore he demanded satisfaction, and waited for an answer to the first letter at the duke's park gate, armed with a brace of pistols; but the duke having sent a cool and polite answer to this letter, declaring he knew nothing of the servant in question, Lord Pomfret went away satisfied, and wrote a second letter to apologize for the first. But some time after, upon fresh information, that Langstaffe the servant had been provided for by Mr. Smith, steward to the Duke of Grafton, who had recommended him to Mr. Stonehewer, one of the commissioners of the Excise; and Mr. Stonehewer having been formerly secretary to the Duke of Grafton, his lordship concluded the duke must have been at the bottom of the transaction. Upon this, notwithstanding Mr. Smith wrote to Lord Pomfret, to assure him the duke knew nothing of the matter, his lordship wrote a third letter to the duke, insisting upon his fighting him, declaring that he would watch for him at the door of his own house in London, and that if he refused him satisfaction, he would treat him with indignity unbecoming his high rank. The duke concluded his narrative with assuring the House, upon his honour, that he was totally innocent of the noble earl's charge, and did not so much as know the man in question.

Lord Pomfret made a long, incoherent speech, by way of defence, which only served to shew his impetuosity and implacability, and the necessity of the interference of the House, to prevent a violent assault on the person of an innocent peer.

The parties being ordered to withdraw, the journals were searched for precedents, at the request of Lord Camden, and two cases were found nearly similar, of peers being committed to the Tower for challenges sent to

other peers, till they made proper acknowledgements to the House for this breach of privilege; a motion was then made by *The Marquis of Carmarthen* for the commitment of Lord Pomfret to the Tower, for a high contempt of the House, in sending a challenge, and for using language to another peer unfit to be used by one peer to another. The motion being unanimously agreed to, his lordship was brought to the bar, and committed accordingly. Another motion likewise passed unanimously, expressing the approbation of the House with respect to the conduct of the Duke of Grafton. In the course of the following week, a petition was presented from Lord Pomfret to the House, expressing his great concern for having incurred the displeasure of the House, offering to submit to make any acknowledgement they thought proper, and praying to be discharged. In answer to this petition, the House resolved upon a form of acknowledgement, which his lordship should sign, and repeat in the House, upon which he should be enlarged and restored to his seat, and the privileges of a peer. Accordingly, he was brought to the bar on Friday the 27th, and after some objections, at last submitted to the form of acknowledgement; upon which his sword was delivered to him, and he was allowed to read it in his place; his lordship withdrew as soon as he had finished it, and it was entered upon the journals; thus ended a scene of private business in the House of Lords which engrossed the attention of all ranks of people out of doors, and filled all the newspapers for the time; it was therefore unnecessary to enlarge upon it, yet impossible totally to omit it, in our Parliamentary History.

(To be continued in the Appendix.)

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

A Friend of mine, who resided some years since in France, was favoured by a literary acquaintance there, with copies of several letters from the famous *Ninon de l'Enclos* to the young *Marquis de Sevigné*, which are not in the printed collection of her letters to him.—As every line which proceeded from so celebrated a pen must be inestimable to every person of taste and sentiment, I prevailed on my friend to permit me to attempt a translation of one of the letters, which I now send you, and am in hopes of being able to communicate some others.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. S.

NINON DE L'ENCLOS to the MARQUIS DE SEVIGNE.

LETTER I.

WHAT a task you have imposed on me, my dear *Marquis*!—to define the passion of LOVE to you; that inexplicable enigma, which, like the vital principle, though universally felt, is least understood. Do you mean by seducing me into this talk, to involve me in so much perplexity as may leave me neither time nor inclination to tell you of your faults as usual? Or do you mean to have the pleasure of seeing me so mortified at failing in my attempt to investigate the subject, that I may not dare to resume the task of preaching to you,

you, lest you should reproach me with my vanity?—If I thought so, Marquis, it would increase my rage of moralizing to the highest degree; like all true reformers, the idea of opposition would make my zeal flame the more violently, and I would, in imitation of our friend Father D—, persist in exhorting you, though you should fall asleep under my instructions.

But to my task. I believe I shall find it easy to adopt the language of metaphysicians, and tell you what LOVE *is not*, rather than what it *is*.—It is not *esteem*, for we often, in vain, wish to feel more tender sentiments for those to whom we cannot refuse our esteem. It is not *desire*, for we may desire the possession of an object, to which we have no other attachment than the transient wish of the moment, and which may the next hour excite our disgust. LOVE appears to me to be an emblem of ourselves, a mixture of soul and body. It is not on the one hand so refined as dramatic *Platonists* would make us believe it to be; nor, on the other, can I degrade it so far as to apply its name to what the brutes have in common with us.

That passion which really deserves the name of LOVE, is, perhaps, the noblest which we can possibly feel, as it contributes more than any other to purify the mind from the dross of *self*! Its supreme delights arise from the consciousness of pleasing the beloved object; and what sentiment can be more exalted than the preference of another's happiness to our own?

But it is not every one has a mind capable of *loving*. Vulgar minds have not organs for it. It is true they are exempted from the vexations which must attend *this*, in common with all other violent passions; but they have little reason to pride themselves in that exemption.—The dastard, who by his own fire-side laughs at the foolhardy courage of the soldier, has not faculties to taste the pleasures of a triumph!

Exclusive declarations of this sort, you know, always imply a compliment to the parties who are made privy to them. You, I think, have given a proof of your capability of *loving*, by your attachment to the amiable Countess—and for me, you know, I have too much vanity to except myself from so flattering a description.

Be assured, Marquis, there are thousands of both sexes who live and die, without ever having felt the effects of this charming passion; and still they are what the world call *good sort of people*; that is to say, they marry for convenience; they do not quarrel, because they chance to be good-humoured; and they have children because—*they happen to be men and women*! They mistake want of passion for *prudence*, and insist for *love*. This would be unintelligible language to many people; but I flatter myself it will not be so to you, who are a lover. If you were a blind man, I would not take the trouble of endeavouring to explain to you the nature of colours.

I fear, after you have read thus far, you will be apt to exclaim, “Well! what information am I to derive from this? It is no more than my own feelings teach me.”—True, Marquis—and I hope I pay you no ill compliment, when I say, I think you are much more capable of *feeling* Love than defining it.—Ask the *Countess* if she does not agree with me? Adieu.

Your's sincerely,
NINON.

LETTER II.

HOW provoking it is, Marquis, that you will still persist in affecting to support an opinion, which I am sure it is impossible for you to entertain! You say you cannot agree with me, in thinking there are persons who pass their lives, without ever feeling the influence of LOVE. How can you seriously contradict me? Look round among your acquaintance; look no farther than your mother's friend *Madame la Presidente* and her stupid husband, whose sole felicity consists in eating and drinking. What think you of a *tête-à-tête* between that curious couple? How refined must be their pleasures! How poignant their sensations! How capable of enjoying those delicious moments, when the almost silent eloquence of LOVE excludes wit as impertinent, and pleasantry as disgusting!

Do, Marquis, let me give you the picture of a LOVER. In the absence of the beloved fair one, he is restless, unquiet, and absent to every one about him. Each hour that is not past with her, is an hour lost in the calendar of his

his existence! Her idea pervades his soul in every situation. The pleasures which he formerly entered into so warmly, no longer have any relish for him. In vain he seeks relief in the company of his favourite acquaintances; the wit of one grows troublesome, and the good sense of another, dull and insipid. He wonders why they are not so agreeable as formerly; he pleads an engagement, retires to his room, and takes a book; he reads, without understanding what he is about, and throws the volume aside, without knowing what it treats of; for just then he recollects an expression of kindness which fell from the dear *she* when he last saw her! He recalls to mind the languor of her eyes, the seducing tone of her voice, when she spoke to him; he gives a loose to imagination, and resigns himself up to the sole idea which can please him, till the hour arrives when he is permitted to visit her.

In her presence, the most minute trifle turns the scale of his happiness. His eyes insensibly wander in search of her—he there reads his fate. If he has a rival in company, with what anxiety he watches her glances! The least attention to another, seems to him the highest treason against LOVE. He unconscionably expects every look to be directed to himself. He weighs every word she utters in conversation with that rival. If gaiety should lead her into an expression that may be construed to convey the least degree of jilking, his countenance cannot conceal his anguish—his tongue falters, his spirits fail, and his heart sinks within him. In vain does he endeavour by the forced loud laugh to cover the chagrin that devours him—his attempts at pleasantry are cold and spiritless, the faculties of his mind have lost their play, their edge is blunted, and he becomes as true an object of pity as wretchedness can make him. He, who an hour ago chid the lazy minutes that kept him from her, now counts them with impatience, till her absence shall allow him, unobserved, to vent the sorrows of his soul.

If *coquetry* should lead her to continue the delusion, or if ignorance of his feelings prevent her removing the cause of his uneasiness, resentment suc-

ceeds to grief; and when he leaves her, it is with a firm resolution never more to be the dupe of her artifice. He dwells on her failings with a degree of malicious satisfaction; and though he had the instant before sworn never to see her more, he recollects that she deserves to be upbraided with her falsehood, and he will not lose any time in doing it. He even flatters himself that he hates her—I say, *flatters himself*; for, follow him into the presence of his mistress, before he enters the room, how often has he sworn that no professions on her part shall dupe his credulity! She looks at him with all the fascination of LOVE; the half-finished reprobach dies on his tongue, and he is surprised to find himself at her feet imploring pardon. Or, if perchance, by aggravating his supposed wrongs, he has worked himself up to that pitch, that all her complacency cannot dissipate his doubts, behold him after he has left her: for the first few moments he applauds himself for his firmness; but whilst he rejoices in the triumph, a pang shoots across his heart; he finds the fruits of his conquest misery, he finds himself the captive instead of the victor of his mistress; a captive whose chains are more fully rivetted, by an ineffectual rebellion against a sovereign, whose rights to his obedience are supported by LOVE and Nature.

Are every one capable of these sensations, Marquis?—You cannot have the shameless obstinacy to say they are so. Perhaps you will say, it is fortunate for those who are not thus susceptible. I deny it. The man or woman who is unsusceptible of LOVE, though they have enjoyed every other blessing of fortune, cannot place the aggregate happiness of their life in competition with the transporting, the supreme felicity of a reconciliation, after all the painful circumstances I have described to you.

May your life, and the life of your amiable Countess, be composed of moments as happy; I think I need not entertain a better wish for you!

NINON.

(To be continued.)

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

*** The Commissioners of the Stamp Duties having given notice to the Publisher, that they shall consider our annexing the names of the publishers, and the prices of books and pamphlets, to the titles, as so many advertisements, liable to the same stamp duties to which other advertisements are subject; we find ourselves under the disagreeable necessity to omit the names of the publishers and the prices of the articles reviewed in future. In other respects, our Review will be continued on the same liberal plan which has hitherto given universal satisfaction. Strict impartiality will be observed; books of the greatest utility will be selected for ample investigation; and such publications as do not appear to be worthy of particular attention, will be passed over unnoticed, so that no writer may have reason to complain of ill-natured censure.

ARTICLE LVII.

THE Theatre of Education. Translated from the French of the Countess de Genlis. Vol. First. 8vo.

A New and elegant method of conveying instruction to young minds is exhibited in this animated production of a female pen. The plan of the original is completed in four volumes, the first of which is all that has yet appeared from the English press, and we are not assured that the rest will follow. It seems rather to depend upon the success of the publication of this part of the work; and upon this supposition it is, that we take the liberty to recommend it to the favour of all persons of true taste, who are attached to the cause of virtue, and wish to see a reformation take place in the sentiments and manners of our young people. Neither sermons, long dissertations, nor lectures, will effect the valuable purpose of touching the heart in the manner which this ingenious device is calculated to accomplish. The Countess has invented a species of moral comedies, to be performed by young persons, as a rational amusement, and thus the most important duties of social and private life are brought into action, and the precepts of virtue enforced by example. In playing these pieces, several advantages may be found; such as impressing excellent principles upon their minds, exercising their memories, forming their pronunciation, and giving them a graceful, pleasing manner. It is evident, that most of these benefits are not to be obtained by learning a part, detached pieces in prose or verse, in the latter case, the memory alone is exercised; in the former, gracefulness of gesture, propriety of expression, laudable emotions, and generous emulation are promoted.

Very great and just objections have been made to permitting the representation of
LOND, MAG. DEC. 1780.

plays written for, and performed on, the stage, by youth in academics; but these are all obviated in the chaste and elegant plan here chalked out. All love intrigues, low humour, and loose conversation, is secluded, yet to avoid the insipidity and sameness into which dialogues are apt to degenerate, the mind is relieved by the introduction of a simple, natural plot (the ground work of the moral comedy) and enlivened by a change of scenes and persons, which prevents the disgusting continuation of a dialogue between the same parties. The volume before us contains comedies in which none but female characters compose the personages of the drama, and the pieces are consequently calculated for the instruction and amusement of young ladies; but we are informed that the entire original work is adapted to the instruction of both sexes, "who will find engaging descriptions of characters worth their imitation, and meet with instructive examples to deter them from those vices and follies which are most incident to an early period of life. But they are not confined to the improvement of the young; persons of all ages, of all ranks and professions, may discover useful hints for the regulation of their conduct in the most important situations of life." From the specimen given in the first volume, we have every reason to believe that the editor has given a true character of the work. If exquisite sensibility, refined taste, a knowledge of the world, and a desire to inculcate this unerring maxim—"That virtue only makes our happiness below;" if these charms can have any influence on the minds of the parents and friends of youth, they will certainly be induced to follow the French example, and to make the theatre of education a domestic monitor in their families.

There are six comedies, and one affecting piece, called, A serious Dialogue, in the vo-

lume; the persons of the drama seldom extend beyond *three*, and the pieces in general consist of only *two* acts, so that they may be easily performed in private families; and it is to be wished they may frequently supply the place of cards, the common and pernicious amusement in which young ladies are often made proficient at an early age. Hagar in the Desert being the shortest, and likewise one of the most interesting subjects, we shall take the liberty to present it to our readers in our Appendix, as a sample of this elegant work.

LVIII. *Account of the Prisons and Hospitals in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, with occasional Remarks on the different Modes of Punishments in those Countries.* By W. Cox, A. M. &c.

THIS curious pamphlet is written by the same learned author who favoured the public with an account of the Russian discoveries between Asia and America. [See our Review for June, p. 281.] It was a conversation between Mr. Cox and the celebrated Mr. Howard at Vienna, which induced the former, then on his travels into the northern kingdoms of Europe, to turn his attention to the state and management of their respective prisons and hospitals. The use intended to be made of any information Mr. Cox could collect, is to forward a reformation in the management of our county and town jails, the grand object of Mr. Howard's patriotic zeal. After a careful perusal of the information communicated, we do not find many things worthy to be adopted, or which are really improvements on the management of our own prisons and hospitals; the state and management of the Foundling Hospital at Moscow is the only article which furnishes a valuable hint to our government for extending that most useful and political institution. As the description may prove serviceable to the public, by turning the thoughts of the affluent and well-disposed to the improvement of this branch of charity, we have borrowed the substance of it.

"The Foundling Hospital at Moscow was instituted by the present Empress of Russia, and is supported by voluntary contributions, legacies, and other charitable endowments. In order to encourage donations in favour of this institution, the empress grants to the donors certain privileges and rank in proportion to their contributions." This is an admirable idea, and might easily be adopted by our most gracious sovereign, the fountain of honour in this kingdom. There was a rumour some time since that a new order of knighthood would be instituted by his majesty to be called *The Order of Merit*: the ample contributions to the support of such political charities as the Foundling Hospital and the Marine Society, might be proper companions of such an order, and the success attending this reward for public good be

equal to that which is derived from the same means in Russia, where "a private merchant of Moscow, named *Dimidoff*, has been encouraged to expend 140,000*l.* sterling on the building, and for the support of the Foundling Hospital of that city. It is an immense pile of building of a quadrangular shape, and only part of it is finished, but it contains at present 3000 foundlings; when the whole is completed, it will contain 8000. The children are brought to the Porter's Lodge, and taken in without any question: no recommendation is required. There are likewise apartments for the reception of lying-in women, who are, if they chuse it, admitted in masks, and delivered without being questioned. Every child is visited by a surgeon before it is carried into the house: it is new-clothed, and given to a wet-nurse, there being always a certain number attending for that purpose. A wet-nurse never suckles more than one child. The foundlings are divided into separate classes, according to their respective age. The children remain in the nursery no longer than two years; then they are admitted into the lowest class; the boys and girls continue together till they are seven years of age, when they are separated. They all in general learn to read, write, and cast accounts. The boys are taught knitting; they occasionally card hemp, flax, and wool, and are sooner or later employed in the different manufactures. The girls learn to knit, net, and all kinds of needle work. They spin, and weave lace; they are taught cookery, baking, and are employed in house-work of all sorts."

So far the management does not differ much from that of the English Foundling Hospital. We are next to state the particulars which constitute the superiority of the Russian institution.

"At the age of fourteen the foundlings enter into the first class; when they have the liberty of chusing any particular branch of trade, and for this purpose there are different species of manufactures established in the hospital, of which the principal are embroidery, silk stockings, ribbands, lace, gloves, buttons, cabinet work, different sorts of furniture, and musical instruments. A separate room is appropriated to each art. Some of the foundlings are taught French and German, and a few boys Latin; others are instructed in music, drawing, and dancing. When they have gone through a certain apprenticeship, or about the age of twenty, they are allowed to set up for themselves; a sum of money is bestowed upon each foundling for that purpose, and they are permitted to carry on trade in any part of the Russian empire: a very considerable privilege in Russia, where the peasants are slaves, and cannot leave their villages without the permission of their masters. If a foundling marries a foundling girl, they have lodgings given

given them for three or four years in the hospital, and are permitted to carry on trade in the house.

"The rooms of this hospital are very lofty and large; the dormitories are separate from the work-rooms; the bed-rooms are kept very airy, and the beds are not crowded, each foundling has a separate bed; the bedsteads are of iron; the sheets are changed every week, and their linen three times a week. The necessaries were uncommonly clean, and without any offensive smells. No cradles are allowed, rocking is forbidden, and each infant has a small bed to itself. They are not swaddled, according to the custom of the country, but loosely dressed. I went through all the rooms, and saw the foundlings at their respective works; the children came running up to the director (who was with me) in crowds; some took hold of his arms, and some held by his coat; others kissed his hand; and they all expressed the greatest satisfaction. These natural and unfeigned marks of regard were the most convincing proofs of his mildness and good nature, for children when ill-used naturally crouch before those who have the management of them. In the evening I saw a play acted by the foundlings—*L'honnête Criminel*, "The honest Criminal;" and the comic opera—*Le Devin du Village*, "The Village Conjuror," both translated into Russian; and what is very remarkable, the stage was built, and the scenes painted by them: the band was also composed of foundlings, the first violin excepted, who was their music-master. This band consisted of several violins, two violincellos, and kettle-drums; these instruments were played upon by the elder boys; there were besides, two French-horns, an hautboy, and flute, by boys about ten years of age. Upon the whole, I never saw a finer or more complete institution." And, alas! how much more extensive than our restricted charity of the same kind, so meanly limited both with respect to the numbers admitted, and the benefits bestowed upon them. After exhibiting this pleasing picture of Russian benevolence and sound policy, the reader will be astonished to find that the boasted mildness of the Russian police is a mere fiction, and that instances of their savage original ignorance and barbarity still remain. The punishment of death, except for treason, is abolished, but the excruciating tortures of the knout often occasion a lingering painful death, by far less merciful than hanging; they likewise tear the nostrils of criminals with pincers, brand them in the face, and condemn them to labour for life in the mines. But the greatest cruelty and injustice is their conduct to insolvent debtors; for large debts a man may be sentenced with felons to labour at the public works for life, and for very small ones indeed he may be thrown into a prison; or being confiscated

by the law as a slave, for moderate debts, he may be sold by public or private sale to a merchant, who distributes the purchase-money amongst the creditors. In the debtors prisons, there are neither beds nor straw; the prisoners all lie upon benches projecting from the walls round the room, and there is a stove in each to warm them: they have no allowance from government, nor from their creditors, and therefore such as have no friends subsist on charity, and are allowed to beg in the streets, under a guard, in the day time. In the debtors prison at Peterburgh, Mr. Coxz saw a striking instance of a barbarous police, and which shews that the empress has not that very comprehensive political genius which her panegyrist ascribe to her. There were two boys confined, one fourteen, and the other fifteen years of age: they were imprisoned as hostages for their parents; children in Russia being considered as the absolute property of their parents; the father of one was lately dead; he owed 500 roubles, about 100l. and as his widow was answerable for the debt, she put her son in prison instead of herself; the other boy was in prison for his father. To conclude, the English reader of this pamphlet will be enabled to judge of the pre-eminent privileges he enjoys in his own country, under the circumstances of misfortune or misconduct; for in no part of Europe are the laws so favourable as in England to insolvent debtors. Mr. Coxz's account of the prisons and hospitals, and of punishments for crimes, comprises Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

LIX. *A View of Society and Manners in Italy, with anecdotes relating to some eminent Characters.* By John Moore, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo.

THESE volumes are the sequel to the same ingenious author's view of society and manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany, published in two volumes about the month of June 1779, and strongly recommended to our readers in the review of new publications in our Magazine for August, vol. XLVIII. page 371. It affords us a sensible pleasure to find, that the public has ratified the opinion we entertained of the former work, a new edition of which makes its appearance with the present publication, and completes the tour. To those who were not before acquainted with the circumstance, it is necessary to observe, that Dr. Moore accompanied his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, on his travels through the several countries, whose society and manners he describes in familiar letters to a friend.

The same easy style, the same simple, and elegant manner of describing every thing worthy of notice, prevails in these as the former volumes, with the addition of some occasional strokes of genuine humour. The narrative is not obstructed by tedious digressions and old subjects, which have been al-

most worn out by former visitors of Italy, and are happily placed in a new point of view, which enables us to re-examine them with pleasure.

The first volume opens with an account of the journey from Vienna to Venice, through the Duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, which afforded no subject to furnish material information or entertainment to the reader; yet the Doctor has contrived to enliven his account of their rapid progress through these mountainous countries, by a concise account of the difficulties himself and his noble traveller met with for want of inns, and a ready supply of post-horses on the road. But it is in his lively description of Venice, that we are to look for the proof of our assertion, that he has clothed old subjects in a new dress, and rendered them so agreeable, that we do not regret the repetition. How many travellers have described in the most ample manner, the celebrated square or place of St. Mark at Venice, but where shall we find such a picturesque review as the following: "The only place where you can walk with ease and safety, is in the *Piazza di St. Marco*. This is a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all singular in their kind, and very different from each other. The Ducal palace, the church of St. Mark, that of St. Geminiano: a noble range of buildings, called the procuratie, the new and old, in which are contained the museum, the public library, and nine large apartments belonging to the procurators of St. Mark. All these buildings are of marble. There is an opening from St. Mark's place to the sea, on which stand two lofty pillars of granite. Criminals condemned to suffer death publicly, are executed between these pillars; on the top of one of them is a lion with wings; and on the other a saint without wings; there is however, a large crocodile at his feet, which, I presume belongs to him. At one corner of St. Mark's church, contiguous to the palace, are two statues of Adam and Eve; they have neither wings nor crocodile, nor any kind of attendant, not even their old acquaintance the serpent.

"At the corner of the new procuratie, a little distant from the church, stands the steeple of St. Mark. This is a quadrangular tower, about three hundred feet in height. I am told it is not uncommon in Italy for the church and the steeple to be in this state of disunion. This shocked a clergyman of my acquaintance very much, he mentioned it to me amongst the errors and absurdities of the church of Rome. The gentleman was clearly of opinion, that church and steeple ought to be inseparable as man and wife, and that every church ought to consider its steeple as mortar of its mortar, and stone of its stone. An old captain of a ship, who was present, declared himself of the same

way of thinking, and swore that a church divorced from its steeple, appeared to him as ridiculous as a ship without a mast.

"A few paces from the church are three tall poles, on which ensigns and flags are hung on days of public rejoicing. These standards are in memory of the three kingdoms, Cyprus, Candia, and Negropont, which once belonged to this republic; the three crowns are still kept in the ducal palace. Since the kingdoms are gone, I should think the crowns and the poles hardly worth preserving; they are however, of the same value to Venice, that the title of king of France is to his Britannic Majesty. At the bottom of the tower of St. Mark, is a small neat building of marble, called the *Loggia*, where some of the procurators of St. Mark constantly attend to do business. Some people are of opinion that, particularly when the grand council, or the senate are assembled, these procurators are placed there, as state centinels to give warning in case of any appearance of discontent or commotion among the populace, which must necessarily show itself at this place, as there is no other in Venice, where a mob could assemble.

"The patriarchal church of St. Mark, though one of the richest and most expensive in the world, does not strike the eye very much at first sight; the architecture is a mixed kind, mostly gothic, yet many of the pillars are of the Grecian orders: the outside is encrusted with marble: the inside, ceiling and floor, are all of the finest marble; the numerous pillars which support the roof are of the same substance; the whole is crowned by five domes; but all this labour and expence have been directed by a moderate share of taste. The front which looks to the palace, has five brass gates, with historical bas-reliefs; over the principal gate are placed the four famous bronze horses, said to be the workmanship of Lycippus; they were given to the emperor Nero, by Seridates, king of Armenia; the fiery spirit of their countenances, and their animated attitudes are perfectly agreeable to their original destination of being harnessed to the chariot of the sun. Nero placed them on the triumphal arch consecrated to him, and they are to be seen on the reverse of some of his medals: they were removed from Rome to Constantinople, placed in the hippodrome by Constantine, and remained there till the taking of Constantinople by the French and the Venetians, in the beginning of the 13th century, when they were carried to Venice, and placed upon the gate of St. Mark's church.

"The treasury of St. Mark is very rich in jewels and relics; and it was necessary to apply to one of the procurators of St. Mark for leave to see it. I shall only mention a few of the most valuable effects kept here. Eight pillars from Solomon's temple at Jerusalem;

Jerusalem; a piece of the virgin Mary's veil, some of her hair, and a small portion of her milk; the knife used by our Saviour at his last supper; one of the nails of the cross, and a few drops of his blood. After these it would be impertinent to enumerate the bones, and other relics of saints and martyrs, of which there is a plentiful show in this church; and still less need I take up your time with an inventory of the temporal jewels kept here; it would be unpardonable however, to omit mentioning the picture of the virgin by St. Luke! from this, compared with the other works, it is plain that St. Luke was a much better evangelist than painter: some professions seem to be almost incompatible with each other. I have known many very good painters who would have made bad saints, and here is an instance of an excellent saint who was but an indifferent painter."

It is impossible to bring a review of this entertaining performance within any moderate compass, we shall therefore close the article with mentioning the route, and the principal novelties in the two volumes; reserving the liberty to select hereafter, and to make separate articles in our miscellany, of such anecdotes as we think the most curious and interesting.

From Venice our travellers proceeded to Padua, from thence to Ferrara, Bologna, Ancona, and Loretto. The description of the sacred chapel, its treasury, the pilgrimages to it, &c. is more ample and curious than those of former writers. From Loretto they continued their journey to Trentina and Spoleto, passed the Appenines, and arrived at Terni, and met with nothing very remarkable till they reached Rome. In that famous city our author had a wide range for his extensive genius and taste, and his observations on ancient and modern Rome deserve the particular attention of the classic reader, for he differs in opinion from many of his predecessors upon some important points respecting the vaunted grandeur, extent, and population of ancient Rome. Every thing curious, historical, and entertaining in the present city is accurately described, and the persons and manners of the Romans pleasantly delineated.

In the second volume, the reader is conducted to Naples; and entertained with an account of that city, the characters of the king and queen, the manners of the Italian nobility, and common people. Herculeum, Portici, Pompeia, and Mount Vesuvius are likewise described. Florence furnishes subjects for several letters. Bologna, Modena, and Parma, are noticed in their journey to Milan; from thence they proceed to Turin, and passing the Alps entered France. The Duke of Hamilton going on a visit to a friend in one of the provinces, Dr. Moore took that

opportunity to visit Geneva, and with an account of that city and the meeting of our travellers at Paris, the tour ends, but not the volume, for it concludes with an excellent letter on foreign travelling, which Dr. Moore recommends for young men of fortune, after they have employed their time to advantage at a public school, and at about the age of twenty.

LX. *A Parody on the Rosciad of Churchill, with Essays addressed to Mr. Lee Lewis, on his Exhibition of Alexander Stephens's Lecture upon Heads.*

THE satire of Churchill, and the harmony of his verse are revived in this little poem, which certainly merits success; if any thing prevents it, it must be the very great difference between the characters of the actors criticised by Churchill, and those of the present performers on our theatres, the subjects of our young poet's censure or applause. The public took part in every stricture on such actors as Garrick, Barry, Quin, Moscrop, Mrs. Cibber, and others of great reputation, but their successors are so little regarded, that they are forgotten almost as soon as the curtain drops, and seldom afford a topic for conversation out of doors; we would therefore recommend a more general subject to the poet's choice in future.

LXI. *Philantropy, a Poem.*

A Well turned compliment to the Duke of Northumberland, whose extensive charity and universal beneficence, are thought deserving of this tribute of praise, by a grateful bard.

LXII. *The Temptation, or Satan in the Country.*

THE title of this poetical essay, exhibits a strong temptation to purchase it, for most good people are very anxious to know what the devil is about in all quarters of the world. It may be proper, however, to acquaint our reader, that Satan is circumscribed in his retreat from the metropolis, and only exhibits his pranks within the confines of Twickenham; there at a card assembly he seduces a gentleman to purloin fish from the pool, and a conscientious lady to put off a copper shilling at quadrille. These are the trivial incidents which have given birth to a poem, in no other respect contemptible.

LXIII. *The Gladiators, an Heroic Epistle, addressed to the Bravoes in Administration.*

A Party production, replete with the keenest censure of administration and their friends in parliament; and surcharged with fulsome panegyric on Mr. Fox, who is supposed to be in danger of failing a sacrifice to bravoes, who are hired to send him challenges. This piece, like the preceding article, is only noticed to prevent any misconception, that might arise from their extraordinary titles.

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

STRICTURES ON THE CHARACTER AND WRITINGS OF
THE LATE SIR JOHN HILL.

S I R,

IN the close of a late address in one of the London papers, I had occasion to hold up the respectable names of Linnæus and Sir John Hill, in honourable contrast to those fatal instruments of death and devastation which have for several years infested this devoted country. It does not come within the scope of my present design, to wage war with the irascible race of drug-doctors, who, having neither character to keep, nor credit to lose, might find means to trace out my apartments, and poison me, by way of common cause, for the good of the fraternity. Having warned mankind of the mischief, I must leave it to their own prudence and policy to improve upon the hint. For my part, Mr. Editor, I shall hasten to a more pleasing, as well as more generous task—that of contributing my mite of gratitude to a gentleman, who (to adopt the language of a foreign prince) hath not only made large additions to human knowledge in general, but who was, of all Europeans, either ancient or modern, the most skilled in those sciences, in particular, on which depend restoration of health, elegant information, and, as it hath frequently proved, protraction of existence. You easily see, that I allude to that great and diligent botanist and physician Sir John Hill. The dead are not susceptible of encomium, and the most animated voice of human praise cannot either gratify or soothe them. I shall not, therefore, be suspected of flattery. What I have to say, indeed, emanates from a purer source; it emanates from gratitude. I am on the list of those who have been rescued from the jaws of death, by those restoratives, which it was the labour of an ever active life, and vigorous understanding, to discover in, and extract from, those various vegetable productions which the God of kindness provided as anodynes against our human infirmity.

Since the decease of Sir John Hill, I have had the mortification to see several facts misrepresented, and several fables represented as facts. And although this is a tax which Merit must ever be contented to pay to Malice, though Envy will always dip her dart in poison; and Detraction prey upon names that Fame had destined to posterity; yet I own myself hurt in the nerve of acutest sensibility, on turning over a file of old newspapers, to find my friend aspersed by those petty, paltry sarcasms, which are for ever hovering over dignity, virtue, and eminence deceased. The character of the author of the Vegetable System, and of those multifarious

medicines, which resulted from a long, patient, painful, and reiterated attention to that system, is, indeed, too well established, and too tenderly impressed on the feelings of those who had personally the honour of his acquaintance. With such, a witticism is without the power to wound, and the memory of their learned associate, cheerful companion, and affectionate friend, is indelibly engraven in the securest register—even in the tablet of the heart. But the most popular character can be known, intrinsically, but to few, in comparison of the numbers who know him only by printed description, or auricular intelligence. Such intelligence, however, and such description, is often unfaithful; and I have reason to believe, that Sir John Hill hath not descended to the grave without some of those consequent misapprehensions that are entailed upon men of genius, and persons situated in that painful pre-eminence which essentially separates the brilliant from the dull, and the worthy from the wicked. At any rate, I have not yet seen those ardent honours consecrated to his memory which it seems to command. He hath erected, you will say, a lasting monument for himself. Immortality shall wreath her laurel of unfading verdure upon the invaluable volumes he hath left behind him. This is admitted; but Sir John Hill's character is not built solely on the indefatigable powers of his understanding—in his fortitude, which set the most stupendous obstacles at defiance, and which explored the very recesses of nature—nor in his versatile capacity of shifting his attention without distraction or disarrangement, from one object to another, and *that*, perhaps, its direct contrary—No, Mr. Editor, his literary labours do not furnish the *braghest*, though many bright flowers, if one was disposed to weave a garland in honour of his character. To do this, we should turn from the lustre of his intellectual talents, to collect from his private virtues. Let us look at him in that walk of life, where the man of science is, alas! but too frequently found wanting. The view is too captivating to be hastily dismissed. I knew the object of our present panegyric; if that may be called such, which comes not up to the desert of the original. I have seen him at all moments, at all periods of health and decline, and in all the situations they naturally produce. Nothing can exceed the diligent carefulness with which he applied to that toilsome, and almost incomprehensibly-difficult succession

of efforts, which was necessary to such an undertaking as that of the Vegetable System—after he had finished which, his assiduity was so far from relaxing (as is usual with those who have long bent the mind and all its powers to one object) that he seemed to gather new fortitude to begin a second, the moment he had completed the first. As a botanical writer, we only see Sir John Hill in theory. As a philosopher and physician (for he united the characters) we observe him putting that admirable theory in practice. He did not start up as a visionary and audacious empiric, broaching new-fangled doctrines, and leap with self-assumed sauciness into a carriage, that he might have, like the gentlemen of the pill and potion, a *prescriptive* right, to kill or cure: he did not *bazard* the life of a fellow-creature, by way of experiment; nor did he *tamper and drug* a constitution as a trial of skill. His fame, his successes, and his fortunes, which were the consequences of them, were gradual. I may, with your permission, Mr. Editor, in a future paper, pursue him in his progress, and consider him under the different lights of a philosopher, a physician, a man of various knowledge, and a botanist.—In the meantime, let Experience pay her tear of tribute to his memory, as a man, a moralist, and a Christian. The great feature of his character was philanthropy, or a tender and perfect sense of that love which bound him to the species in general: we mark him in the

next place by an affectionate assiduousness to serve and cherish his friends in particular. System did not make him callous to the calls of charity; nor did science prevent him from indulging his sympathy. Involved as he was, in labours infinitely diversified, he had not only a barren tear, but a bountiful, healing hand for distress in every form. He was never so immersed, either in business or books, as not to *make* leisure for either the cure or consolation of indigence or misfortune. In a word, whatever Sir John Hill may have added to vegetable or to medicinal knowledge, his head did not possess talents more amiable than those virtues which arose from his heart; and although he hath, perhaps, by the astonishing and constant sale of his medicines (which were all formed on many years experience, so that his practice was a splendid illustration of his precepts) circulated the knowledge of his abilities to all parts of cultivated Europe, yet he was one of those rare characters who would bear approximation. He did not merely glitter at a distance, and die as a vapour, at the approach; but some of the first men in this, and in foreign countries, can witness, that the more thoroughly he was known, and the closer your connection with him, the more would he entertain, and endear himself the more, to your understanding, and your heart.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

THEOPHRASTUS.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

*Inscribed to the Right Hon. Sir Watkin Lewes,
Knt. Lord-Mayor of the City of London.*

ODE for the LORD MAYOR'S DAY, Nov.
9th, 1780, as performed at Guildhall.

RECITATIVE.

WHILST Peace and Plenty hand in hand

Lead up *Augusta's* hospitable band;
Let the glad face of every guest
To greet her annual chief, in smiles be drest:
To grace whose triumph, and to deck whose brow,
[numbers flow.
She twines the civic wreath, and bids the

A I R.

Integrity, to fix his throne,
Erects her column to the skies;
Heard ye Corruption's hollow groan!
For at his name the monster dies:
Such is the man *Augusta's* voice
Exalts as her's, and Freedom's choice.

Commerce, thou queen of tide and time,
Thy choicest treasures bither bear;
Whatever belongs to every clime,
And every season of the year:
The tributary world obeys,
And to the choice due homage pays.

RECITATIVE.

The great, the good, no destiny can hide,
The mountains are around them hurl'd;
The seas divide ———

Yet Fame shall find them out, and give
them to the world.

A I R.

Cambria, secluded to complain
Of sceptres lost, and stinted reign;
Wipe, O! wipe thy flowing eye,
Tears of waning majesty;
Raise, O! raise thy drooping head,
Thy ancient spirit is not dead.

Listen to the votive lay,
Listen to the public voice,
That tells thee, it revives to-day
To honour great *Augusta's* choice.

A I R.

When Luxury shall blight our race,
And Britain's genuine stamp efface,
Under some cloud-clapp'd mountain's brow,
Of Heaven highly favour'd, thou,
Cambria, shalt possess the die,
Patriots, and heroes to renew;
And where'er their fame shall fly,

On plumes sublime and strong,
Like thy own eagles borne along,
Above the reach of vulgar sight;
Thy bards as boldly shall pursue,
And overtake their flight.

A I R.

Thy native harp then bring with thee,
Nurse of ancient minstrelsy,
Strung to fit heroic song,
Measures, emblem of thy land,
Sweetly variable, yet grand,
Graceful, like thy sons, yet bold,
Such as thy echoes us'd of old,
Fondly to answer, and prolong.

SEMICHORUS.

Raise, O! raise thy drooping head, &c. &c.

RECITATIVE.

In one full peal of wild delight,
Impatient to unite;
Near and more near,
The mingling shout from without
Welcome presses on the ear:
But chief where the exulting throng
Bears Father Thames's train along!
Swol'n with its glorious freight, whose urn
run's o'er,
And hits the wa'try god to join the pomp on
shore.

A I R.

Like thee, O! Thames,
Of all the streams
Subject to old Ocean's reign,
None can boast a scene so grand,
As that which this revolving day,
To decorate thy happy strand,
Annual it is thy pride to see:
E'en in bridal honours gay,
The newly wedded Adrian main,
Must yield the palm to thee.

CHORUS.

In vain the gaudy river glows,
With streaming banners, burnish'd prow;
If the chrytal of its wave,
In every face reflects a slave.

A I R.

Than odorous gales, and spicy trees,
Thy British oaks are nobler wealth,
Waving to the enamour'd breeze
Of liberty and health:

What if warmer suns than thine,
Ripen the diamond in the mine;
And in other lands be roll'd
Rivers over sands of gold,
Commerce, on her canvass wings,
Home to thee each climate brings.

RECITATIVE.

Skul'king Faction, hence away,
Civil Discord in thy rear,
Far from the light
Of this auspicious day,
Down, down to hell,
Thy element is there;

There with thy kindred fiends to dwell,
And howl thy disappointment to the shades
of night.

A I R.

Whilst no tumult is heard
But the tumult of mirth,
No foe to be fear'd,
And no cares can intrude to annoy:
Breasts that honest zeal display,
Where no treason e'er had birth,
Faces open as the day,
Must bring harmony and joy.

GRAND CHORUS.

Thus to their king and country true,
Lasting and bright as Heaven's own blue,
The sons of Commerce, still the same,
Ne'er shall fully Britain's fame;
But in life or death shall be
Ever loyal, ever free.

*Favourite AIRS, &c. in the new comic
Opera of THE ISLANDERS, performed
for the first Time on Saturday Evening,
Nov. 25th, at Covent Garden Theatre.*

A I R.—DOMINGO.

THE moment I'm announc'd,
Belappated, beslounc'd,
Besring'd, and heperiwig'd, in vast surprise,
The Governor aloud,
Will proclaim to the crowd, [prize
This beauty is the fairest, and be her's the
Then straight at the sound,
A whisper goes round,
She's surely an angel—what heavenly eyes!
While the girls at the fight,
Are bursting for spight,
That my brighter beauties should have won
the prize.

A I R.—FLAMETTA.

Begone to your Europe, your country so gay,
Where pride and magnificence reign,
Where pomp, and parade, for the giddy display
All the brilliant allurements of pain.
Each advantage for you, of distinction and
birth,
May Fortune in kindness decree;
Take these—take the world—the reward of
worth,
But leave him in this desert with me.

A I R.—YANKO.

Tell me, when did I delay,
To run, to ri'que, to toil?
The panther, of those garments gay,
Did this right hand despoil.
I dare of danger claim my share,
In battle dare be first,
Dare face a lion, these I dare,
But dare not be unjust.
Tell me, did I danger mock,
When labouring I did hew
A dwelling from yon ponderous rock,
To shelter these and you?
I dare of danger, &c.

AIR.—ORRA.

Poor Orra, think of Yanko dear,
Do he be gone for ever,
For he no dead, he still live here,
And he from here go never.

Like on a sand, me mark him face,
The wave, come roll him over,
De mark he go—bui still de place
'Tis easy to discover.

I see fore now, de tree, de flow'r
He droop like Orra, surely,
And den, by'm bye, dere comea show'r
He hold him head up purely.

And so some time, me tink me die,
My heart so sick, he grieve me;
But in a little time, me cry
Good deal, and dat relieve me!

FINALE.—ISLANDERS, &c.
Sport and revel, without pause,
Hither come, with vacant mind
O noble Governour, whose laws,
Consult the good of human kind;
Nor be, amidst our mirth, forgot,
A truth shall last to endless time,
Virtue's confin'd to no one spot,
But blooms the growth of every clime.

STANZAS,

*On seeing a young Lady dressed in a Military
Habit, with a cocked Hat, and her Hair
smartly clubbed.*

SAY, lov'd Amanda! beauteous fair!
What means this bold, assuming air?
Or what denotes that gay attire?
Unblest'd with conquests gain'd before,
Does inclination pant far more,
And touch the soul with soft desire?
While Merit, charm'd in female dress,
All did thy matchless pow'r confess,
All told how bright thy beauties shone!
But none, Narcissus-like, can be
Enslav'd by what they hourly see,
In dress, and form so much their own.
The fierce cock'd hat, the masculine air,
The scarlet garb, and smart club'd hair,
In distant climes may strike alarms;
But British ladies, 'tis agreed,
By modesty will still succeed,
Their best defence, their native charms.
Wouldst thou, Amanda, then regain
Each wand'ring heart, each careless swain,
And with new conquests crown each day;
To martial trappings bid adieu,
Present a female to our view,
And all shall own thy lovely sway!

B. L.

EPITAPH,

*On a Stone in the Church-Yard at East Rud-
ham, in Norfolk, to the Memory of Mr.
William Money, Farmer, Tenant to Lord
Viscount Townshend, 1778.*

TITLES and trophies deck the statesman's
grave,
And pompous tombs immortalize the brave;
LEND, MAG. DEC. 1780.

Yet rural virtue finds a road to fame,
And boasts no title but an honest name.
A plain good man lies here!—Heralds say
more,

Who usher pageants at the—Abbey door!
The path of honesty Will Money trod,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."
Vain epitaphs the writer's genius show,
While all is dust, mere dust, that lies below:
'Tis all mere dust!—the rest the poet's wit,
Whether 'tis poor Will Money, or—WILL
PITT. R. G.

THE BEVY OF BEAUTIES.

(Continued from our last, p. 528.)

No. V.

MISS HARLAND.

HARK!—through the airy legion sweetly
floats
A blest assemblage of celestial notes!
Where to the happiest taste, a voice is giv'n
To wing the soul, and bear it up to Heav'n!
Flowing from Harland's love-inspiring soul!
How sweet that cadence on the senses foul,
—That melting close, to rapt attention fell,
Soft as a dying sound in Echo's cell!
O whilst I dwell, dear Syren, on thy song,
To fairy worlds my ravish'd spirits throng;
On beds of roses there entranc'd I rest,
And press thy lov'd idea to my breast,
'Till to the eye arise by music-spell
The dreams of which Arabian fablers tell.
—O voice divine! that air again repeat,
And still entrance me in the blest'd deceit!—

No. VI.

LADY BEAUCHAMP.

WHY, to describe a lovely shape, or face,
Should mortals range through nature's bound-
less space?
—Why steal the colours of the ruddy morn
A beauteous cheek with blushes to adorn?
Or pluck a glowing jewel from the sky,
Merely to show the lustre of an eye?
On such embellishment, why vainly dwell
The elegance of Beauchamp's form to tell?
There no superior symbol shall we find,
To picture forth the graces of her mind!
—Hie to the humble cot, the dreary shed,
Where Misery from the world conceals her
head,
Where Poverty and Sorrow sadly bear [year;
The rigour of their fate, the tempests of the
And ask the tenants of the lowly dome,
What guest seeks out their solitary home?—
The pause of gratitude,—the sudden break—
The look that blesses, ere the tongue can
speak,
With the soft tear—that Being shall proclaim,
Tho' lab'ring passion stifles Beauchamp's
name!

No. VII.

LADY CROSBIE.

SWEET Crosbie approaches!—And see from
her eyes
With the lustre of beauty, the ray of thought
shies:

4 D

For surely those eyes to our senses impart,
In the language of love, an appeal to the heart.
Arous'd at the summons, the cherub Desire,
His rosy wing flutters—rekindles his fire,
And hovering round the dear nymph, ill at rest,

Presumptuously seeks to repose in her breast;
Presumptuously dares in his transport to rove
That region of joy, that retirement of love!

O thou, in whom Nature's perfections are join'd,

A figure enchanting, an elegant mind!

In whom ev'ry winning attraction is found,
Whose voice to the soul is a zephyr of sound;
Forgive each allusion, by rapture express'd,
Nor the feelings misjudge which arise in the breast.

For since, by each virtue adorn'd, you appear,
'Tis the charter of nature to love, and revere!

No. VIII.

HONOURABLE MISS THYNNE.

TO lovely Thynne, in nature's lustre dress'd,
Whose charms upon the soul restless steal,
Love, turning, strikes his naked, honest breast,

And bids her claim a trial of his zeal.

In sultry tracks, where to the noon-tide ray
Each blossom droops, each thirsty herb-
let dies;

Where burning sands refract the fiery day,
And the thin air still parcheth as it flies:

E'en there, regardless of his vows, shall Love,
A shelter rear, to screen her from the heat;
Yea—seek the cooling brook, and distant grove,

And bear refreshment to the lorn retreat.

Remov'd far thence to black *Siberia's* clime,
Contented pass the tedious, wint'ry year;
And track well pleas'd, the frozen steps of time,

While she, the gem of innocence is near.

When dusky shades add horror to the scene,
He'll soothe, with gentlest note, her cares
to sleep; [keen,

Then wander forth, 'midst tempests bleak and
And lend the brow of night an eye to weep!

THE SHORTEST DAY.

TO celebrate the Shortest Day,
Let grateful rapture guide the lay,
Let pious thought the verse prolong,
And true devotion aid the song.

The God who bids the seasons roll,
And swells his power from pole to pole,
Demands the praise of all who live,
And all the praise that all can give.

Burn we beneath the Torrid Zone,
Or freeze where scanty life is shown,
Th' impressive power shall all pervade,
'Midst *Atrix's* sands or *Greenland's* shade.

What though the winter night prolong
The sacred subject of my song;
What though the half-year's night shall pass
Unseen a single blade of grass:

Tho' rugged tracks, thro' mountains led,
Mark where the bear has made her bed;
Yet something still remains to cheer,
For Reason tells us, *God is there.*

Hence ye profane, ye dotards hence.
From Nature learn the rules of sense:
Let Reason teach, where'er you roam,
Religion finds her God at home.

EPITAPH on MAJOR ANDRE.

"*IS there no bright reversion in the sky,
For those who greatly THINK, and
nobly DIE?*"

Yes, sure there is, and Heav'n, with loud
acclaim,

On *Orient* stars shall grave thy deathless name.
Each patriot chief now hails thy glorious
ghost,

And bids thee welcome to the *Elysian* coast.
What tho' no laurell'd urn thy bones inscribe,
Unfading wreaths shall round thy temples
twine.

What boots it then, unmanly tears to shed,
Or mourn for thee as for the vulgar dead?
Britannia cries, "My sons restrain your woe;
"No sigh be heard, no tears be seen to flow.
Let *ANDRE's* name each gen'rous bosom
warm,

String ev'ry nerve, prompt ev'ry hand to arm,
'Till the fell foe bewail their guilty deed,
And slaughter'd thousands round their victim
bleed!"

G. T.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

From the *London Gazette* EXTRAORDINARY.

MANIFESTO.

GEORGE R. (L. S.)

THROUGH the whole course
of our reign our conquest to-
wards the States General of
the United Provinces has been
that of a sincere friend and
faithful ally. Had they ad-
hered to those wise principles which used

to govern the republick, they must have
shown themselves equally solicitous to main-
tain the friendship that has so long subsisted
between the two nations, and which is
essential to the interests of both: but
from the prevalence of a faction devoted to
France, and following the dictates of that
court, a very different policy has prevailed.
The return made to our friendship, for
some time past, has been an open contempt
of

of the most solemn engagements, and a repeated violation of publick faith.

On the commencement of the defensive war, in which we found ourselves engaged by the aggression of France, we showed a tender regard for the interests of the States General, and a desire of securing to their subjects every advantage of trade, consistent with the great and just principle of our own defence. Our ambassador was instructed to offer a friendly negotiation, to obviate every thing that might lead to disagreeable discussion; and to this offer, solemnly made by him to the States General, the 2d of November, 1778, no attention was paid.

After the number of our enemies increased by the aggression of Spain, equally unprovoked with that of France, we found it necessary to call upon the States General for the performance of their engagements. The 5th article of the perpetual defensive alliance between our crown and the States General, concluded at Westminster the 3d of March, 1678, besides the general engagement for succours, expressly stipulates, "That that party of the two allies which is not attacked shall be obliged to break with the aggressor in two months after the party attacked shall require it."—Yet two years have passed, without the least assistance given to us—without a single syllable in answer to our repeated demands.

So totally regardless have the States been of their treaties with us, that they readily promised our enemies to observe a neutrality in direct contradiction to those engagements, and whilst they have withheld from us the succours they were bound to furnish, every secret assistance has been given to the enemy; and inland duties have been taken off, for the sole purpose of facilitating the carriage of naval stores to France.

In direct and open violation of treaty, they suffered an American pirate to remain several weeks in one of their ports; and even permitted a part of his crew to mount guard in a port in the Texel.

In the East-Indies, the subjects of the States General, in concert with France, have endeavoured to raise up enemies against us.

In the West-Indies, particularly at St. Eustatius, every protection and assistance has been given to our rebellious subjects. Their privateers are openly received in the Dutch harbours; allowed to refit there; supplied with arms and ammunition; their crews recruited; their prizes brought in and sold; and all this in direct violation of as clear and solemn stipulations as can be made.

This conduct, so inconsistent with all good faith, so repugnant to the sense of the wisest part of the Dutch nation, is chiefly to be ascribed to the prevalence of the leading magistrates of Amsterdam, whose secret

correspondence with our rebellious subjects was suspected, long before it was made known by the fortunate discovery of a treaty, the first article of which is:—

"There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and sincere friendship, between their high mightinesses the Estates of the Seven United Provinces of Holland, and the United States of North America, and the subjects and people of the said parties; and between the countries, islands, cities, and towns, situated under the jurisdiction of the said United States of Holland, and the said United States of America, and the people and inhabitants thereof, of every degree, without exception of persons or places."

This treaty was signed in September 1778, by the express order of the Pensionary of Amsterdam, and other principal magistrates of that city. They now not only avow the whole transaction, but glory in it, and expressly say, even to the States General, that what they did "was what their indispensable duty required."

In the mean time, the States General declined to give any answer to the memorial presented by our ambassador; and the refusal was aggravated by their proceeding upon other business, nay, upon the consideration of this very subject to internal purposes; and while they found it impossible to approve the conduct of their subjects, they still industriously avoided to give us the satisfaction so manifestly due.

We had every right to expect, that such a discovery would have roused them to a just indignation at the insult offered to us, and to themselves; and that they would have been eager to give us full and ample satisfaction for the offence, and to inflict the severest punishment upon the offenders. The urgency of the business made an instant answer essential to the honour and safety of this country. The demand was accordingly pressed by our ambassador in repeated conferences with the ministers, and in a second memorial: It was pressed with all the earnestness which could proceed from our ancient friendship, and the sense of recent injuries; and the answer now given to a memorial on such a subject, delivered above five weeks ago, is, that the States have taken it *ad referendum*. Such an answer, upon such an occasion, could only be dictated by the fixed purpose of hostility meditated, and already resolved, by the States, induced by the offensive councils of Amsterdam thus to countenance the hostile aggression, which the magistrates of that city have made in the name of the republick.

There is an end of the faith of all treaties with them, if Amsterdam may usurp the sovereign power, may violate those treaties with impunity, by pledging the States to engagements directly contrary, and leaving

the republick with the rebels of a *Sovereign* to whom she is bound by the closest ties. An infraction of the law of nations by the meanest member of any country, gives the injured state a right to demand satisfaction and punishment:—How much more so, when the injury complained of is a violation of publick faith, committed by leading and predominant members in the state? Since then the satisfaction we have demanded is not given, we must, though most reluctantly, do ourselves that justice which we cannot otherwise obtain: We must consider the States General as parties in the injury which they will not repair, as sharers in the aggression which they refuse to punish, and must act accordingly. We have therefore ordered our ambassador to withdraw from the Hague, and shall immediately pursue such vigorous measures as the occasion fully justifies, and our dignity and the essential interests of our people require.

Whilst Amsterdam is suffered to prevail in the general councils, and is backed by the strength of the state, it is impossible to resist the aggression of so considerable a part, without contending with the whole. But we are too sensible of the common interests of both countries not to remember, in the midst of such a contest, that the only point to be aimed at by us, is to raise a disposition in the councils of the republick to return to our ancient union, by giving us that satisfaction for the past, and security for the future, which we shall be as ready to receive as they can be to offer, and to the attainment of which we shall direct all our operations. We mean only to provide for our own security, by destroying the dangerous designs that have been formed against us. We shall ever be disposed to return to friendship with the States General, when they sincerely revert to that system which the wisdom of their ancestors formed, and which has now been subverted by a powerful faction, conspiring with France against the true interests of the republick, no less than against those of Great-Britain.

St. James's, Dec. 20, 1780. G. R.

At the Court at St. James's, the 20th of December, 1780. Present the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY in Council.

HIS Majesty having taken into consideration the many injurious proceedings of the States General of the United Provinces and their subjects, as set forth in his royal manifests of this date, and being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction, is pleased by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the States General of the United Provinces, so that as well his majesty's fleet and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned

by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the States-General of the United Provinces, or their subjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories of the aforesaid States General, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of Admiralty within his majesty's dominions; and to that end his majesty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorizing the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisal to any of his majesty's subjects, or others whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, and their vassals and subjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories, or dominions of the aforesaid States General; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents: and his majesty's said advocate-general, with the advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorizing the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral to will and require the high court of Admiralty of Great-Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of Admiralty within his majesty's dominions to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and, according to the course of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to the States General of the United Provinces, or their vassals and subjects, or to any others inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, and dominions of the aforesaid States General; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents: and they are likewise to prepare, and lay before his majesty at this board, a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of Admiralty in his majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes aforesaid.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at St. James's, the 22d of December, 1780.

Present the KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS his majesty having taken into consideration the many injurious proceedings of the States General of the United Provinces, and their subjects, as set forth in his Royal Manifesto of the 20th of this instant December, and being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction, hath been pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy-Council, on the said 20th of this instant December, to order, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the States General of the United Provinces, so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by his majesty's commission for executing the high office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, or their subjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories of the aforesaid States General, and bring the same to judgement in any of the courts of Admiralty within his majesty's dominions.

And whereas many ships and merchandises belonging to the subjects of the States General may be now remaining in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, and other ports of his majesty's dominions, where they arrived before the said order for general reprisals against the ships, goods, and subjects of the States General of the United Provinces was granted; his majesty, being determined to pursue such line of conduct with respect to such ships and cargoes as shall evince his majesty's firm purpose to proceed in a manner consonant to good faith, doth hereby declare his royal intention, to allow all ships belonging to the subjects of the States General, now in any of his majesty's ports, to depart with their cargoes, except such part thereof as shall consist of salted provisions of any kind, or naval or warlike stores, and to grant passes for the said ships and cargoes, except as before excepted, to protect them from capture by any ships of his majesty or his subjects, in their return to some port of the United Provinces.

But whereas his majesty is entitled to expect and demand the same treatment from the States-General of the United Provinces, for the ships and cargoes belonging to any of his majesty's subjects; his majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy-Council,

is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all ships and merchandise belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, or their subjects, now in any port of his majesty's dominions, shall remain and be detained, secure and unmolested, within the same, until it shall appear that the States General of the United Provinces are disposed and intend to proceed upon the same ideas of good faith, with respect to the ships and cargoes of any of his majesty's subjects, remaining in any port belonging to the States General of the United Provinces.

STEPH. COTTELL.

Wednesday, Nov. 29.

A common hall was held yesterday at Guildhall, for the election of a representative to serve in parliament, in the room of the late Alderman Kirkman, deceased. The sheriffs opened the hustings about one o'clock, when the speaker's writ issued to the sheriffs for a new election was read, and after that the act of parliament of the late reign to regulate all elections in the city of London. The meaning of the common hall being held was then declared by the town-clerk in the absence of the recorder and remembrancer.

Mr. Clarke, who was one of the unsuccessful candidates at the late election, then came forward and addressed the livery:

"Gentlemen, I cannot let this opportunity of meeting you again in common hall pass without repeating my acknowledgements to you for the marks of your favour at the late election, though I was not returned: such an approbation might, it has been hinted, have tempted me to have offered my services at this time; but I am so far from desiring to give you trouble, that I have wholly declined such a measure, as I am in hopes that my worthy friend now present will meet with that unanimous support which his zeal and abilities deserve."—He was much clapped and huzzed for this candid behaviour.

The lord-mayor and all the aldermen not in parliament were then put in nomination, and distinguished accurately in the popular manner, according to ancient custom; but the whole show of hands being in favour of Mr. Sawbridge, he was declared by the sheriffs duly elected.

No other candidate appearing, the sheriffs declared the election to have fallen on John Sawbridge, Esq. alderman and framework-knitter, when there were fresh plaudits.

Mr. Sawbridge then advanced to the front of the hustings, and said,

"Gentlemen of the livery, this fresh and so unanimous mark of your approbation of my publick conduct calls for my warmest and most grateful acknowledgements; so much unanimity in my behalf,

gives

gives me the sincerest heart-felt satisfaction; as the rule of conduct I took up was not hastily and unadvisedly, be assured that it having been approved by you, has so stamped its credit, that I shall not wish or attempt to decline the most earnest pursuit of it. There are, among others, two things particularly, and those are, an entire obedience to your commands, and the utmost endeavours, as far as my abilities permit, of endeavouring to obtain frequent elections.

"I will not detain you, gentlemen, with a long harangue; but will only beg leave to add, that when the mode of my parliamentary conduct is dissonant to your pleasure, I shall without regret resign that seat to which your favors have now advanced me."

The sheriff then dissolved the hall, which was very full.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The attorney general has filed two informations against the late lord-mayor; one for his conduct in Ropemaker's-alley at the commencement of the riots; the other for discharging six rioters secured in the Poultry compter. The above magistrate has been served with subpoenas in consequence of the two informations, and it will be tried in the court of King's-Bench at Guild-hall.

Mr. Langdale has delivered a declaration against the corporation, and laid his damages at 70,000l.

THURSDAY 5.

Saturday was tried in the court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, before Lord Loughborough, by a special jury, a cause between Justice Wilmot, for damages by the destruction of his houses at Bethnal-green and in Worship-street, and damage in his garden, plaintiff, and the inhabitants of the district of Bethnal-green, defendants. After hearing evidence, and the reports of the surveyors employed by both parties, the jury went out, and having staid about half an hour, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, for the repair of the houses on Bethnal-green and in Worship-street, 625l. and special, in the words of the act, for furniture destroyed by persons riotously assembled, 700l. also for damage done to the garden by the rioters, 30l.

SATURDAY 16.

Yesterday came on in the court of King's-Bench, Guildhall, before Earl Mansfield, a cause for the recovery of 3000l. damages by fire in the late riots, wherein Mr. Langdale was plaintiff, and the directors of the Sun-Fire-office defendants; when, after a long trial by a special jury, they withdrew for about an hour, and found a verdict for the defendants.

Lord Mansfield in the course of the above trial observed, that it plainly appeared from the conduct of the mob that there was a preconcerted scheme to endanger the constitution, but happily the attempt upon the

bank failed. He was of opinion that the defendants were entitled to a verdict, it being a civil commotion.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

The Nevis Packet not having left the West-Indies till the 26th of October, there was sufficient time to receive the following accounts from some of the islands: at Antigua the mischief was not very great; at Nevis it was inconsiderable; but the force of the hurricane had extended as far as Barbadoes. At St. Eustasia the damage is immense, vast numbers of warehouses having been totally destroyed. Fifty transports, with 1500 troops from France, under convoy of two frigates, had arrived at Martinico only the night before the gale, all of which were driven out to sea, without having disembarked more than 300 troops; and two of the transports dismasted, with 300 soldiers on board, had since been obliged to take refuge in Nevis; two or three more of them were picked up by our cruisers, and there were no accounts of the remainder. This tremendous hurricane lasted for eight days, and the date corresponds exactly with the dreadful storm in which the Berwick man of war lost Admiral Rowley's fleet off the Bermudas. They had heard nothing of him. In the midst of this truly disastrous account, it is matter of great consolation to reflect, that providentially the convoy was only collecting, and none of the ships had come down from the other islands; that our ships of war on that station were either at St. Lucia or Antigua; and above all, that Rodney, by going down to North America, has not only been more useful than he could have been in the West Indies, since Guichen left that quarter, but has, in all human probability, escaped the fatal consequences of this tremendous hurricane.

The great and long depending question between the city of London and the governors of the royal hospitals was yesterday finally argued before the Lord Chancellor at Lincoln's Inn-Hall. Mr. Kenyon and Mr. Erskine followed the solicitor general's arguments of a former day, and threw out some reflections upon some of the corporation, declaring they were disturbers of the welfare of the hospitals, and intermeddlers in the question. On the other hand, the recorder, Mr. Maddox, and Mr. Rose, retorted; they denied any other intention than to preserve the right of the charities abused, which in the hands of any improper men might in future happen; therefore the only wish was, that the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, might participate in the government and direction of the hospitals.

The debates lasted until six o'clock in the evening, when the Lord Chancellor said, that the question was a matter of some moment

ment, and in order to rid the litigation of that degree of spleen which in the progress of the cause he had discovered, he would peruse all the papers with care, and endeavour to compromise the dispute, so that both parties may conjunctively act for the benefit of those noble charities. If he found that all his pains could not prevent further suits, he would pronounce judgement to the best of his ability, according to strict justice, and then the event must take its consequences; but he must observe, that as the recorder of London had pledged himself for the sincerity and good wishes of the corporation, he was inclined to discredit the imputation bestowed against it.

Yesterday a Spanish Jesuit who was taken in a ship coming from South America, and brought to England, but admitted to go abroad on his parole of honour, was taken up as a spy at Dartford, on an information, by two of his majesty's messengers, and brought to town; several papers of consequence were found upon him; he underwent a long examination before Lord Stormont, and was committed into the custody of a messenger for further examination.

The remainder of the London news, &c. &c. will appear in the Appendix.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Southampton, December 3.

HIS majesty, ever ready to reward merit and real services, has settled 300l per annum upon Mrs. Andre, mother of the late unfortunate Major Andre, and after her decease to devolve to his three sisters during their lives; and his brother, a captain in the army, is to be promoted the first vacancy.

Newcastle, Dec. 16. Saturday evening, about a quarter before five o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this town and neighbourhood, attended with a rumbling noise. Several people were so much alarmed as to run out of their houses; but happily not the least damage has been done by it. The weather had been calm and mild for some time before, and continues so, with very little wind, and that at N. and N. W. The barometer at 30 and 3 tenths.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

[From the LONDON GAZETTE.]

Saturday, Dec. 2.

Whitehall, December 2, 1780.

MAJOR HARNAGE arrived in town on Thursday night from New-York, with despatches to Lord George Germain, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, and Major-General Philips, of which the following are extracts and copies.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain, dated New-York, Oct. 30, 1780.

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint

your lordship, that the fleet from England, under convoy of his majesty's ships *Hymna* and *Adamant*, with recruits and stores for this army, arrived here safe after a favourable passage, on the 15th inst. and I have the honour to transmit returns of the state and number of recruits received by this opportunity.

Major-General Leslie sailed from hence on the 16th, and I understand was seen entering the Chesapeake on the 18th with a fair wind, so that he would probably be in James River on the 20th, and consequently interrupt Mr. Gates's communication with Virginia.

I am persuaded Lord Cornwallis, with the assistance of the co-operating corps under Major-General Leslie, which I have given entirely to his lordship's orders, will pursue such measures as may oblige Mr. Gates to retire from those provinces. Lord Cornwallis was informed by me, previous to General Leslie's sailing upon this expedition, of that general officer's being to act from his lordship's orders; and I sent him at the same time, a copy of my instructions to General Leslie.

By the present opportunity I have the honour to transmit to your lordship some original despatches, which were lately intercepted in a rebel mail we were lucky enough to take entire, and contain matters of no small importance. The letters now sent appear to be such as are of the most consequence; those that are left so shall be transmitted to your lordship by the next opportunity.

Washington has not as yet detached a single man to the southward; and by all accounts from General Arnold, Gates cannot have above 800 continental troops with him. Gen. Washington still remains at or near Tappan.

The French have not moved from Rhode-Island, but are adding fortifications to that place. Admiral Arbuthnot is watching *Monf. de Ternay*.

Major Harnage, of the 62d regiment, will have the honour of delivering my despatches. This officer's services with the northern army will, I doubt not, insure him your lordship's favour and protection.

Copy of an intercepted Letter, addressed to "Messeck Weare, Esq. President of the " Council of New Hampshire, Fortified " mouth."

WE the under-written General officers of the New-England lines think it our duty to unite in a serious address to the several states to which we belong, to represent the distressing condition of their officers in the army.

After having joined our brother-officers of the line at large in two ineffectual applications to Congress on the subject, nothing but the

the purest regard for the safety of our country could impel us to undertake a third essay of this kind.

We beg leave to premise, that a large proportion of officers engaged in the service with an intention of making one campaign only; neither they nor their country thought of their becoming soldiers for life, or for a lengthy war; their inclinations, constitutions, and circumstances forbid it; but from a conviction that their growing experience was of value and importance to the cause, they have been induced, against every consideration of a private nature, to extend their services from one period to another, constantly flattering themselves that every new campaign would be the last, and bring about the wished for æra of their return to the bosom of their families and friends.

The performance of the army under wants and hardships excited the admiration and applause of the country, until the personal and family distresses of the former constrained them to remind their fellow-citizens of the want, on their part, of equitable and grateful returns. From that time many have feigned to entertain ill-grounded and impolitick jealousies of the army. Some have even charged the officers with acquiring wealth, and aspiring after honours and distinction, at the very time when it has required all the persuasion within the compass of language and argument to retain them in service.

A laudable pride, arising from a just sense of the real dignity of their employments and stations; an ambition of excelling, which has been esteemed by all wise nations as a passion amiable in itself, and essential to the authority that is necessary in every well constituted army, have rendered the officers of our army opprobrious to too many in civil life; some of whom, and even of those in power and of influence, we fear, have laboured to counteract and debase the principle, by denying the officers not only a suitable provision to maintain their characters, but by leaving them to want the necessaries of food and clothing.

The officers are sensible of the publick embarrassments—they have been attentive to the administration of civil as well a military affairs, and forward in suggesting their thoughts on every proper occasion, with an honest zeal of promoting the welfare of the army and state. They do not look for impossibilities from government, but they wish to see that effusion of a liberal heart, which it is possible to exhibit in a state of poverty. Generosity is the characteristic of a soldier; for the love of his country he lavishes health and life, for which no equivalent can be given him: should he not then be spared the mortification of receiving his pittance from a reluctant hand?

The present incomes of the majority of

the people who bear the burthen of the publick charges are proportioned to the increased prices of the necessaries of life: if it is objected, that those who subsist by fixed salaries, or by the interest of their money, or have been ravaged by the enemy, are as great sharers as the army in the common calamity, it argues perhaps no more than that they ought to be favoured by some exemption, or that those who have suffered less should contribute to indemnify them.

Was the case and circumstances of the army fully understood by the people at large, we are persuaded their wisdom and sensibility would render their situation eligible and happy as possible.

The war appears to us as far from an honourable issue as it has ever done. Our allies, however generous their intentions, have not been able to give us the expected assistance: perhaps providence, by repeated disappointments from this quarter, designs to convince us that our help and salvation is, under God, to be derived from our own exertions.

There is no ground of hope that the enemy will relinquish their object, till they find the country prepared to defend itself; that is, until they see an army opposed to them as regular as their own, and on as permanent a basis: our present condition promises them the speedy accomplishment of their wishes.

An army consisting of a few inadequate thousands, almost destitute of every publick supply; its officers, whose tables once abounded with plenty and variety, subsisting month after month on one bare ration of dry bread and meat, and that frequently of the meanest quality; their families looking up to them for their usual support; their children for the education to which they once had a title.

Our enemies know human nature too well to apprehend they shall have to contend long with an army under such circumstances.

In faithfulness to our country we make this representation without the solicitation or knowledge of those officers who are the chief subjects of it: they, we are assured, are generally determined to resign their commissions at the close of this campaign: indeed, it is impossible for them to continue, let their virtue and inclination be ever so great; and we cannot but express to you that we shall consider the loss of the present body of officers as little short of the dissolution of the army.

If the country is competent in its defence, without a regular army, no more need be said on the subject; let our progress, as it does, to its dissolution; but, on the other hand, if an army well appointed and provided is absolutely necessary, the subjects of it must be made easy and contented with their situation (reasonable things will satisfy them). The officers have, we conceive, a just claim to a

handsome support, according to their rank, for the time present, and to be secure of an after provision to compensate for the loss of business, and to enable them, when the war is over, to live among their brethren above contempt; without this provision a pitiful penury, if not want and misery, must be the unavoidable portion of men who have faithfully discharged their duty as officers and citizens.

The wages and rations of the officers, if paid in specie, much less in note, are by no means sufficient to support them with decency and comfort to themselves, and advantage to the service: the necessities and conveniences of life are raised to two or three times their former prices in specie; and as to the depreciation notes (so called) they do not, in fact, sell for one-third of their nominal value.

It is our opinion that nothing less than the nominal sum of the wages and rations made good from time to time in its relative value to the property of the country, will or ought to be satisfactory. This has been done by the New-York line; and as to a future provision, our's ask no more than what the last-mentioned state and the southern states have done, or may do, for their respective lines, serving in the same army with them.

If it should be thought best to vary the mode of payment, there will be no objection; a sum in gross will be more agreeable and advantageous to the eastern officers, and more consonant to the sentiments prevailing in their states, than an annuity unaccompanied with their services; and here we take the opportunity to mention, that some states seem to be taking measures to attach to themselves the affection of their own troops: with what view it is done we know not, but we should suppose similar motives to the same line of conduct must exist in every state.

We beg leave to add, as a measure of propriety and justice, that a reasonable consideration be paid to officers who, through want of health, shall be obliged to retire before the end of the war.

NATH. GREEN, M. General,
SAM. H. PARSONS, B. General,
T. KNOX, B. Gen. Artillery.
J. GLOVER, B. General,
JOHN STARK, B. General,
J. MONTGOMERY, B. General.
JOHN PATTERSON, B. General.

Public Service.

*His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull, Esq.
Governor of the State of Connecticut,
per Post Lebanon.*

Copy of an intercepted Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Aide-du Camp to General Washington, to Isaac Sears, Esq. at Boston, dated Oct 12, 1780.

I WAS much obliged to you, my dear Sir, for the letter which you did me the favour to write me since your return to Boston.

I am sorry to find that the same spirit of indifference to public affairs prevails. It is necessary we should rouse, and begin to do our business in earnest, or we shall play a losing game. It is impossible the contest can be much longer supported on the present footing. We must have a government with more power. We must have a tax in kind. We must have a foreign loan. We must have a bank on the true principles of a bank. We must have an administration distinct from Congress, and in the hands of single men under their orders. We must, above all things, have an army for the war, and an establishment that will interest the officers in the service.

Congress are deliberating on our military affairs; but I apprehend their resolutions will be tinged with the old spirit. We seem to be proof against experience. They will however recommend an army for the war; at least as a primary object. All those who love their country ought to exert their influence in the states where they reside, to determine them to take up this object with energy. The states must sink under the burthen of temporary impositions, and the enemy will conquer us by degrees, during the intervals of our weakness.

Clinton is now said to be making a considerable detachment to the southward. My fears are high, my hopes low.

We are told here, there is to be a congress of the neutral powers at the Hague, for mediating a peace. God send it may be true—We want it; but if the idea gets abroad, it is ten to one if we do not fancy the thing done, and fall into a profound sleep, till the cannon of the enemy awaken us next campaign. This is our national character. I am, with great regard,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(Signed)

A. HAMILTON.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Phillips to Lord George Germain, dated New-York, October 31, 1780.

My Lord,

SINCE I had the honour of addressing your Lordship by the last packet, a negotiation has begun between the British and American commissaries general of prisoners, which will terminate in the exchange of all officers, prisoners of war, on both sides, and which has already included such officers as were upon their paroles in New-York, or in Great-Britain. This exchange likewise comprehends an equivalent of British and German soldiers, prisoners of war, for those of the enemy now in our possession in this place, who will be permitted to go out upon the arrival of a similar number of our privates at Elizabeth Town, the place appointed for their rendezvous.

His excellency the commander in chief

4 E

will

will make one effort, in the course of the present negotiation, for the release of the privates of the troops of convention: should it fail, and I am sorry to observe to your lordship, there is but a faint prospect of its succeeding, his excellency will immediately proceed to put into execution the plan heretofore proposed, and which was intimated from your lordship to have received his majesty's approbation, for a partial exchange of the officers.

Major-General De Riedesel and myself were exchanged on the 25th instant, as you will perceive, my lord, by the inclosed copies of the certificates of our exchanges. The commander in chief has been pleased to put me in orders to serve with this army.

Sir Henry Clinton having directed me to transmit to your lordship a report of the present transactions relative to exchanges, I take great pleasure in having the honour of communicating it to your lordship: this gratification arises, as well from my own personal feelings individually upon this happy occasion, as from the general satisfaction a completion of this humane business must diffuse in the minds of those of his majesty's officers who will be released from their captivity.

Sir Henry Clinton has judged proper to direct, that the troops of convention be still considered as under my orders; and that all reports concerning their situation should be sent to me, in order to be laid before his excellency as usual. I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of Sir Henry Clinton's letter to me, containing his commands upon this subject: I shall continue to pursue their interests and welfare with the same unwearied zeal I have ever done.

I beg leave to repeat to you, my lord, the high and grateful sense I entertain of the many favours conferred by your lordship upon me and the troops of convention. The kind protection and sollicitude your lordship has constantly manifested, both to me personally, and to those troops in general, claim our best acknowledgements and warmest thanks.

I entreat you will, my lord, represent me to the king under the most perfect attachment to his royal person and government; as one whose heart is replete with gratitude for his majesty's most gracious expressions of approbation of my conduct, and entirely devoted to his majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PHILLIPS.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO

CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Essay on Diet, by Verus, being long, and requiring correction, could not be inserted in this Magazine, but will appear in the Appendix.

The poem from Winton; and the soliloquy by C. A. S. are reserved for January, on account of prior engagements, the quantity of poetry in hand, before these excellent pieces were received, being more than sufficient for December and the Appendix.

Lecture XI. On Modern History, will be given in January.

The Parliamentary Duellists shall be correctly printed, as desired, and being most suitable in point of time, is likewise reserved for January. It came too late for this month.

The wish by Rusticus will be found in the Appendix.

Phileleuthus, we hope, will kindly excuse our declining to insert a theological essay, that is likely to produce others by way of reply, and involve us in polemical disputes, against our rule. The inconvenience of admitting such pieces was long since discovered by the proprietors: divines differed and disputed, each side was affronted if their state of the matter was not inserted, and if it had, no room could have been left for other subjects. The publisher will return it when called for. This answer is equally applicable to one query sent us by W. S. and others by the Rural Christian. The latter correspondent is requested not to be impatient, his last favour but one was at press, which was the reason it did not appear in the correspondence. Under the various signatures he assumes, and amidst his general communications to all periodical publications, it is possible little short memorandums, which can only be placed so as to fill up a page may be postponed, without meaning any indignity. His questioning concerning the age of a person is too trifling for our Magazine.

We shall be happy to hear from our worthy correspondent W. S. in another kingdom, and would be peculiarly obliged to him for any travelling anecdotes. The verses for Christmas day are not so correct as we could wish, we must therefore decline inserting them. Necessary corrections the Editor was obliged to make in the August and September pieces.

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE:

THE FEMALE VOLUNTEER: A PATHETIC HISTORY.

(Continued from our Magazine for December, p. 545.)



IN the mean time, the jealous Albert had cunning enough to see thro' my design; as the friendship I had for the baron was universally known throughout the country, he began to suspect, that under the pretence of visiting Matilda as a relation, I continually entertained her with the love of his rival; accordingly, he renewed his expostulations and complaints to her father. The mother-in-law also, for her part, looked on me with an evil eye, as soon as she perceived, that I was more assiduous than ever in my visits to her daughter-in-law; but whatever endeavours they used with Guy, to induce him to forbid me his house, they could never obtain their ends. The name of relation carries with it a tie which one is not always disposed to violate; Guy respected me as a kinsman, and not being persuaded that I really visited his daughter with those views whereof they accused me, persisted in receiving me as kindly as was possible for a man of his humour and character.

"It is true, indeed, that one day, being overcome by their importunities and persecutions, he begged me to remember, that Albert was destined to be his daughter's husband; adding, that he desired me, therefore, not to talk to her of Baron Straalein, lest the merit of that nobleman, who was one of the handsomest and most accomplished about the court, should render her more clear-

sighted than was convenient to discover Albert's imperfections, which he frankly owned were but too apparent. But, continued he, I have given my word to my wife, that I would see this marriage concluded, and I cannot avoid keeping it; you will therefore act the part of a good relation, in not doing any thing to thwart my design.

"The part of a good relation, answered I, is to endeavour to bring his kinsman to right reason, when he finds him acting contrary thereto: suffer me, therefore, to tell you, that you seem to me quite out of the way, when you offer to insist on your daughter's compliance with what she looks upon as an intolerable slavery. Marriage, as you cannot but know, is nothing else but the union of two persons for life, by their mutual, public, and free consent; wherefore, in attempting to extort a compliance from your daughter, against her will, would not you break through the most sacred and venerable of all ties, at the same time that you pretend to act conformably to it? Constraint and violence, being diametrically contrary to the freedom which the nature of such an union requires, do not they render it absolutely invalid? and consequently make her but a concubine, who would otherwise have been a wife, had her consent been freely given!

"That Matilda has an inveterate aversion to Albert, is neither a secret to you, nor any body else; she has declared to you, several times, she will

never give her consent voluntarily to this match; consider, therefore, with yourself seriously, what may be the consequences of it; and do not render an only daughter the most miserable of all women. Riches alone will not make a reasonable couple happy; the satisfaction of the mind, and the union of their wills, can only yield that peace and harmony which conduces to the honour, security, and comfort of a married state. I should be wanting, then, in my duty, as a good relation, should I not represent to you the dreadful ruin to which you are about to expose your daughter, who is no less virtuous than amiable; the point to be considered, is not how to make her rich, but how to make her happy.

"I know very well, replied this unnatural father, how far my power extends; and if Matilda be ignorant how far she ought to submit to me, I shall easily find the way to make her sensible of it. A daughter has no business to trouble herself about the choice of a husband; in that case she ought to rely entirely upon her father's care, and to have no other will than his. Besides, the state of my affairs, and the welfare of my house, absolutely require my daughter's being married to Albert; had it not been for this stipulation, I should never have made his mother my wife. In short, I have promised him Matilda; my word is engaged for it, and I am a slave to my word; wherefore, whether my daughter consents or not, it signifies very little to me; she must submit to it, and must therefore tear from her heart every other passion which may prevent her nuptials with Albert.

"This plain declaration made me shudder with horror; however, I had so much command over myself, as not to return any answer thereto; left, by too sharp a reply, I should do a real prejudice to my friend and Matilda. In fact, I found the resolution of this unjust father was fixed, and all I could say to induce him to alter it, would be to no purpose; wherefore I took my leave of him, after some other discourse about indifferent matters; which giving him no room to suspect me of concerning myself in the affair, we parted very amicably.

"But Albert had quickly other more considerable causes of jealousy, than any I could give him; a great number

of rivals starting up on a sudden, and making their addresses to his mistress. Being prodigiously alarmed thereat, he held a consultation with his mother, wherein it was resolved by both of them, to conclude the marriage as soon as possible, as the only way to deliver themselves at once from the disquiet and uneasiness, which these lovers could not fail to occasion them. Accordingly, they proposed it to Guy, with the strongest importunities; and he, desiring no better, than to continue in possession of Albert's estate, under the pretence of his marriage with his daughter, willingly consented thereto, appointed the day, and prepared every thing for this odious match.

"As Matilda did not fail to give me notice immediately, what a destructive design was forming against her, I sent word of it directly to my dear Straalem; who returned to Ingolstadt with all possible expedition, ready to run all hazards, to ward off so fatal a misfortune. I found the means to procure him an opportunity of seeing Matilda in secret, and they renewed, before me, their vows to be each other's, whilst I promised on my side never to forsake them, but to venture every thing for their service. In effect, the Baron had recourse to all the expedients he could think of, to avert the impending storm; and, amongst the rest, he prevailed on some persons of the greatest distinction, to demand Matilda in marriage, in his name; but Guy, not content with barely refusing him her hand, added contempt and abuse to his denial. My friend, therefore, seeing himself without hopes or remedy on that side, concluded that he ought to owe his mistress to his sword alone: accordingly he sent Albert a challenge, but that despicable wretch took care not to accept it. In the mean time, whilst the Baron was venting his rage in vain, in unavailing menaces, Guy, sure of his interest at the court of the elector, set out for Munich, and complained to that prince of the audaciousness of Straalem, who came to Ingolstadt to prevent the marriage of his daughter and disturb the quiet of his family. Immediately the Baron was sent for to court, and the elector, after giving him a very sharp reprimand, forbade him to proceed any farther, in his addresses to Matilda, on pain of incurring his indignation.

"This

" This sentence, pronounced by the mouth of his sovereign, admitted of no appeal: behold my friend then threatened with the displeasure of his prince, if he did not desist from his pretensions. In vain did he repent to him the violence of his passion, which was approved by Matilda herself, and the aversion she had to his rival, whom he described as the very reproach of nature. His remonstrances and intreaties, far from making any impression on the elector, provoked his anger to such a degree, that he commanded his officers to carry my poor friend to prison, that he might learn to speak more respectful of Albert for whose family he had an esteem. And this order had undoubtedly been executed directly, had it not been for some of the Baron's friends, who happened to be present, and who prevailed on that prince, though not without difficulty, to revoke it.

" My poor friend was far from imagining his sovereign would have interposed to such a degree in behalf of his rival; wherefore, finding him so much incensed, contrary to his expectation, he implored his pardon, with great submission, and assured him, he would sooner banish himself voluntarily from his dominions, than do any thing which might be disagreeable to his highness; adding, however, that wherever he went he should always retain the most tender remembrance of Matilda, whom he should never cease to adore as long as he lived.

" The elector did not in the least regard this declaration, looking upon it only as the extravagant flight of a lover reduced to despair; and Guy, highly satisfied with the advantage he had gained over poor Straalem, having thanked his highness for the justice he had done him, set out directly for Ingolstadt, with design to hasten as much as possible the nuptials of his daughter, the celebration of which he then determined to defer no longer than till that day se'nnight.

" But to what extremities will not love, reduced to despair, transport a soul which has suffered itself to give way to that impetuous passion? Matilda resolved to choose death itself, rather than consent to be Albert's wife; and the Baron determined to sacrifice, not only his fortune, but his life, rather than see his mistress in the arms of his

unworthy rival. In short, he had found the means to get secretly to my house, and inform me of all that had just befallen him at Munich; after which we consulted together what course there then remained for us to pitch upon. We were not long deliberating upon this head. Alas! what other way was there than to betake ourselves to flight with Matilda? Hereupon, I undertook to give her notice of our design, and prevail on her to consent to it; and in the extremity to which love on one hand, and hatred on the other, had reduced her, I found it no hard matter to bring her to resolve on it.

" Judge, my lord, the strength of my friendship, on so ticklish and critical an occasion; it not only induced me to overlook the extraordinary step I was about to take, in serving my friend, to the prejudice of the honour of my own family; but to renounce in an instant my country, my estate, my prince's favour, and all hopes of bettering my fortune; and all this for no other end, but to involve myself in the ruin, upon which those two unfortunate lovers (for whom I had the most inexpressible affection) were running headlong voluntarily.

" Accordingly, I was the person, who during a dark night, whose black clouds favoured our enterprise, carried off Matilda from her father's house, having first made her disguise herself in a man's habit; and in that dress I conducted her to Baron Straalem, who had provided horses for us, without the walls of Ingolstadt, and was there waiting for us with equal impatience and anxiety.

" It would be impossible, my lord, unless one had been present at this interview, to form a right idea of the mutual transports of these two tender lovers: I thought they would never have been satisfied with the pleasure of again beholding each other, and expressing the ardour of their love; whereupon I represented to them the danger to which we exposed ourselves, by staying too long there. We mounted on horseback therefore directly, with only two servants, on whose fidelity we could depend, Matilda having previously exacted an oath from the Baron, that he would marry her without delay, as soon as we should be arrived at a place of safety.

" We

" We travelled with the greatest expedition until it was day, and even part of the morning; not had we stopped when we did, had we not been afraid Matilda would be over-fatigued; we were willing, therefore, to allow a few hours rest, of which we thought she might stand in need. To this end we alighted at an inn, which was not many leagues distant from the frontiers of the elector's dominions; but staying here a little too long, was very near proving fatal to us: for Guy having discovered his daughter's flight, as soon as it was light, if not before day-break, had dispatched divers horsemen in pursuit of us, who overtook us within three hundred paces of the inn, about an hour before the close of the evening.

" There were six of them, well armed, and they seemed resolved not to give us any quarter; we judged, therefore, that we must either conquer or die. In effect, the fair object, for whose possession we were about to venture our lives, inspired us with the most lively courage; accordingly the Baron fought like a lion, and performed actions worthy of eternal fame: even Matilda herself would signalize her bravery on this occasion; it seemed as if the dress that fair maiden had put on had fortified her against the fearfulness so natural to her sex; for she rushed, in spite of us, into the midst of our pursuers, and shot him who seemed to have the command of the rest, through the head. After so resolute an action, you will not be so much surprized, my lord, at the heroic deeds to which you was witness; for the brave Amazon, whom you saw behave so gallantly, is that very Matilda of whom I have been now speaking.

" To return from whence I have digressed, young Straalem and myself killed two others of our enemies, much about the same time, which struck such a terror into the three who survived, that they chose rather to owe their safety to flight, than to run the hazard of undergoing the same fate with their companions. As for ourselves, we had the good fortune not to receive any wounds which were dangerous in this action; my valet de chambre being the only one that lost his life therein.

" After this brisk and bloody combat, we made all possible haste out of the territories of Bavaria; and as we

were apprehensive of being again pursued, both by the orders of our sovereign, and of Matilda's father, if we staid in any place within the limits of the empire, we took refuge at Strasburgh, where we believed we should be more secure. As soon as we arrived there, the baron performed his promise, in marrying the fair maiden, who had behaved herself with so much prudence and modesty during the whole journey, that she greatly increased the esteem we before had for her.

" Then, and not till then, it was that I discovered to them the lively passion with which Matilda had inspired me, as also the great constraint I had put upon myself, and the violent struggle I had when first I became sensible thereof to keep it within the bounds which friendship required. They both of them heard this confession with no little surprise, and could not help admiring the conquest I had gained over myself: the baron, in particular, assured me, his value for me was before so great, it could hardly admit of any increase; but nevertheless, this action of mine, in sacrificing my love to him, would heighten his esteem for me, and render both that and his gratitude eternal. As for Matilda, she protested I should always be dearer to her than any one but her husband, and she should ever love me with the affection of a sister; to which both she and her spouse added, by way of gallantry, that they permitted me to call her my mistress.

" These, my lord, are all the favours I have ever received from her to this day. Whenever I have taken delight in viewing her charms, I have observed them to be tempered with so much majesty, that if the one kindled in me the most ardent passion, the other always kept it under due restraint, by inspiring me with the greatest awe and respect: in fine, I can truly say that love and friendship reigned at once equally in my breast, and I should rather have chosen immediate death, than have given way to any thing which might have created the least uneasiness in the baron or his lady.

" In the mean time, they both of them enjoyed a very happy state, when their satisfaction was interrupted by letters from our mutual friends at the court of Bavaria, which brought us the worst news we could possibly have received.

ceived. This was, that the elector had been so highly incensed against us, that he had ordered us to be arraigned as ravishers, and prosecuted with the utmost severity that the law would allow. Guy himself was the most earnest of any to solicit the court against us, and hasten our ruin: in short, Straalem and myself were condemned to be beheaded, and our whole estates confiscated.

" This misfortune, which we never in the least expected, made us resolve to advance farther into France; for we were apprehensive of being arrested in Alsatia, and thought even Strasburgh too near our own country. Paris, the sanctuary of all unfortunate strangers, appearing to us a more secure retreat, we repaired forthwith to that capital of the French dominions, which we found every way worthy the reputation it had obtained by the many wonders we there beheld, which we could never have been weary of admiring.

" We resided, then, in that beautiful city about two years; during which we used our utmost efforts, by the interposition of our friends, to appease the anger of our sovereign and Magilda's father, but without the least success. Guy, being wholly influenced by his wife and Albert, was inexorable to all the solicitations and intreaties that could be made in our favour. Besides, he had obtained half of our forfeited estates; which, to a man in whom interest was the predominant passion, as it was in him, was no small inducement to shut his ears against all the cries of nature, which pleaded in behalf of the Barons: accordingly, he chose rather to renounce his only daughter, than to be deprived of the estates, which, in case of a reconciliation, he must have restored to us.

" Things being in this melancholy situation, it is no wonder all our means of subsistence at last failed; our money was not only entirely gone, and all the valuable effects we had brought with us out of Bavaria, but even the jewels of the Barons, wherewith the cheerfully parted for our sustenance, and which only put off our necessity for a few months.

" In this cruel extremity, poverty, more than the news we heard, of an approaching war with our native country, made us think of withdrawing

from Paris; we supported our misfortunes, however, with courage; and not being able to pitch upon any thing better, resolved to return to Germany, and take up arms in defence of the empire.

" The Barons alone was an obstacle to this design, for it never entered our thoughts that he could accompany us therein; her husband, therefore, whose love for her was not the least abated, with much difficulty imparted it to her, grief and despair being all the while painted in strong colours on his countenance. At the same time he proposed to her, as had been agreed between us two, to endeavour to make her own peace as soon as possible with her father, that he might find reception at his house whilst we went wherever the war should call us, till it should please fortune to put an end to our distresses.

" But far from consenting to our proposal, this heroine would never so much as hear of forsaking her husband; on the contrary, ' I will follow you wherever you go (said she, with a manly resolution) and if it is impossible for me to contribute to the change of your destiny, I will at least render it more tolerable, by sharing it with you. Let not my sex (continued she) be any hindrance to your undertaking, I will disguise it, as I did before in our travels; nay more, I find in myself resolution enough to second you in all your military toils: come, my dear lord, let us at least deserve a better fate, by our courage and constancy, or let us die generously in the defence of our country.'

" On hearing so noble, and so uncommon a declaration, the Baron could no longer restrain his transport, but embracing her tenderly several times, he extolled her resolution (from which he endeavoured, however, in vain to divert her) and gave her a thousand thanks for this new testimony of her affection and generosity: as for my part, I was so much surprized at this extraordinary and unprecedented instance of heroic love and gallantry, that all I could do was to admire this incomparable lady, without uttering one syllable.

" As the Barons continued fixed in her resolution, there was no remedy but to comply with it; and in order to this

this, we remained two months longer at Paris; during which, having removed our lodgings to a distant part of the town, for fear of being discovered: we there taught that adorable charmer, who had now quitted the habit of her own sex a second time, all the exercises that were proper for the new profession she intended to follow. And she learnt them all with such ease, as was perfectly astonishing; and handled her arms with so much dexterity and grace, that she was taken for a most accomplished cavalier. This done, we left Paris, and directing our course to Germany, where it was not long before the war was declared, entered ourselves all three as volunteers in the same regiment.

"The Baron and myself shewed on all occasions that offered, we had no other hopes of rising but by our valour; and our heroine resolving not to be behind us, has sufficiently demonstrated that love, which had given birth to her courage, had not only raised her above all persons of her own sex, but had rendered her superior even to the most intrepid men.

"After an infinite number of actions, from which we came off with some honour, we shut ourselves up in this place, to have a share in the glory of defending it, and have performed our duty with some reputation: but what could our feeble efforts avail against a General whom victory continually precedes wherever he advances to execute his designs? Wherefore, O cruel fate! since it was written in the book of destiny, that his laurels should be watered with the blood of my unfortunate friend, wherefore, I say, was it that mine was spared?

"This, my lord (continued Monsieur Salbourg, addressing himself to the Marshal de Turenne) is the history you desired of me, excuse, on account of my grief, my manner of relating it. Nothing now remains for me but to die; and I should do so contented, could I flatter myself that a hero full of generosity and humanity would not refuse to honour an unfortunate widow with his protection, and would use his interest with my sovereign to put an end to her distress. This is the only favour, of which I can now be sensible, after the loss I have sustained of the most perfect friend that ever lived."

The generous Marshal was extremely affected with this moving story; wherefore, he both thanked Monsieur Salbourg for his complaisance, loaded him with civilities, and advised him not to suffer himself to be cast down by his ill fortune, assuring him, he would not only shew all manner of regard to the fair Baroness, but would labour earnestly to restore them both to the favour of their sovereign, and to re-instate them in all the splendour of their former condition. Some days after, he went also to the beautiful heroine, and made her the same promises, assuring her at the same time, that he sympathized sincerely with her in her calamities.

The care that had been taken of her had restored her partly to her strength, but she had still a lively sense of the loss of her spouse; she asked therefore several times to see Monsieur Salbourg, in order to mitigate her grief by the presence of so dear a friend, and to mingle her tears with his; but he was not in a condition to afford her that satisfaction; for though his wounds were very slight, he was not suffered to stir out of his chamber.

When she was entirely recovered, she appeared in the habit of her own sex, with all the lustre of a most enchanting beauty; the melancholy and languid air which was visible in her countenance, adding to her charms, instead of impairing them. As soon as she was able to stir out, the great obligations she had to Monsieur Salbourg, inducing her to pass over the punctilios usually observed in widowhood, she made him a visit. At the sight of this so dear friend she could not refrain shedding a flood of tears, which streamed down her fair cheeks; whilst Monsieur Salbourg, ravished to see her again, but as much swallowed up in sorrow as herself, answered her in the like affecting manner. It was a long time before they could speak to one another; but there was an eloquence in silence which informed them better than the most tender discourse could have done what passed in each other's breast. After this she made him divers other visits, and the presence of so dear an object contributed more than all the dressings to the speedy cure of his wounds.

Accordingly; he was soon made able

to wait on the Baroness, and testify his acknowledgement to her for so great a favour; on all these occasions their conversation turned wholly upon the loss they had each of them sustained; nor did he ever suffer a word to escape which might discover the love that secretly consumed him. This prudent and respectful behaviour touched the heart of the beautiful widow, and inclined her to requite, without any reluctance, a passion which showed itself only under the protection of submission and respect.

In the mean time the Marshal de Turenne had done more in favour of Monsieur Salbourg and the fair Baroness than he had promised them. Not satisfied with writing to the Elector of Bavaria to have them restored to their estates, he had also laboured to get them joined together in marriage. Accordingly, besides sending him an account of the most moving circumstances of their story, he had added the most urgent intreaties in their behalf. The elector was touched therewith; the death of Baron Straalem appeased his anger; and the misfortunes of his widow, and Monsieur Salbourg, whom he esteemed, disposed him to restore them to his favour: in testimony whereof he sent for Matilda's father, and commanded him not only to receive her again, but to give her in marriage to Monsieur Salbourg.

Hereupon this father, once so unnatural, felt his former affection for his daughter revive in his breast; and as not a word was said about restoring the share he had in the forfeiture of Baron Straalem's fortune, he consented without hesitation, to whatever his sovereign pleased to enjoin him. The generous Marshal having received this joyful

news, resolved himself to acquaint the Baroness and Monsieur Salbourg with it, soon after which he had them safely conducted to Munich. But what words can express the raptures of Monsieur Salbourg, who saw himself on the point of possessing the fair object of a passion till then so unfortunate?

On their arrival at Munich, they went directly and threw themselves at the feet of the elector, who received them very graciously, and presented them himself to Matilda's father. Guy made a merit of his obedience, and accordingly welcomed them back with all the appearance of a sincere affection; upon which they soon left Munich, and went altogether to Ingolstadt, where they met with such a reception from Albert and his mother, as shewed but too plainly how much they were vexed to see all their designs frustrated.

Monsieur Salbourg thought, justly, he might then speak openly of his passion to the Baroness; but he did it always with the submission of a respectful lover, and without taking advantage of the orders of the elector, or the consent of her father, resolving to owe his happiness to his love alone. Moved with such uncommon regard, the Baroness could not hold out against the many motives which urged her to complete the happiness of so perfect a lover; to discharge, however, what she owed to the memory of her husband, she resolved to wait till the usual time of mourning was expired, after which their nuptials were solemnized with great pomp and magnificence, and the happy Salbourg received the recompence due to that love and friendship of which he had given so many and such signal proofs.

THOUGHTS ON ENGLISH LIBERTY.

BY A SWISS GENTLEMAN.

(IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.)

A Foreigner will always perceive many things in the manners of a nation in which he resides, not easily to be accounted for, nor suitable to the prejudices of his own mind. For this reason, you will not be offended, I presume, if a native of Switzerland ventures to send you some remarks of

LOND, MAG. APP. 1780.

this kind upon the English nation. I have lived many years in England, and am so much habituated to its interests, and its ways of thinking, that it is only the effect of inquiry, and cool reflection, if I ever think myself out of my native country, at London. I hope I do not, by saying so, affront the

4 G

mus

nus of England, or dishonour any of those noble prerogatives, of which your countrymen are so justly proud. I myself was born in a land of Liberty; and though in the little Aristocracy, of which my father was a member, the people are not so much their own masters as in England; yet our governors are frequently changed, our manners simple, and the poverty of private men absolutely secure. By which means, our minds are preserved from those servile prejudices, which the government of a few is otherwise apt to engender. It was, therefore, natural for me to be not a little delighted, at my first coming to England, with that sense of the public Liberty which prevails in all ranks of men. Yet I soon imagined that there was cause rather to blame, and the experience of many years has confirmed me, in blaming the general notion of English Liberty.

Liberty is taken, by the English, in too large a sense; in a sense, indeed, that can hardly be called unnatural, because it would be the true one, in a state of nature; but in a state of civil government, it is improper, and unsocial. The favourite construction which your countrymen put upon the word, is a power of doing just as they please, and a freedom from all restraints, except what their own understandings or consciences think fit to impose. Hence it may be observed, that though your people are passionately fond of the popular part of the constitution; though nothing is more common, than to hear men of all ranks talk the language of republicans; yet, in truth, you are one of the nations in the world, to which a true republican government would be most intolerable. A republic cannot stand but by a most rigorous and inflexible execution of the laws. It must not endure private men to oppose their intolent humours to the decrees of the state. In such a government, what would become of the thousands of Englishmen, who trifle away their time in taverns, in coffee-houses; who frequent gaming-tables, and unlicensed theatres; who are to be found in smuggling-boats, in the streets a-begging, and in many other places, or about many other practices, contrary to the laws? Your own mixed constitution, which must necessarily be the most lax and indulgent in the world, is, by reason of that

very imperfection, the only one to which the people of England could submit; at least, under their present customs and prejudices.

I am not going to prefer any form of government, now in Europe, to the English. I know of none which deserves to be compared with it. A plain proof of its excellence, is the mighty power to which it has raised its subjects. A power, much greater than the natural strength of England could otherwise have acquired. The evils which I have in my view, are only of an accidental, subordinate kind; such as proceed from a general negligence and want of respect to the laws, and to the other ruling powers of the state. Yet these may, in time; be attended with the very worst consequences; and I have found several sensible men, of late, referring to this cause, the weakness and instability of some very important transactions. And it is, perhaps, the principal, if not the only obstacle, which prevents, and will prevent the English nation from attaining the perfect enjoyment of civil society. Any attempt to check and expose it, will therefore, I hope, be favourably interpreted by those who love their country.

Political Liberty is valuable, either on account of the external advantages which it produces and secures; or for its good effects on the minds and manners of a nation. If we examine the English notion of Liberty in both these respects, we shall, perhaps, find it to be wrong in both.

In the state of nature, particular men were constantly liable to injuries, from such as were stronger or more cunning than themselves. For this reason, individuals were forced, in their own defence, to unite in a common interest, and to submit their several powers to the common good of the association. This common good was not left to the judgement or decision of a single man, or of any small party of men; for, in that case, they must have been tempted to withdraw their attention from the common good, and to make use of the society only as a means of securing their own selfish happiness. To prevent this, proper agents were appointed, who could have no interest to pursue but that of the whole community, in order to establish such rules of action,

as were most conducive to the public welfare. The collective body of individuals intrusted their personal concerns to these delegated powers, and agreed to acquiesce in what they should establish. But when any single man substitutes his private fancy or humour, in the place of these legislative powers, he breaks in upon the very foundations of society; and as far as in him lies, reduces the state to a mere number of individuals, who accidentally live in the same neighbourhood; for he contradicts and falsifies that agreement, by which alone they became a body politic. It is no exaggeration to say, that the mistaken English notion of Liberty must infallibly end in this consequence. Perhaps, indeed, it may never be pushed, in real life, to such an extreme, and is not generally supposed to involve this consequence; which must, indeed, stand at a very great distance from any particular act of civil disobedience. Yet every act or omission, proceeding from such a licentious way of thinking, does, nevertheless, produce many real and immediate ills to society. For whether I act positively against the law, or forbear doing what the law enjoins, I certainly invalidate its force, as far as both my power and example reach. It would be a ridiculous affront upon the national wisdom, to suppose laws in general to be unjust, or inconvenient to the public; and yet, if many of them were really so, this dispensing humour in private men must still do evil, because such an infraction of the legislative authority, has a worse tendency than any particular law can have. On the contrary, if the law were just and useful, no individual can dispense with obeying it, without injuring the rights of other individuals; or, which is worse, without defeating, in some measure, the public utility, as far as that law provided for it. Thus, in England, the wisdom of the legislature is disappointed of half its ends; and we see, every session, useful acts of parliament demanded and voted with the greatest eagerness; and as soon as the parliament rises, or sooner, overlooked, slighted, and forgotten.

Another ill consequence of this kind of Liberty, is much more obvious, and more directly noxious to the welfare of a state. Where the private citizens have got a habit of obeying the laws,

no further than suits their own private convenience, they necessarily lose much of their zeal and attachment to the public. That this assertion is true, appears from all history. The Lacedæmonians, for about six hundred years after their polity was established by Lucurgus, retained the most superstitious attachment, not only to the fundamental laws of their constitution, but to every little custom that had the public sanction. Instances might be produced of this, to an astonishing degree. As long as this dutiful submission continued, a Lacedæmonian had hardly any other passion than public spirit. But when, in a more acute age, private citizens allowed themselves to question the expediency of their public regulations; when the soldier that had served in Asia took upon him to think it unreasonable that he should part with all the riches he had acquired, and not enjoy them in his native city; when the young gentleman that had travelled to Athens, was wise enough to laugh at the old fashioned exercises and homely diet of Lycurgus; then did the Lacedæmonians soon get rid of all their patriotism and public spirit. The same thing happened in ancient Rome. For mankind are always attached to any object, in proportion to the frequency of their conversing with it; and whatever makes the commonwealth familiar to our reflection, will habituate us to those affections and virtues which relate to it. On the contrary, we cannot much love what we scarce ever think of; and how does an Englishman think of the laws, or of the public, when he sits soberly down to a diversion which the laws prohibit, or when he enters upon a public office, without ever charging himself with any public duty? It is not a little mortifying to me, to see England outdone in this respect, by a people who know not Liberty, and who, consequently, can scarce be said to have any country. It is not the mere terror of despotic power, that makes France so punctual in every public matter. They have got a moral principle of public spirit; an absurd one, indeed, and shameful to human reason. But it nevertheless wins a sanction from their own hearts, to cloak the necessities of their servile condition; and the glory of the king has good effects among them, which a relation

relation to the wisest and most magnanimous people upon earth, and a property in the noblest constitution of modern ages, cannot produce among the subjects of England. I should not dare to speak so freely on this side of the

question, but for my high opinion of English candour; and because I am sure, that most of your readers will subscribe to my censure.

WILLIAM TELL.

AN ESSAY ON DIET.

(With Anecdotes.)

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

IF the worthy sons of *Æsculapius*, to whom we lift our languid eyes, when sinking under disease and pain, would review the numerous publications on health and longevity, wherein are mentioned the several articles of diet, that by a proper choice men might in some measure prevent disease; they would find such different opinions of the various authors, some objecting to this article, as hurtful or dangerous, and others to that, that there is not one article of food left for us to eat which they, with one consent, pronounce to be good and wholesome.

As a proof of this assertion, let us take a transient view of the subject:

Vegetables or Herbs (the first food of man in the earliest ages of time, when their lives were continued through many centuries) are said to be an unwholesome diet, from its creating flatulency; its hardness to digest and assimilate; its acetous disposition; and its want of that oily mucilage proper to form animal substance.—But the ox, the ass, the horse, the sheep, and goat grow fat in our pastures, and are healthy under such a diet—yet their digestion is performed like our's; their bodies are recruited like our's; and their flesh and fat is as substantial as the wolf or fox, or any other bird or beast of prey, which are nourished wholly by animal food. Is then providence unkind to man alone in appointing him a food which is not fit for him? Or rather does not man pervert his reason, and argue into banes and poisons, the simple innocent blessings of providence, and fly for relief to those things which are really noxious?

Animal Food, some persons look upon to be the fittest food for us, as being most easily converted into our substance,

and affording the most nourishment. Yet there are others, who advise a cautious use thereof; as they say it induces into our blood and juices a disposition to putrefaction, and is often productive of very bad scurvies, and the most malignant fevers.

In this place, we may mention Milk and its productions, Butter and Cheese; the first of which, *i. e.* milk, is said to be fit and proper only for the first and last stages of life, or for the sickly and infirm; that where nature has given teeth to manducate and grind, and stomachs strong enough to digest, she certainly intended the use of a more solid food; that the stomach would grow weak, and the robust be enervated, by a continued use of such diet; and that in some constitutions, where acidity abounds, it might even occasion a *Cholera Morbus*.

Butter they assert to be too oily and relaxing, and that it induces a *Cachectic habit*.

Cheese, if new, is viscid, heavy, and glutinous, and causes obstructions; if old, is hot and acrid, and may produce an alkaline scurvy; and that it is never fit for any but the robust and laborious. Yet on *this* and the preceding article, but particularly *cheese*, together with *coarse bread*, the following persons almost wholly subsisted:

Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, who lived to the age of 169 years.

Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, to 152.

Richard Lloyd, born near Montgomery, to 133 years.

John Bailes, of Northampton, to 128 years.

Donald Roy, born in one of the Western islands of Scotland, to 100.

Margaret Paten, of Locknugh near Paisley in Scotland, to 138 years.

— *Bright*,

— *Bright*, of Ludlow in Shropshire, to 105, with more who might be well mentioned. But this is to be taken into the account; that these persons drank very little if any fermented liquors, except small-beer, which, with water, whey, milk, or butter-milk, was their principal beverage.

It has been generally supposed, that the *Farinacea*, or grain, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, rice, were more particularly than any other part of vegetables, appointed for us to feed upon; as affording suitable nourishment for our bodies; and though they are allowed by most physicians to be good and wholesome, yet almost all object to every known or practised method of preparing them; and most authors who have treated of them as food have contradicted themselves so strangely about them, that though they have at first granted their salubrity, yet by degrees their conclusions have as flatly denied it. To mention only one instance of this, Dr. Tissot, in one part of his *Avis au Peuple*, tells us, that grain of wheat, &c. is exceedingly good and wholesome, and that we must not even admit of a doubt of it, or a thought to the contrary. But what will it avail us to be informed that grain is wholesome, if we can by no means eat it unprepared, as it comes from the dressing, and every preparation renders it hurtful? For in another place, he tells us that *Fruменты*, which is wheat boiled in milk, or milk and water till it bursts, is dangerous, and frequently proves fatal. Elsewhere, he asserts (what Hypocrates and Galen had said before him, and therefore what many have taken for granted upon trust) that unfermented flour or bread is the most unwholesome of all foods, as being heavy, glutinous, viscid, and causing obstructions. In another page, he tells us, it is his opinion, that the cause of the shortness of man's life is owing to the use of *salt, leaven, and fermented liquors*; yet he ascribes the diseases of the lower class of people, among other causes, to the use of bread which has not sufficiently risen in the leavening; and after this, cautions us against a free use of the leavened or fermented bread.

But if unfermented bread be as unwholesome as it is affirmed to be, then how shall we account for the following facts?

If we take a horse from the field and shut him up in a stable, and feed him with oats, without any preparation, except separating them from the straw, he will improve and grow fat thereon. He wants no ferment to correct the viscosity of his food. He wants no medicine, in consequence of such diet, to remove his obstructions, save moderate exercise, without which under any diet obstructions will form.

Again, there is at this time residing in Essex, a person famed for his mode of living. Being formerly reduced to a state of general weakness from free and luxurious living, he took up a resolution of dieting himself thus: he has a pound of flour and a pint of cold water mixed, then tied up in a cloth and boiled. And on this food he has lived entirely for many years, and though old is hearty, strong, vigorous, and active.

People in Sussex, and some parts of Surrey, use in common, a pudding composed of nothing but flour and water, which they eat in many families with their meat, instead of bread, without any inconvenience whatever.

A *Norfolk Dumpling* is a well known nick-name given to all such as are born in that county, who are so called from the common and almost general use among them of a small heavy kind of flour puddings, which many of the inferior sort are said to live almost wholly upon. Yet these people are famed for their hearty and robust constitutions, which is attributed much more to their diet and mode of living, than to any salubrity of their air.

Several of my acquaintance, and among them some of the faculty, eat frequently very heartily and freely of heavy flour puddings, and hard dumplings; and some have told me they were apt to do so to excess when boiled with beef, and have done so for many years, yet they declare, they never had any cause to suppose otherwise than that they were digested as easily as meat, or any thing else. Besides which, I could mention some of more delicate constitutions who often use such diet, without finding any inconvenience therefrom, it being attended or followed by no sense of weight in the stomach, or pain, or any other symptom of indigestion, and their appetite returns as soon after it, as after meat diet alone.

To mention one instance more: A person some years ago fell into a hypochondriacal complaint, and after long suffering under it, he took up a resolution to forbear for a time, as much as he could, the use of bread; and having been often in Sussex, he took to the use of the sort of pudding before mentioned, which he eat with his meat, and to this in a great measure was ascribed his getting rid of his disease, though under this complaint a viscid food is absolutely forbidden.

But it is not only the flour of wheat that is objected to in an unfermented state, but of oats, rice, &c. yet many people in the northern counties of England eat oat-cakes entirely unfermented; and in the highlands of Scotland the poor almost wholly live on oatmeal, yet are amazingly strong and hearty. And as to rice, it is supposed to be the food of three fourths of mankind; many nations in India live entirely upon it unfermented, and are quite free from our diseases, though one of our own authors has boldly asserted, that it may and will induce total blindness. But it is a much more evident truth, that he did not make sufficient trial of it himself.

I might here take some notice of the various kinds of roots which are edible, but without descending to particular names and qualities, it may suffice to affirm, that there is not a single plant or root, which is used for culinary purposes, or any article of diet whatever, but what is objected to by medical writers. So that the public are just in the same situation as was poor Sancho in Don Quixotte, having appetites to eat, and plenty of provisions of various kinds around them, but without the power of tasting any of them with comfort, because the wand of *Æsculapius* conjures them all one after another away, under a pretence that they are all hurtful, and not one of them proper for our nourishment. He, then, who shall venture to step forth against such high authority, with a view to wipe off the opprobrium from any one article, so that we may eat our food with comfort, will perform a laudable action, however unsuccessful his attempt may be.

As fermented bread is daily losing ground in the estimation of physicians, so that they either forbid it their patients,

or direct a very sparing use of it. It being suspected, together with strong fermented liquors of all kinds, of being the principal source from whence our chronic diseases flow. And as the charge against unfermented bread still remains, I think it would be an act of public benevolence in any person of ability and discernment, to examine, with unbiassed candour, on what grounds these charges are brought, and to point out, how the several grains, wheat, oats, &c. should be prepared for our food, for which they were evidently designed, so as to be least hurtful and most beneficial to us.

With a view to promote this important discovery, I have subjoined a few queries, and I hope to see them answered by some of your ingenious correspondents.

Q. 1st. Whether the correcting the viscidty by fermentation does not destroy or lessen the nutritive quality of the flour?

Q. 2d. Whether because it was the opinion of Hypocrates and Galen, and some moderns, that unfermented bread is unwholesome, we ought to give up the use of every kind of pudding, except that made with fermented bread; when such an opinion seems to be founded on this supposition, that whatever would not easily dissolve in hot water could not be digested well in the stomach? Whereas both ancients and moderns were, and are, entirely ignorant in what manner digestion is performed, whether by *dissolution*, *communion*, *fermentation sui generis*, the *heat of the stomach*, or the *peculiar quality of the gastric juices*.

Q. 3d. Whether we may not suppose fermented bread an acid, or promoting acidity, and unfermented, an alkali; and use both beneficially, according to the peculiarity of constitution? As a proof hereof, it is well known, that a child troubled and tormented with acidity, shall be cured of its complaint by a change from fermented to unfermented bread, and shall thrive therewith. And can *that* be so viscid, so glutinous, so tenacious, so indissoluble, which the weak and tender stomach of an infant can digest and assimilate?

Q. 4th. If, after all, fermentation be really necessary, may it not admit of a query, Whether the vinous ferment which

which we give to our bread, may not be of too rapid and active a nature, and therefore more communicative of its quality to other contents of the stomach, than the natural one, in practise from the earliest ages to which we can trace the use of bread, viz. *leaven*?

But, if these important points cannot be settled by those among us who preside over the article of health; and a supposition of this kind is far from improbable. Then let Nature be our guide. Let us believe them all to be good and wholesome. Rejecting nothing as otherwise, but what upon repeated trials we have found to disagree with us. Let us allow no noxious quality to be inherent in such as were marked out for our food; but that the harm they at any time seem to do, ori-

ginates with ourselves, and proceeds from one or other of the following causes, viz. Want of simplicity in their preparation—intemperance in the use of them—or the neglect of that which other animals, with whom their food agrees, do use. What our long-lived forefathers, who lived on simple foods, did freely use—But what *we*, a puny race, who live on stronger and more mixed diet, and therefore require it most, neglect to use; namely, *air* and *exercise*.

Let us follow Old Parr's rule for health. "Keep your head cool through temperance. Your feet warm with exercise. Never eat till you are hungry, nor drink but when nature requires it."

VERUS.

Chebunt, Dec. 15th, 1780.

STATE PAPER.

To the honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

REPORT of the Commissioners appointed to examine, take, and ſtate the Public Accounts of the Kingdom.

THE act of parliament that conſtitutes us commissioners for examining, taking, and ſtating the public accounts of the kingdom, being paſſed, we entered immediately upon the execution of the powers thereby veſted in us; we took the oath preſcribed, and ſettled the neceſſary arrangements of office and forms of proceeding.

The legiſlature not having left to our diſcretion, which of the various ſubjects referred to our conſideration we ſhould begin our enquiries with, but on the contrary having expreſſly directed us, "In the firſt place, to take an account of the publick money in the hands of the ſeveral accountants; and for that purpoſe to call upon them to deliver in a caſh account; and to conſider what ſum it might be proper to leave in the hands of each accountant reſpectively, for carrying on the ſervices to which the ſame is, or might be applicable, and what ſums might be taken out of their hands for the public ſervice;" we, in obedience to the act, immediately applied ourſelves to that ſubject.

The public accountants may be diſtinguiſhed in three claſſes:

1ſt. Thoſe who receive public money from the ſubject, to be paid into the Exchequer.

2dly. Thoſe who receive public money out of the Exchequer by way of impreſt, and upon account.

3dly. Thoſe who receive public money from certain of this laſt claſs of accountants, ſubject to account, and who may be called ſub-accountants.

We began our enquiries in the firſt claſs, and of that claſs, with the receivers-general of the land-tax. To come at a knowledge of their names, and of the balances of public money in their hands, we procured from the tax-office the laſt certificate of the remains of the land-tax. By that certificate it appeared, that of the land-tax, window, and houſe-tax, to lady-day laſt, the arrears in the hands of the receivers-general, upon the 14th of July laſt, amounted to the ſum of three hundred and ninety-eight thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-eight pounds, nine ſhillings, and five-pence halfpenny.

As this certificate was grounded upon returns not made to us, but to the tax-office, we iſſued our precepts to every receiver-general of the land-tax, and to the representatives of thoſe who were dead, requiring them forthwith to tranſmit to us an account of the public money in their hands, cuſtody, or power, at the time they ſhould each of them receive our precept.

Returns

Returns were accordingly made to all our precepts; a list of which returns, with their several dates, is set forth in the appendix to this report; and from these it appears, that the balances of the taxes on land, windows, and houses, servants, and inhabited houses, remaining in their respective hands upon the days therein mentioned, amounted together to the sum of six hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred pounds, thirteen shillings, and fourpence.

We proceeded in the next place, pursuant to the directions of the act, to enquire to what services these sums were or might be applicable, in the hands of the respective accountants.

And we find, that by the militia act, of the second of his majesty, the receiver-general of the land-tax for every county is required to pay to the commanding officer of every company of the militia of that county, being ordered out into, or being out in, actual service, one guinea for each private man belonging to his company, upon the day appointed for marching; and that, by the act of the twentieth of his present majesty, for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia, he is ordered to pay to the clerk of the general meeting five pounds five shillings for each meeting, and to every of the clerks of the sub-division meeting, one pound one shilling for each meeting; and except the charges of collecting, receiving, and accounting, we do not find, that when the militia is embodied, the duties collected by these receivers are liable to any payments, or applicable to any other services whatsoever.

In the returns made to us by the receivers-general, such sums as are stated to have been paid for these services of the militia, for the year 1779 are different in different counties; but as these payments cannot from the nature of them amount in any county to a considerable sum, we conceive they may be made out of the current receipts of these taxes.

As the receiver-general is required by the land-tax act, within twenty days at farthest, after he has received the money for that duty, and by the acts which grant the duties on houses, windows, servants, and inhabited houses, within forty days after he has received those duties, to pay the same into the Exche-

quer; it became necessary for us to enquire upon what grounds, and for what purposes, the receivers-general retained in their hands so considerable a part of these duties, so long after the same ought, according to the directions of the several acts above-mentioned, to have been paid into the Exchequer. To this point, amongst others, we examined George Rose, Esq. secretary to the tax-office; John Fordyce, Esq. receiver-general for Scotland; William Mitford, Esq. receiver-general for the county of Sussex; Thomas Allen, Esq. receiver-general for part of the county of Somerset; Thomas Walley Parrington, Esq. receiver-general for the counties of Northampton and Rutland, and town of Northampton; and George Rowley, Esq. receiver-general for the county of Huntingdon.

In these examinations, two reasons are assigned for this detention of the public money; one is, the difficulty of procuring remittances to London, especially from the distant counties; the other is, the insufficiency of the salary of two-pence in the pound, allowed the receiver by the land-tax and other acts, upon the sums paid by him into the Exchequer, to answer the trouble, risk, and expence attending his office; to supply which, and to render the employment worth having, he has been accustomed to retain in his hands a considerable part of these duties, for the purpose of his own advantage.

As an examination into the manner and charge of collecting and remitting, in an office of receipt, similar in its circumstances, might enable us to form some judgment of the validity of these reasons, we directed our enquiries to the collection and remittance of the duties of excise.

For this purpose we examined Goulston Bruere, Esq. first general accountant; Richard Paton, Esq. second general accountant in that office; Mr. Richard Richardson, collector of excise for the Hertford collection; Mr. Thomas Ball, collector of excise for the Bath collection; and George Rowley, Esq. who is collector of excise for the Bedford collection, as well as receiver-general of the land-tax for the county of Huntingdon; and George Lewis Scott, Esq. one of the commissioners of excise. We procured too from that office, an account of the gross and net produce

produce of the Excise received by each collector for the year 1779; in which it appears, that the gross produce amounted to the sum of three millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-one pounds, sixteen shillings, and an halfpenny, exclusive of the receipt at the Excise-Office in London, paid in by the persons charged, without the intervention of a collector; which gross sum being, as we apprehend, considerably more than the amount of the duties paid to the receivers-general, is collected in England and Wales, by fifty-three collectors, being only two more than the number of receivers-general of the land-tax, including Scotland.

From these last examinations we learn, that each collector of excise goes his rounds eight times in the year; that he remits the whole of his nett collection in every round to the Excise-Office, chiefly by bills at twenty-one days after date, in the counties near London; at thirty days in the more remote counties; and at fifty or sixty days in the most distant, and none at a longer date; that he is continually remitting during his round; and within a week after it is finished, sends up by a balance-bill all that remains of the duties collected by him in that round; that he finds no difficulty in procuring bills; could return more money by the same method; and is never suffered to keep any money in his hands.

Each collector is paid a salary of one hundred and twenty pounds a year, subject to deductions amounting to one shilling and nine-pence in the pound; and is allowed perquisites to about one hundred pounds a year more; and gives security for five thousand pounds.

We endeavoured to form some computation of the loss sustained by the public, from a detention of the money by the receivers-general, and for that purpose, we called for an account of the quarterly returns made by them to the Tax-Office; from whence it appears, that the average sum in their hands, from the 5th of July, 1778 (when the mode was adopted of transmitting the accounts on oath) to the 7th of July last, amounted to 364,061. the interest of which, at four per cent. being 13,362. a year, we conceive the

LOND. MAG. APP. 1780.

public have been obliged to pay, for want of the use of their own money.

But the loss has been, not of interest only, the revenue itself has suffered; for by an account of the arrears and defaulters of the land-tax, and other duties, from the year 1756, which we called for from the Tax-Office, those arrears in the hands of the defaulters, not included in the first certificate, appear to amount to 113,161. 7s. 2d. half-penny, of which 24,257. 7s. 2d. three farthings is actually lost upon composition; of the remainder, part is in a course of legal proceedings, and the recovery of a great part doubtful; whereas, by a return which we required from the commissioners of excise, for the same period, we find there have been no arrears or defaulters among the officers of excise, except in one instance, to the amount of 3,600l.

From this comparative view of the modes of collecting and remitting these different duties, and of the advantages accruing to the receiver and collector from their several employments, we are induced to think, that the receiver-general of the land-tax is not warranted in his detention of the public money, either by the difficulty of procuring bills, or by the insufficiency of his salary.

Supposing, however, the difficulty of procuring bills really to exist, though it might occasion some delay in the remittance, it yet is no justification of the receiver for constantly keeping a large balance in his hands; and, admitting the poundage not to be an equivalent for his pains, yet we are of opinion, that the present mode of supplying the deficiency, by permitting him to withhold the duties, is injurious to the public, and ought to be discontinued.

The revenue should come from the pocket of the subject directly into the Exchequer; but to permit receivers to retain it in their hands, expressly for their own advantage, is to furnish them with the strongest motive for withholding it. A private interest is created, in direct opposition to that of the public; government is compelled to have recourse to expensive loans; and the revenue itself is finally endangered.

We are therefore of opinion, that there are no services to which the said sum of 657,400l. 13s. 4d. is, or may

be applicable, in the hands of the receivers-general of the land-tax, or of the representatives of such of them as are dead; and that it is not proper to leave any part of it in their respective hands; but that the same, or so much thereof as now remains with them, ought to be paid into the Exchequer, at such times, and by such installments, as may be thought reasonable, after a practice of so long continuance, and as

shall be consistent with such engagements as may have been entered into with any particular receivers.

Nov. 27, 1780.

GUY CARLETON,	(L. S.)
T. ANGUISH,	(L. S.)
A. PIGGOT,	(L. S.)
RICHARD NEAVE,	(L. S.)
SAM. BEACHTCROFT,	(L. S.)
GEO. DRUMMOND.	(L. S.)

THE UNHAPPY PAIR.

(A Picture drawn from the Life.)

ARATUS would never have married Livia, if he had not been threatened by his father with disinheri- tance, in case he refused her. He ran into matrimony, therefore, to preserve himself from ruin. He saved himself, indeed, from the jaws of Poverty, by marrying a woman whom he hated; he secured his patrimony by his obedience, but he lost his peace. Parents are too apt to suppose that a rich marriage must be a happy one. It is strange that such notions should be so often entertained, even by men who in general make right reflections, when the experience of every day proves their absurdity.

If Livia was only deformed in her person, Aratus might, in time, perhaps, conquer his aversion to it, or at least he may endure, though he cannot love her; but as she is, unfortunately, as crooked in her mind as in her body, she is, by her double deformity, odious to him in the highest degree. Haughty, passionate, and satirical; censorious and contradictory; Aratus enjoys not a moment's pleasure in her company from morning to night. She crosses all his designs, thwarts him in every thing, nay, even studies with a malicious ingenuity to tease him, because she knows that he married her merely from compulsion; and she discovers the more acrimony in her behaviour to him, as Amanda, whom he was obliged to desert on her account, possesses many charms both personal and intellectual, and is, indeed, an object every way as amiable as herself is disagreeable. When he does not come home exactly at the hour she expects him, she concludes that he has been with Amanda,

and makes the house ring with her abusive language; for having had a very illiberal education, and being naturally vulgar, she communicates her sentiments in expressions only proper for the most plebeian mouths, and which any woman, ever so little raised above the common herd, would blush to utter, so gross, so indelicate are her ideas, and so adequate to those ideas is her diction.

Aratus has reason every day he wakes, to wish that he had, in opposition to the menaces of his father, followed his inclinations at the expence of his duty, so severely does he suffer for his obedience. With Amanda's small fortune he would have been happy, in all human probability; with Livia's immense riches he is certainly wretched. He lives, it is true, with more splendour now than he could have done with Amanda; but what is splendour without felicity? But why do I mention felicity? What an unfashionable word! Who ever thinks of being happy in the marriage-state? I ought to make an apology for giving the least hint that felicity is of more consequence than fortune.

Awkward, however, as I may appear to polite readers, I will persist in asserting, that those who marry only for the sake of making a splendid figure in the world, can never be happy; not even if they are indifferent to the persons with whom they are united, and flatter themselves, that they can lead very pleasant lives unconnected with them.

As happy pairs, who love sincerely, have a thousand ways of rendering the marriage-state agreeable to each other, which they never thought of before they came

came together; so unhappy pairs, who hate as sincerely, have innumerable methods to render it disagreeable to one another, by which, if they have any feeling, they must be affected. No body can hate his wife more heartily than Aratus hates Livia, but he cannot arm himself with insensibility, and pretend not to be hurt by her endeavours to make him unhappy. He avoids her as much as possible, he is seldom at home; but while he is there, her behaviour, together with his own thoughts on the misery which he brought upon himself, almost drive him to distraction. The visitations of Providence may be borne without murmuring and repining; but when sufferings are occasioned by our own follies, they gall us with double severity, and make us accuse ourselves with double vehemence.

Aratus inherits his father's estate, but he cannot enjoy it. Were I to say that he enjoys it, with such a wife as Livia, nobody, after the sketch I have drawn of her, would believe me. Aratus lives suitably to his fortune, but, till Livia dies, he cannot live agreeably to his taste. Livia embitters all his moments, even those which he snatches to dedicate to his Amanda, who still loves, and with pity beholds him. Sensible that when he was forced to leave her, he fondly doated on her, and did not leave her without doing the greatest violence to his inclination, she feels her tender heart throb for him alone, and often receives his penitential sighs upon her chaste bosom, with a melancholy-delight. The scenes between Aratus and Amanda are always highly pathetic. They meet with smiles, but their conversations are too interesting to prevent their parting without tears. The moments which Aratus dedicates to his Amanda are the only happy ones of his life; but those moments are few, and those few interrupted by his reflecting, in the midst of them, upon the shortness of their duration, and the hours of unhappiness which are to succeed them.

The extreme kindness with which Amanda always receives Aratus, gives him infinite pleasure; but the delicate tenderness of her behaviour often raises painful sensations in his breast. It makes him look on himself in a contemptible light. He calls himself to a severe account for having quitted so

amiable a woman, though conscious that filial duty, and not a sordid passion, urged him to give his hand to the most unlovely being in the universe. Amanda, with gentleness, constantly rebukes him, when she hears his self-corrections, and tells him, that she knows too well the motives by which he was actuated when he married Livia, to think him answerable for them. He almost reveres her for the nobleness of her sentiments, and bears the pressure of his yoke as patiently as he can, hoping one day to exchange it for a lighter.

The sight of a worthy man in such a situation as I have exhibited Aratus, naturally calls up reflections in a mind addicted to reflection, on the tyranny of parents, with regard to the disposal of their children in marriage. The happiness of his child should be, one would think, the principal object of a good parent's attention; and yet we daily see men and women pretending to have nothing so much at heart as the happiness of their offspring, taking the only measures in the world to render them miserable. The observations I here introduce are, indisputably, very right; but such observations may surely be with propriety repeated, as long as new subjects arise to extort them.

With a great share of low cunning, without a grain of good-nature, Livia, from the time she rises to the time she goes to rest, tortures her imagination to disturb the happiness of all her acquaintance in general, and to destroy her husband's felicity in particular. Against him she excites her art of tormenting with singular satisfaction, and very ingeniously contrives to make him exquisitely wretched. Out of respect to her sex, Aratus refrains from violence, and is too well-bred to return the language which he receives. As a man, he scorns to strike her, and as a gentleman to use scurrilous expressions; but she is often so provoking, that he is with the greatest difficulty able to keep his passions within the limits of decorum.

Being naturally of an ill-natured disposition, Livia feels a kind of happiness in the distresses of her fellow-creatures; but, if her temper was less diabolical, and more angelic, Aratus would find home no desirable place; for setting aside her malevolence, there never

was a more uncompanionable woman. Livia's intellects are extremely shallow; she has no attainments. Her ignorance is excessive, and she is illiterate beyond all bearing. She has an unconquerable aversion to books; and wonders that Aratus can pore over them hour after hour, "muddling his brains," to borrow her own elegant phrase, which is frequently uttered.

To draw the picture of an Unhappy Married Pair is not an agreeable employment, but it may, perhaps, be an useful one. There are many views to be taken of matrimony, and the agreeable ones will appear to double advantage, when they are contrasted with those which are otherwise. By pointing out some of the general causes of infelicity in the marriage-state, I may, I hope I shall, prompt those who are going to enter into it, to endeavour to deserve the approbation of the best part of the world.

From what I have already said, the unhappiness of Aratus with Livia is not to be doubted; but it may be placed in a still stronger light. By the jealousy of Livia, Amanda too has many uneasy moments, as well as Aratus; and his uneasinesses are considerably increased by her's. Every pang which so amiable a woman feels on his account, stabs him to the heart. When he thinks of her sufferings, he is indeed completely unhappy. He almost wishes every day that Livia would put it in his power to sue for a divorce, by resenting his contemptuous treatment of her, in a manner which a great many women of spirit would practise,

without any impertinent, conscientious scruples; but she is so very disagreeable in her person, that Aratus has no hopes of being dishonoured by her. When a man is driven by the behaviour of his wife to this extremity of wishing, how much is his situation to be compassionated!

Livia, from the jealousy of her temper, is always upon the rack; she never sees Aratus go out of the house but she thinks that he is going to visit Amanda, and is mean enough to bribe his servant often to watch her husband, and inform her whenever he is with Amanda. Of all the passions which torment us poor mortals "in this pinfold here," jealousy is most devoutly to be dreaded, because it never leaves the breast which it inhabits. All other passions are temporary: they pain us for a while, and are often followed by pleasurable sensations;

But those who are by jealousy possessed,

With peace of mind are *never, never* blest. They live in a state of continued anxiety, and are tortured with all the pangs of avarice, without feeling any of its pleasure. Avarice has some pleasures, but jealousy feels none.

I have been insensibly drawn into the above reflections on this miserable passion, because Aratus suffers so much infelicity from its having taken full possession of Livia's heart. Every body who knows him pities his situation, more especially because he cannot extricate himself from it without throwing himself into greater difficulties and perplexities.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE LXIV.

EDAL Village. or the fortunate Lottery Ticket. In Two Volumes. 12mo.

THE moral of this little novel is well-timed, and suitably adapted to check the raging folly of the common people, who, instead of endeavouring to acquire competence by industry, assiduity, and skill in their several stations of life, are seduced into the worst of vices, gaming, by the false idea of becoming suddenly rich, and consequently completely happy, by a large prize in one of those annual state lotteries, which exhibit the inattention of the ministry to the true felicity of the people, in the strongest light. Not content with the injuries done to trade

by lotteries in the usual manner they were conducted upwards of fifty years; government has of late years increased the temptation, by throwing out lures for adventurers to risk their property in various ways before unknown, and some of which are expressly contrary to the letter and spirit of former acts of parliament, calculated to restrain all gaming in lotteries, except the fair purchase of the tickets or shares in them. All policies of insurance are declared illegal by a statute in the last reign. Yet government countenances the swindling schemes of insurance, and by the last lottery scheme greatly increased this infamous game; for large prizes were assigned to the first-drawn ticket,

ticket, through several successive days of drawing, in order to induce fools who might have blanks drawn at the beginning, to fling away more money, in the further progress of the drawing. But the artifice of the First Lord of the Treasury, in this matter is easily seen through. He has procured an act to oblige every lottery-office keeper to pay fifty pounds for a licence to keep an office, and he well knows, that if it was not for the profitable game of insurance, there would not be one third of the number of offices there have been during the two last years. To what a horrid situation must the finances of a country be reduced, when it is thought necessary to corrupt the morals of the people, and that too of the lower classes, in order to bring every gleaming from their earnings into the public treasury.

Nothing but a full conviction of the immense improbability of success, or of the little addition that riches acquired suddenly and by chance, will make to the happiness of low, illiterate people, can prove a remedy to the growing evil. This novel is written with that laudable design. The characters and the events are natural, the hero of the piece an honest cobbler, from being happy in his humble situation, and beloved by his neighbours, is rendered miserable, and makes all his neighbours unhappy, through the accident of his having a prize of ten thousand pounds in the lottery. A visit to the rector of the parish, a most worthy clergyman, restores him to his senses, and the discourse of the rector is a most admirable lesson on the use and abuse of riches, and on the near equality between the highest and the lowest stations in life, between the nobleman and the peasant. The author has attempted an imitation of Sterne's pathetic, Fielding's simplicity of characters, and Melmoth's plan of Shentone Green. The cobbler's idea is to make all the poor happy, by giving them money to prevent the necessity of their working hard; his bounty is rewarded by ungrateful returns from them, and the curses of the farmers and others, whose dependence is upon the industry of the poor.

LXV. *The Masquerades; or, What you will.* By the Author of *Eliza Warwick*, 4 vols. 8vo.

THE characters of this novel figure in high life, and the style is that of genteel persons, who have profited by a liberal education, and a knowledge of the world. In a series of letters between two young ladies of rank, who are indeed the principal heroines of the story, instruction how to behave with propriety under the most difficult of all trials, is given to the young female world. Obedience to parents, is strongly enforced by the example of Lady Julia Herbert, who, though she is deeply in love with the Marquis of Osmond, and is almost adored by him, and though the match is in every re-

spect suitable, rejects his proposal of an elopement and clandestine marriage, refuses even to open his letters, and vows never to marry him unless her mother's consent can be obtained; the distressed incidents which follow from this virtuous resolution, are truly affecting, and interesting, her mother, and her brother, a man of strict honour, but of a warm temper, opposing her wishes, and being determined if possible to dispose of her hand to the Duke of Suffolk, in whose favour they are prejudiced, on account of his superior rank and fortune. The Duke of Westmoreland, father to the Marquis of Osmond, is likewise an enemy to Lady Herbert's family, and threatens to disinherit his son, if he marries her. Lady Louisa Sydney, with whom Lady Herbert corresponds, is greatly embarrassed in her love affairs, and thus the usual quantity of perplexities furnishes ample matter for letters, between them: the same situations produce a correspondence between Sir Charles Montague her favoured lover, and the Marquis of Osmond—friends on both sides are naturally introduced, and this supplies a collateral correspondence.

Masquerades and balls, plots of envious females, and duels of exasperated rivals, astonish, alarm, and as usual ensnare the attention of the reader, by being artfully disposed, they lure him on from the end of one volume to the commencement of another, till the catastrophe is all prettily wound up, and the piece concludes happily, to the satisfaction of all parties (except the reader) who if he has any judgement will readily perceive that the fable and the moral might have been decently comprized in two volumes, but it is unpardonably spun out to four; an indelicacy, which a writer, who professes to inculcate delicacy and nice honour should have avoided, as both a waste of time, and an increase of expence, is the consequence of needless prolixity.

LXVI. *The practical Bee-Master, in which is shown how to manage Bees, either in Straw Hives, or in Boxes, without destroying them. And with more Ease, Safety, and Profit, than by any Method hitherto made public. Together with such full and plain Directions, that the meanest Cottager may attain this profitable Art, without Difficulty, and at a small Expence. Interspersed with Strictures on Mr. Thomas Wildman's Treatise on Bees, &c. By John Keys, Bee-Master.*

IT is incompatible with our plan to enter into the controversial part of Mr. Key's treatise, we must leave it to the skilful to settle the point in dispute between him and Mr. Wildman; while we advert to the great utility of the subject itself, which, we apprehend, is not generally considered in its proper light.

In the present circumstances of the nation, sugar, an article of daily consumption,

is likely to become so dear, as not to be long within the reach of persons of small fortune, and the common people consequently must entirely desist from the use of it. Yet, they have so long been accustomed to sweeten their drink, and part of their food; that they must have some substitute. Let this idea take place but for a moment, and it will then be readily granted, that the greatest encouragement ought to be given to the multiplication of stocks of bees throughout the kingdom. The demand for honey must increase in proportion to the scarcity and high price of sugars; and there never was a time since the use of sugar was introduced, when there was more reason to expect both a considerable advance and a scarcity.

We concur in opinion with Mr. Keys, that the branch of rural æconomy and profit now recommended has been very much neglected of late years, and this is one of the many evils of engrossing farms, inclosing commons, and destroying small cottages. Raising stocks of bees is no object with great farmers, but our author plainly demonstrates, that the humble cottager might turn this employment of part of his time to good account. Our author's intention is to enable the country people to overcome their objections to keeping bees, which are the little profit, or the too great expence, loss of time, and smart attendant upon most of the methods of managing them, even the most improved, hitherto pointed out: for this purpose, after reading the most approved writers upon the subject, and not finding the satisfaction he expected from following their rules, he was induced to make a variety of experiments, which led to discoveries and improvements, which he submits to public consideration. These discoveries and improvements consist chiefly—in new and cheap constructed boxes, in preference to straw hives, which are easily managed, and with so little disturbance to the bees, that all the necessary operations may be performed without any danger—in taking the honey, yet preserving the bees—in uniting casts, swarms, and stocks—easy and certain methods of preserving stocks in winter and cold springs—new and improved methods of extracting the wax, with far less trouble and expence of fuel than hitherto practised.

There are a great variety of other directions, all described in a plain simple manner, suited to the capacities of the country people. But, after all, Mr. Keys is afraid there will be no considerable increase of these beneficial insects, unless the gentry in the country will direct a portion of their accustomed liberality to this purpose. He represents this, as it certainly is, to be a proper object for the exercise of benevolence, and recommends that a swarm of bees, and a couple of new constructed hives, should be given to poor cottagers of

character, binding them by promise to manage them according to the directions or book of the donors, and he demonstrates what relief this present would in time afford to poor families.

His catalogue of, and observations on the most proper flowers, or pasturage for bees, is curious, and so far as he enters into the natural history and civil polity of the bees, he is entertaining; upon the whole, we think his treatise deserves the regard and encouragement due to every undertaking which is calculated to promote the useful, which are more valuable than the refined arts, in a commercial country. The bee-master, in our humble opinion, deserves a better reward than the portrait painter, but the times will shew how much we are out in our judgment.

LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS, in the Months of NOVEMBER and DECEMBER, besides those that have been reviewed.

HISTORY.

THE Ancient and Modern History of the United Brethren. By David Craze. 8vo. **POLITICKS.**

NATHAN to Lord North.

Lucubrations on Ways and Means, addressed to Lord North. By J. Berkenhout, M. D.

A Reply to the Observations of Sir William Howe, on a Pamphlet entitled, Letters to a Nobleman. 8vo.

A State of the British Authority in Bengal, under the Government of Mr. Hastings. 8vo.

A Letter to the New Parliament, with Hints of some Regulations which the Nation hopes and expects from them.

An English Freeholder's Address to his Countrymen. 8vo.

A R T S.

CHEMICAL Observations and Experiments on Air and Fire. By Charles William Scheele. 8vo.

The Army and Navy Gentleman's Companion; or, A new and complete Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Fencing. By J. M'Arthur, of the Royal Navy. 4to.

The Complete Forcing Gardener; or, the Practice of forcing Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables to early Maturity and Perfection, by the Aid of artificial Heat, in the various Departments usually constructed for that Purpose. By John Abercrombie. 12mo.

Nouvelle Abrégé de la Grammaire Française.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Unlawfulness of Polygamy evinced. 8vo.

The Abbey of Kilkhampton; or, Monumental Records. Part II. 4to.

An Essay on the Duty and Qualifications of a Sea Officer; written originally, Anno

1760, for the Use of two young Officers. By the Rev. James Ramsay, Chaplain, in his Majesty's Navy. 8vo.

An Essay shewing the extreme Ignorance or Malice Propense of the late Rioters, &c. 4to.

A Letter to the Author of Considerations on the late Disturbances. 8vo.

The principal Oration of Cicero. Translated, with Notes classical and original. By Captain John Rutherford. 4to.

Exercises in Elocution, selected from the best Authors. By W. Enfield, LL. D. 12mo. or 8vo.

Liberal Education; or, A practical Treatise on the Methods of acquiring useful and polite Learning. By the Rev. Vicechancellor Knox, A. M. 8vo.

Letters moral and entertaining. By Mrs. Cartwright.

Oratio de Ridiculo. A. Gul. Cole, A. B.

L A W.

A Treatise on the Action of Ejectment. By C. Runnington, Esq. 8vo.

Reports of Cases upon Appeal in Parliament. By Josiah Brown, Esq. Vol. IV. Folio.

The Law and Practice of Writs of Error in the Courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, Exchequer Chamber, and Parliament.

M E D I C A L.

EVERY one his own Physician. By R. Dalton, Esq. 12mo.

Letter to a Lady, on the Management of the Infant. 8vo.

N O V E L S.

A Sketch of the Times; or, Memoirs of Lord Derville, 2 Vols. 12mo.

Distress Virtue; or, The History of Miss Harriet Nelson, 3 Vols. 12mo.

The History of the Honourable Mrs. Rosemont and Sir Henry Cardigan, in a Series of Letters, 2 Vols. 12mo.

Letters between two Lovers and their Friends. By the Author of Letters supposed to have been written by Yorick and Eliza, 3 Vols. 12mo.

P O E T R Y.

THE Patriotic Mice; or, Modern H—s of C—s. A Poem. By a Gentleman. 4to.

A Poetical Epistle to Robert Earl Ferrers. The Georgicks of Virgil. Translated into English blank Verse, By W. Mills.

A Satire on the Present Times. 4to.

A Letter from a Burgess at Huntingdon to his Friend in London. 4to.

A Storm: With a Description of a Water Spout, a Shoal of Dolphins, and other ominous Appearances. 4o.

The Akenfion. A poetical Essay (which obtained Mr. Seaton's Prize.) By Thomas Hughes, M. A.

The What do you call it; or, A Touch at the Times. A Poem. By A. Ycoman, of Kent.

The Generous Impostor. A Comedy, in five Acts, as now performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane. 8vo.

America: A Poem. By John Farrer, of Queen's College, Oxford. 4to.

R E L I G I O U S.

THE Trial of Faith. By R. Elliot, A. B. Dr. Kennicott's General Dissertation, in Latin, on his Edition of the Hebrew Bible.

Sermons, preached at Lincoln's Inn. By Richard Hurd, D. D. Vol. 2, 3. 8vo.

The Divine Visions of John Englebrecht, 12mo.

Popish Tyranny in France displayed. 12mo.

A Companion for the Christian in his Field and Garden. 12mo.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Whitby, July 2d, 1780, before a Battalion of Volunteers, formed for the Defence of that Town and Neighbourhood. By the Rev. J. Robertson, Curate of the said Church. 4to.

Two Sermons, on the Resurrection of the Body, and the intermediate State of the Soul. By Thomas Bateman, A. M. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Gordon, Vicar of Whaplogde, Lincolnshire, &c. 4to.

An easy Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature, and Reading the Holy Scriptures, adapted to the Capacities of Children. By S. Trimmer.

An Aunt's Advice to a Niece, in a Letter to Miss ———. Also some of a Correspondence with the late Rev. Dr. Dodd, during his Imprisonment. By Mary B. Saunquet.

A Sermon against Persecution. Preached lately at Haughton le Spring. By John Rotherham, M. A.

An Essay, explaining Jesus's true Meaning in his Parables; from the Occasion of his Speaking, and the Application of them. By William Ashdowne.

The Spirit of Popery displayed. 8vo.

Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani; or, The Statutes, Constitutions, Canons, Rubrics, and Articles of the Church of England. By Edmund Gibson, D. D. late Lord Bishop of London. 2 vols. Folio.

The Evidence of Reason in Proof of the Immortality of the Soul. By John Duncan, D. D. Rector of South Warmborough, Hants. 8vo.

A Sermon preached at St. Mary's, at the Visitation held by the Rev. the Archdeacon of Oxford, Oct. 24, 1780. By Joshua Berkeley, B. D. Student of Christ Church.

A View of the Covenants of Grace, from the Sacred Records. By T. Boston.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

AN EPITHALAMIUM CANTATA.

By Mr. COURTNEY, Member for Tamworth, and Secretary to Lord Townshend.

AT Cana's feast, the sceptic Jew
Did ev'ry doubt resign;
When, to convert the festive crew,
The water chang'd to wine.
Had you, dear Moll, that sacred art,
I'd banish ail my sorrow;
And, as you've long possess'd my heart,
I'll marry you to-morrow!
But now, who ventures on a WIFE,
And joys that he has caught her,
Will find, at ev'ry meal thro' life,
She turns his wine—to water.

On summer's sun with joy we gaze,
And hail his genial pow'r,
Around he darts his cheering rays,
And wakes each beauteous flow'r.
In winter see his orb decline,
Its heat, its splendour lost;
Tho' nigher to our earth he shine,
We're chill'd by nipping frost.
So the sweet maid, more dear than life,
Fir'd me by distant charms;
But since I hugg'd her, as a wife,
I'm torpid in her arms.

From Adam's woe, thro' Eve his wife,
Each man since draws a bad one;
The reason's just;—with such thro' life,
He'll grieve he ever had one.
Yet man to love still tunes his voice,
Is lur'd by maidens sweet;
At length hub-nob he makes his choice,
But soon finds out the cheat.

At *Middle-Rox*, thus a box of vamped wigs,
Attends needy beaux, and wanton old prigs;
They pay down five shillings, then soule to
the centre
They dip, and they rummage, and draw out
a venture!
A spruce-turbish'd caxon, a scratch, or a bob,
To grace the quaint mazzard, or thatch the
pert nob!

But soon the pasted ringlets drop,
The buckles hang a-down;
And the best prize drawn from the shop,
Is tearce worth half a crown.
Then Nature's laws let us approve,
And wear our hair for life;
Freely enjoy the sweets of Love,
Nor dip for wig—or wife!

Tis a bladder with shot to a dog's tail,
He'll run, as if mad, for his life;
'Tis thus a man's spirits and strength fail,
When chain'd to that shrew call'd a
wife.

Each other they cordially hate;
In that point they are truly sincere.
Yet they strive to disguise their hard fate,
And draw out "my jewel, my dear!"

Young lovers in amorous joy,
Being free from the conjugal pale,
Like *kittens* their lives they enjoy,
Like *cats* when they're tied by the tail!
Give me the brisk girl of an hour,
Tho' she bite like a *flea*, she can't flick;
While spousy, still constant and sour,
First bleeds you, then clings like a *tick*!
A wife, if she's fond, sooner cloyes,
And by jealousies prettily teizes;
Still *wedlock* all comfort destroys,
For in that, Death alone ever pleases.
With her sameness the tires your eyes,
And ev'ry day plagues you the more;
With the virtue of true *Spanish flies*,
First blisters, and then frets the sore!

In her lesson sweet *Missy* is pat,
She purs like kind puss with smooth paws;
But *wedded*, she mews like a cat,
And the spits, and she puts forth her claws.
Then why should the spouse bear reproach,
If budding his horns are espy'd?
A rib should be deem'd a *job coach*,
Where the owner but seldom should ride!
To my moral ye *cuckolds* attend,
And pass thro' the purgative flames;
Like *Papists*, to Heaven ascend,
Divorce will o'erpay all your shame!

THE WISH.

YE powers divine, who guard my fate,
Oh! grant the wish which I create!
In humble cottage let me live,
For what can greater pleasure give,
Than in the meadow gay to rove,
First into that, than th' other grove;
Or by the purling brook to sit,
Or thro' the fertile fields to trip?
With dog and gun I'd take my sport,
Nor heed the pleasures of the court;
Of books I'd wish to have good store,
And nature's works I would explore.
A wife an object great would be,
To add to my felicity;
To whom I might my all relate,
In sorrow she'd participate,
And in prosperity rejoice;
Thus would I live quite free from noise.
Sometimes a week or two we'd spend,
With a relation or a friend;
And then to town a visit pay,
Well then! no further would we stray.
But to our rural seat we come,
And greatest pleasures find at home,
No furniture, pro'usely great,
But ev'ry thing genteel and neat,

No table with grand dishes stor'd,
But plenty smiling at our board,
Of moderate size I'd have my seat,
Quite plain, convenient, and neat :
Yet large enough to entertain
The social friend, or rural swain ;
Grant, O sage heaven, my request,
And ever shall I then be blest.

RUSTICUS.

The SAILOR'S ADIEU to his
MISTRESS.

A BALLAD.

DISTRESS me with these tears no
more—

One kiss, my love, and then adieu !
The last boat destin'd for the shore
Wait, dearest girl, alone for you.
Soon, soon before the light winds borne,
Shall I be sever'd from your sight ;
You, left the lonely hours to mourn,
And weep through many a stormy night.
When far along the restless deep,
In trim array, the ship shall steer,
Your form, remembrance still shall keep ;
Your worth, affection still revere.
And, with the distance from your eyes,
My love for you shall be increas'd,
—As to the pole the needle lies,
And farthest off, still varies least.
While round the bowl, the chearful crew
Shall sing of triumphs on the main,
My thoughts shall fondly turn to you,
Of you alone shall be my strain.
And when we've bow'd the leagu'ing foe,
Revengeful for our country's wrong,
Returning home, my heart shall show
No fiction grac'd my artless song.
Nov. 4th, 1780.

DELIA. A SONNET.

By the late Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

THE gentle swan, with graceful pride,
Her glossy plumage laves,
And falling down the silver tide,
Divides the whisp'ring waves :
The silver tide, that wand'ring flows,
Sweet to the swan must be ;
But not so sweet, blithe Cupid knows,
As Delia is to me !

A parent bird, in plaintive mood,
On yonder fruit-tree sung,
And still the prudent nest the view'd,
That held her callow young :
Dear to her mother's fluttering heart
The genial brood must be ;
But not so dear, the thousandth part,
As Delia is to me !

The roses that my brow surround,
Were natives of the dale ;
Scarce pluck'd, and in a garland bound,
Before their sweets grew pale.
My vital bloom would thus be troze,
If luckless torn from thee ;
For what the root is to the rose,
My Delia is to me !

Two doves I found, like new-fall'n snow,
So white the beauteous pair,
The birds to Delia I'll bestow,
They're like her bosom—fair !
When in their chaste connubial love
My secret with she'll see ;
Such mutual bliss as turtles prove,
May Delia share with me !

*Verses addressed to a young Lady, who declared,
" she never had received any Idea of Love,
" and intended to die an Old Maid !"*

" MARK how the vine, enamour'd,
throws
Around yon elm its mantling boughs ;
For helpless wou'd that vine remain,
Did not the elm its trunk sustain."
Such words (in Ovid have I read)
Vertumnus to Pomona said ;
And strove, successfully, to prove
The sweet necessity of love.
Then, like the vine, protection gain,
And curl around some elm, thy swain :
'Tis Nature bids!—attend her voice !
And let gay Love direct thy choice ;
For to this end, in ev'ry breast,
That first of passions was imprest.

Why boasts thy cheek its vernal dye ?
Or such soft light'nings arm thine eye ?
Why from thy lips of scarlet glow,
Does such melodious magic flow ?
Their surface-nectar'd sweets imbue,
Like rose-buds when impearl'd with dew ?
Why vested in that seraph form,
Which might the holy Anch'rite warm ?
Nature, all-wise, to thee has lent
Her beauties, with this sole intent ;
That thou, upon some favour'd youth,
Of worth, of constancy, and truth,
Should'st, like a guardian wisely just,
Bestow these gifts you hold in trust.
Nature, philosophers will own,
Ne'er made us for ourselves alone.

Then, O subvert not Nature's laws !
Revere the universal cause !
Creation teels Love's strong control ;
Love actuates the boundless whole !
Women by Nature were design'd
Fit instruments to bless mankind ;
For this, thy form in charms she dress'd,
And blest thee, to make others blest !

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

(Continued from our Magazine for December.)

LONDON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26.



ON Saturday, at five o'clock in the afternoon, his Royal Highness Prince Wm. Henry arrived at Windsor from on board the Grand Fleet.

SATURDAY 30.

This morning at seven o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnabruck, set out from the Queen's Palace for Margate, to embark on board the Princess Augusta yacht for the continent. Captain Fielding, of the Minerva, with two other ships, and the Zebra sloop, are appointed to convoy his Royal Highness safe to Ostend.

A general Bill of all the Christenings and Burials from December 14, 1779, to December 12, 1780.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	8581	Males	10206
Females	8050	Females	10311
In all 16634		In all 20517	

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6810
Between two and five	1713
Five and ten	598
Ten and twenty	602
Twenty and thirty	1421
Thirty and forty	1833
Forty and fifty	2215
Fifty and sixty	1819
Sixty and seventy	1715
Seventy and eighty	1183
Eighty and ninety	455
Ninety and a hundred	78
A hundred	2
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	0
A hundred and three	1

Increased in the burials this year 97.

PROMOTIONS.

THE King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing his majesty's grants of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom unto the following gentlemen, and their heirs male, by the names, styles, and titles, as under-mentioned, viz. James Dennis, Esq. Chief Baron of his majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, Baron Trafton, of Trafton-Abbey, in the County of Cork.

Sir Robert Tiffon Deane, Bart. Baron Muskerry, in the County of Cork.

Armar Lowry Corry, Esq. Baron Belmore, of Castlecoole, in the county of Fermanagh. Thomas Knox, Esq. Baron Welles, of Dunganon, in the county of Tyrone.

John Baker Holroyd, Esq. Baron Sheffield, of Dunamore, in the county of Meath.

Also like letters patent, containing his majesty's grants of the dignity of a Viscount of the said kingdom unto the following noblemen, and their heirs male, by the names, styles, and titles, as undermentioned, viz.

James Baron Lifford, his majesty's Chancellor of Ireland, Viscount Lifford, of Lifford, in the county of Donnegall.

Otway Lord Desart, Viscount Desart, of Desart, in the county of Kilkenny.

John Baron Erne, Viscount Erne, of Crum Castle, in the county of Fermanagh.

Barry Lord Farnham, Viscount Farnham, of Farnham, in the county of Cavan.

Simon Lord Innham, Viscount Carhampton, of Castlehaven, in the county of Cork.

Bernard Lord Bangor, Viscount Bangor, of Castleward, in the County of Downe.

Penyflon Lord Melbourne, Viscount Melbourne, of Kilmore, in the County of Cavan.

James Lord Clifden, Viscount Clifden, of Gowran, in the County of Kilkenny.

John Lord Naas, Viscount Mayo, of Moncreouer.

Also like letters patent, containing his majesty's grant of the dignities of Baron and Earl of the said kingdom unto Henry Lord Viscount Conyngham, and his heirs male, by the name, style, and title of Baron and Earl Conyngham, of Mount Charles, in the county of Donnegall, with remainder of the barony to his nephew Francis Pierpoint Burton, Esq. and his heirs male.

And the like letters patent, containing his majesty's grant of the dignity of an Earl of the said kingdom unto Stephen Lord Viscount Mount Cashell, and his heirs male, by the name, style, and title of Earl Mount Cashell, of Cashell, in the County of Tipperary.

The Earl of Inchiquin, John O'Neil, and Luke Gardiner, Esqrs. to be of his majesty's most honourable privy council in the kingdom of Ireland:

David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, William Burrell, Stamp Brooksbank, John Pownall, and Hencage Legge, Esqrs. together with Charles Garth, Esq. to be commissioners of his majesty's revenue of excise and other duties within England.

George Clerk Maxwell, Basil Cochrane, William Nelthorpe, and Adam Smith, Esqrs. together with James Buchanan, Esq. to be commissioners

commissioners of his majesty's customs and other duties in Scotland.

The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Ireland, containing his majesty's grants of the dignity of a baronet of that kingdom unto the following gentlemen, and their heirs male, viz. John Stuart Hamilton, Esq. of Dunnamara, in the county of Tyrone; John Tottenham, Esq. of Tottenham-Green, in the county of Wexford; and Neal O'Donnell, Esq. of Newport, in the county of Mayo.

The Right Hon. Thomas Lord Grantham, Lord Robert Spencer, the Right Hon. William Eden, the Hon. Thomas De Grey, Andrew Stuart, Edward Gibbon, Hans Sloane; and Benjamin Langlois, Esqrs. to be his majesty's commissioners for trade and plantations.

Charles Middleton, Esq. Sir John Williams, Knt. Edmund Hunt, George Marsh, Timothy Brett, William Palmer, and William Bateman, Esqrs. Sir Richard Temple, Bart. Edward Le Cras, Samuel Wallis, Paul Henry Ourry, Henry Martin, and Charles Proby, Esqrs. and Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Knt. to be his majesty's commissioners, in quality of principal officers of his majesty's navy.

The Duke of Montague to be his majesty's master of the horse.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. **T**HE Right Hon. Lord St. John, 3. of Bletsoe, to Miss Emma Whitbread, second daughter of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. member for Bedford.—15. John Bates, Esq. one of the commissioners for victualling his majesty's navy, to Miss Harrop.—18. The Right Hon. Lord George Murray, second son to the late Duke of Athol, to Miss Anne Charlotte Grant, daughter of Lieutenant-general Grant.—19. In Flanders, John Peter, Esq. his Britannick majesty's consul at Ostend, to Miss Elisabeth Herries, sister to Sir Robert Herries, Bart. of London.—21. George Gippes, Esq. member of parliament for the city of Canterbury, to Miss Stanton of Harbledown.

DEATHS.

Dec. **S**IR Christopher Treife, Bart.—5. 4. Mrs. Elisabeth Wynn, Sister to the late Sir John Wynn, Bart.—7. George Lewis Scott, Esq. one of the commissioners of excise.—13. Mr. Serjeant Davy.—19. The Rt. Hon. Lady Coleraine.—22. James Harris, Esq. F. R. S. trustee of the British Museum, and member for Christ-Church.—24. Thomas Colby, Esq. keeper of accounts in the Victualling-office.—25. Sir James Stewart Denham, of Coltness and West Shield, Bart. author of many works of ge-

nus.—26. Dr. John Fothergill, one of the people called Quakers.—28. Sir Savile Slingsby, Bart. He is succeeded in title and estate by his nephew, Thomas Turner Slingsby, Esq.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN WINTON, late of Horsham, in Sussex, money scrivener.
Samuel Daniel, late of Warford, in Cheshire, twayler, badger, grazier, and butcher.
James Roope, of Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, ironmonger.
Daniel Roberts, now or late of Wrexham, in Denbighshire, edge tool maker.
Aaron Winton, of South Malling, in Sussex, grazier.
Haigh Robson, of Darlington, in the county of Durham, scrivener.
Richard Watts, of Manchester, tenkeeper.
John Hart, of Chester, innholder.
James Badnall, late of Leek, in Staffordshire, button-merchant (surviving partner of Richard Pratt, late of Leek aforesaid, button-merchant, deceased).
Philip Sturgeon, of Lazenham, in Suffolk, yarn-maker.
William Mariden, of Crigglestone, in the parish of Sandal Magna, in Yorkshire, money scrivener.
Robert Ansell, of Edward-street, St. Mary Is-bonne carver and gilder.
James Clarke, late of Scarborough, in Yorkshire, mariner.
John Barber, of Wedington, in Warwickshire, miner and dealer in coals.
Robert Crompton, of Manchester, in Lancashire, and Elias Crompton, of Lawrence-lane, London, dealers, and partners.
George Sowden, now or late of Ratcliffe row, St. Luke, Middlesex, coal dealer.
John Weston, of High Street, Southwark, glass-seller.
James George Snowden, of Holles street, St. George Hanover-square, stone-mason.
William Somerton, of Bath carrier.
William Tutting, of Newmarket, in Suffolk, watchmaker and hardwareman.
John Curties the younger, of Gressenhall, in Norfolk, tanner.
John Esam, of Goodman's Fields, baker.
Thomas Bewley, of Carlisle, in Cumberland, whpmaker.
Isaac Gibson, of Egremont, in Cumberland, butcher.
Stanford Halford, late of Henslow, in Staffordshire, horse dealer.
Robert Richardson, of Fulham, in Middlesex, innholder.
Francis Williams, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, innholder.
James Chriftmas, of Guildford, in Surry, grocer.
Francis Byrne and **John Jordan**, of Clement's-lane, London, merchants and partners.
James Badnall and **Henry Yeomans**, now or late of Leek, in Staffordshire, copartners and button-makers.
Richard Coleman, of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, maltster and currier.
William James of Bristol grocer.
John Hoggey, late of St. Paul, Shadwell, but now in custody of the marshal of the King's Bench prison, dealer.
John Mulhall late of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn London, merchant.
Charles Phillips, of Warminster, in Wilts, draper.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Winchester. Dec. 9. On Monday last the following accident happened: While Sir Harry Featherstonhaugh was hunting in this neighbourhood, the hind, which was turn-

ed out near Stockbridge, took a circuit of near 50 miles, and leaping over a hedge near Hinton, into a field where some horses were at plough, they took fright, when the driver attempting to stop them, they dragged him for some distance, which forced the ploughshare into his bowels, and he died on the spot. When the gentlemen came up, a subscription was entered into for his friends, who are very poor, and there being upwards of six score horsemen in the field, a large sum was immediately collected, and given to his mother.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Dec. 23.

A Society of Antiquarians was instituted at Edinburgh on Monday last. An association of this nature has long been a favourite object of the Earl of Buchan. His lordship communicated the plan he had formed to some of the most accomplished and respectable gentlemen in this country, and was happy to find that it not only received their approbation, but excited the strongest wishes to see an institution, which promised so much utility to the nation, established on a firm and permanent basis. Encouraged by this encouragement, his lordship ventured at last to invite a number of persons, whom he thought qualified to be members of such an association, to meet at his house on the 14th of November last. To these gentlemen he read a discourse, containing a view of the principal objects in the history and antiquities of Scotland, which required elucidation, and of the regulations to be observed in the proposed society; both of which received the unanimous approbation of the members present. At a subsequent meeting his lordship was prevailed on to permit the discourse to be printed, that the publick might have proper ideas concerning an institution so interesting to the nation. It was then agreed, that a meeting should be held on Monday the 14th inst. for the purpose of electing office-bearers. The members accordingly met, and the business of election being finished, a paper was read, giving an account of various Roman weapons discovered in dragging the marle from the bottom of Duddington Loch; and we learn that the worthy proprietor, Sir Alexander Dick, is to give specimens of them to be preserved in the society's museum.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

[From the LONDON GAZETTE.]

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 26, 1780.

CAPTAIN HARTWELL, of his Majesty's ship *Brune*, who left Antigua the 12th of last month, and landed at Baltimore in Ireland the 18th instant, arrived this morning with letters from Commodore Hotham and Commissioner Laforey to Mr.

Stephens, of which the following are extracts.

Vengeance, Carenage, St. Lucia, Oct. 23, 1780.

ON the 10th in the morning, the *Blanche*, which was charged with my letter to you of that date, sailed with the *Alcmone* for Antigua; a short time made a great change in our situation; for on the night following (viz. the 10th) there arose a hurricane at N. E. which increased by the morning to a degree of violence that is not to be described. The *Ajax*, *Montagu*, and *Epmont*, which had been anchored before the entrance of the harbour, were, before day-light, all forced to sea, as was the *Amazon* soon after; and the *Deal-Castle* and *Camelion*, which had been stationed in Gros-Islet-Bay for the protection of the hospitals, shared the same fate. The *Vengeance*, with the *Ætina* and *Vesuvius* bombs, and the *San Vincente Snow*, were moored within the *Carenage*, and prepared with every caution that could be taken to withstand the tempest, which had already put several of the transports on shore, and by this time blew with an irresistible fury, attended with an incessant flood of rain. A little after twelve o'clock the *Vengeance* parted her cables, and tailed upon the rocks. It now became absolutely requisite to cut away her masts, the loss of which, with the help of a number of guns that were got forward, eased considerably the force with which she struck; and the wind fortunately shifting two or three points farther to the eastward, her stern swung off the rocks, and she was, beyond every expectation, saved; for it now blew, if possible, with redoubled violence, and nothing was to be seen or expected but ruin, desolation, and destruction in every part. The *San Vincente Snow*, with many of the transports, victuallers, and traders, were dismasted and mostly on shore; in short, no representation can equal the scene of distress that appeared before us.

The storm continued with incredible vehemence during the whole day; but the weather about midnight became more moderate, and by the next morning the wind was totally abated. The direction of it was from N. N. E. to E. S. E. of 29 hours duration.

On the 13th the *Montagu* anchored before the harbour, without a mast or bowsprit standing, eight feet water in the hold, and all her powder damaged: every assistance was given to get her into the *Carenage*, where she is now secured in safety. The *Ajax* returned to this anchorage on the 21st, with the loss of her main yard, main-top-mast, and mizen-mast. The *Beaver's* prize being on her passage to Barbadoes, was unfortunately wrecked on the back of this island near *Vieux Fort*: and it gives me pain to add, that all her officers and crew, except 17 men, perished.

The preservation of the Amazon is so singular and extraordinary, that I herewith transmit a copy of the account given of it by Capt. Finch. I am, &c.

W. HOTHAM.

Amazon, English Harbour, Oct. 17. 1780.

SIR,

I AM at a loss whether to express in the strong & terms my regret for the misfortunes that have happened to his majesty's ship under my command, or my satisfaction in having got her in safety to this port.

I flatter myself you saw the necessity we were under of putting to sea the morning after the commencement of the gale. We then stood under our storm stay-sails W. by N. from the Carenage; it was but for a short time the canvas held; after that the ship behaved perfectly well, and appeared to every person on board as capable of standing the gale that ensued, as was possible for any ship. About seven o'clock at night the gale increased to a degree that can better be conceived from the consequences, than any description I can give. There was an evident necessity of doing somewhat to relieve the ship, but I was unwilling to cut away the lower masts till the last extremity, and accordingly ordered the people up to cut away the main-top-mast; my Orders were attempted to be put in execution with the utmost alacrity, but before it could be accomplished, I found it necessary to call them down to cut away the main-mast. Whilst I was waiting for the men to come down, a sudden gust overset the ship; most of the officers, with myself and a number of the ship's company, got upon the side of the ship; the wheel on the quarter deck was then under water. In that situation I could perceive the ship settle bodily some feet, until the water was up to the after-part of the slides of the carronades on the weather side. Notwithstanding the ship was so far gone, upon the masts, bowsprit, &c. going away, she righted as far as to bring the lee gunwale even with the water's edge. By the exertions of all the officers and men we soon got the lee quarter deck guns and carronades overboard, and soon after one of the forecable guns, and sheet anchor cut away, which had no good effect, that we were enabled to get to the pumps and lee guns on the main deck; the throwing them overboard was in our situation a work of great difficulty, and I could perceive the ship was going down by the stern: this arduous task was accomplished under the direction of Lieutenant Pakenham, whose great experience and determined perseverance marked him out as perhaps the only individual to whom (amidst such great exertions) a pre-eminence could be given; and I do not think it possible for greater exertions, to be made. The water was above the cables on the orlop deck, with a vast quantity between

decks; and the stump of the main-mast falling out of the step occasioned one of the chain pumps to be rendered useless, as was the other soon after, but by the great activity of the two carpenters mates they were alternately cleared; upon my representing this to Commissioner Laforey, he has appointed them both to act as carpenters (one in the Amazon, the other in the Antigua) till your pleasure is known. Besides the loss of our masts, &c. the ship has suffered considerable damages, the particulars of which I cannot send until a survey has been held upon the ships. The books and papers are totally destroyed, so that it is not in my power particularly to ascertain the loss we have suffered in men; I believe 20 drowned, besides a number wounded. For further particulars I refer you to the gentleman who will deliver this letter to you.

The carpenter was the only officer lost upon this occasion. I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. CLEMENT FINCH.

To Commodore Hotham.

Ajax Carenage, St. Lucia, Nov. 5, 1780.

SIR,

IT is with the deepest concern that to my account of the 23rd of October, I am now obliged to add a still more melancholy one, of the effects of the late dreadful hurricane, the force of which, it appears, was not to be withstood.

Upon the 25th the Governor of Martinique sent me over, in a flag of truce, 31 men of the crews of the Andromeda and Laurel; the former overset and foundered about six leagues to windward of that island; and, by the account which the pilot of her gave, who was one of the people saved, there is little expectation that the Endymion can have escaped, as, he says, from the situation when they last saw her, and the direction of the wind at that time, it was impossible for her to have cleared the island upon either tack: the Laurel was driven on shore, and very soon went to pieces. The Marquis de Bouille could not consider men, who had only the force of the elements to cope with, in the light of enemies; but that having, in common with themselves, partaken of the danger, were in like manner entitled to every comfort and relief that could be given in a time of such universal calamity and distress. He laments only that their numbers were so few, and that among them no officer was saved. In his way of acting he has shewn himself equally humane and generous; and I should be wanting in those sentiments myself, if I omitted to point out to their lordships his conduct upon this unhappy occasion.

A French convoy, of about 60 sail, under two frigates, intended for Martinique, having been totally dispersed, many of them lost, and some taken. One of the frigates,

named the *Inconstant*, got into Port Royal dismasted, but the other I have not heard of. The Experiment was driven on shore at Guadaloupe, the *Juno* was cast away at St. Vincent, and a brig with 160 men on board, troops, and others, foundered at the same place, and all perished. The hurricane, by every account, has been more fatal to the French islands than to ours. It was felt at Tobago, but not in such a degree as to do any mischief.

By the *Vigilant*, that anchored here to-day, I am informed by Commissioner Laforey, that the *Venus* is arrived at English Harbour with the loss of her fore-mast and bowsprit; and the trade at St. Kitt's put to sea on the approach of the gale, but the greatest part are since returned.

I am, &c.

W. HOTHAM.

Caracas, at Antigua, Nov. 10, 1780.

AS Commodore Hotham's Letters will contain every material communication to the time of their date, I have only left to add, that I am sorry to inform you none of the ships missing since the late hurricane have arrived, or been heard of here, to this time. I am, &c.

JOHN LAFORRY.

List of Ships missing.

Egmont, 74 guns, Capt. Houlton. Edmodyon, 44 guns, Capt. Carteret. Deal Castle, 24 guns, Capt. Hawkins. Camellion, 24 guns, Capt. Johnstone.

The Egmont was seen on the 11th of October in the morning, under her courses.

Whitehall, Dec. 30.

THE following account of the late hurricane at Barbadoes, and in the Leeward and Charibbee Islands, have been received by Lord George Germaine, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, brought by Captain Hortwell, of his majesty's ship *Brunc*.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Vaughan, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the Leeward Islands, to Lord George Germaine, dated Barbadoes, Oct. 30, 1780.

I AM much concerned to inform your lordship, that this island was almost entirely destroyed by a most violent hurricane, which began on Tuesday the 10th instant, and continued almost without intermission for near 48 hours. It is impossible for me to attempt a description of the storm; suffice it to say, that few families have escaped the general ruin; and I do not believe that ten houses are saved in the whole island; scarce a house is standing in Bridge-Town; whole families were buried in the ruins of their habitations, and many, in attempting to escape, were maimed and disabled; a general convulsion of nature seemed to take place, and an universal destruction ensued. The strongest colours could not paint to your lordship the

miseries of the inhabitants; on the one hand the ground covered with the mangled bodies of their friends and relations, and on the other, reputable families wandering through the ruins, seeking for food and shelter; in short, imagination can form but a faint idea of the horrors of this dreadful scene.

Every plantation and building, great and small, are thrown to the ground; the cattle and stock belonging to them are almost destroyed; the produce of the earth torn up by the roots, and not a trace left behind; so that there is but too much reason to fear that a famine must inevitably ensue, unless some effectual means are used to prevent it.

Fortunately the stores and provisions belonging to the army and navy (the latter of which are very considerable) have been with great difficulty nearly all saved, although the whole was a continued scene of rapine and confusion; and the negroes (who are exceedingly numerous in this island) instead of attempting to save the effects of the unhappy sufferers, were plundering in every part of the town.

Every ship which was in Carlisle Bay, amongst which were one army and two navy victuallers, and one ordnance ship, were driven to sea, and I much fear that most of them have perished, or are carried so far to leeward as to render it impossible for them to regain this port.

I must beg leave to refer your lordship to his excellency the Governor's letter for a more minute description of this destructive tempest; and I am confident your lordship must sensibly feel for the miserable calamities, that have befallen the inhabitants of this ruined country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. VAUGHAN.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Cunningham, Governor of the Island of Barbadoes, to Lord George Germaine, dated Barbadoes, Oct. 20, 1780.

THE enclosed journal, which I have the honour to send your lordship, will, in feeble colours, present to your view the almost total destruction of this once beautiful island, which many years cannot repair; and I much fear that the present proprietors of the soil will be unable to erect buildings, so deeply are they indebted to the English merchants, unless from great indulgence.

The chief employment now going on is to secure covering for their negroes and inhabitants, and planting provisions; and here I must recal your lordship's particular attention to the speedy supporting this island with provisions from England and Ireland, which they have no doubt but that the bounty and generosity of the best of kings will amply provide, otherwise they will run a risque of starving.

The first object of my attention was to send speedy notice to Commodore Hotham of

our disaster, that he might furnish a frigate to go to England; and I have also written circular letters to the governors in North America, to encourage lumber and provisions to be sent out to us.

It is fortunate that General Vaughan resided on this island. His authority, joined to the activity of the officers and troops under his command, contributed greatly to preserve order in the town, preventing rapine and plunder from the prisoners and negroes.

The Spaniards, under the direction of Don Pedro St. Jago, captain in the regiment of Arragon, conducted themselves more like friends than enemies; I therefore mean to shew them every indulgence in my power.

I have the satisfaction of informing your lordship, that the records of the island are preserved.

Copy of a Journal of what passed at Barbadoes from the 9th of October until the 16th.

THE evening preceding the hurricane the 9th of October was remarkably calm, but the sky surprisngly red and fiery; during the night much rain fell. On the morning of the 10th much rain and wind from N. W. By ten o'clock it increased very much; by one the ships in the bay drove; by four o'clock the Albemarle frigate (the only man of war then here) parted her anchors and went to sea, as did all the other vessels, about twenty-five in number. Soon after, by six o'clock, the wind had torn up and blown down many trees, and foreboded a most violent tempest. At the Government House every precaution was taken to guard against what might happen; the doors and windows were barricadoed up, but it availed little. By ten o'clock the wind forced itself a passage through the house from the N. N. W. and the tempest increasing every minute, the family took to the centre of the building, imagining from the prodigious strength of the walls, they being three feet thick, and from its circular form, it would have withstood the wind's utmost rage: however, by half after eleven o'clock, they were obliged to retreat to the cellar, the wind having forced its way into every part, and torn off most of the roof. From this asylum they were soon driven out; the water being stopped in its passage, having found itself a course into the cellar, they knew not where to go; the water had rose four feet, and the ruins were falling from all quarters. To continue in the cellar was impossible; to return to the house equally so; the only chance left was making to the fields, which at that time appeared equally dangerous: it was however attempted, and the family were so fortunate as to get to the ruins of the foundation of the flag staff, which soon after giving way, every one endeavoured to find a retreat for himself; the governor, and the few that remained were thrown down, and it was with great difficulty they gained the cannon, un-

der the carriage of which they took shelter: their situation here was highly deplorable; many of the cannon were moved, and they had reason to fear that under which they sat might be dismounted, and crush them by its fall, or that some of the ruins that were flying about would put an end to their existence; and to render the scene still more dreadful, they had much to fear from the powder magazine, near which they were; the armoury was level with the ground, and the arms, &c. scattered about. Anxiously did they wait the break of day, flattering themselves, that with the light they would see a cessation of the storm; yet when it appeared, little was the tempest abated, and the day served but to exhibit the most melancholy prospect imaginable; nothing can compare with the terrible devastation that presented itself on all sides; not a building standing; the trees, if not torn up by the roots, deprived of their leaves and branches; and the most luxurious spring changed in this one night to the dreariest winter. In vain was it to look round for shelter; houses, that from their situation it was to have been imagined would have been in a degree protected, were all flat with the earth, and the miserable owners, if they were so fortunate as to escape with their lives, were left without a covering for themselves and family.

General Vaughan was early obliged to evacuate his house; in escaping he was very much bruised; his secretary was so unfortunate as to break his thigh. Nothing has ever happened that has caused such universal desolation. Not a house in the island is exempt from damage. Very few buildings are left standing on the estates. The depopulation of the negroes and cattle, particularly of the horned kind, is very great, which must, more especially in these times, be a cause of great distress to the planters. It is as yet impossible to make any accurate calculation of the number of souls that have perished in this dreadful calamity; whites and blacks together, it is imagined to exceed some thousands, but fortunately few people of consequence are among the number. Many were buried in the ruins of the houses and buildings. Many fell victims to the violence of the storm, and inclemency of the weather, and great numbers were driven into the sea, and there perished. The troops have suffered inconsiderably, though both the barracks and hospitals were early thrown down. Alarming consequences were dreaded from the number of dead bodies that lay uninterred, and from the quantity the sea threw up, which however are happily subsided. What few public buildings there were are fallen in the general wreck; the fortifications have suffered very considerably. The buildings were all demolished; for so violent was the storm here, when assisted by the sea, that a 12 pounder gun was carried from the south to
the

the north battery, a distance of 140 yards. The loss to this country is immense; many years will be required to retrieve it.

General Vaughan's attention to the inhabitants of Bridgetown has been very great. On the 12th of October such orders were issued, to the troops, and obeyed with such alacrity, that every thing was kept quiet in the town, which would otherwise have been in great danger of being plundered by the prisoners of war, &c. who were liberated by the demolition of the prisons, and are now, to the number of above 800, dispersed over the town and country; they, however, under this control, behaved tolerably well, and have been of much service to the inhabitants, who have given them employment.

On the 13th of October the governor went to Bridgetown, issued a proclamation, and took such steps as appeared of utility to the inhabitants. The merchants, &c. formed an association, and appointed committees for the interment of the dead, the care and distribution of the provisions, &c. They voted their thanks to General Vaughan and the troops; to whom they proposed, as a reward for the service they had been of in protecting their property, to give them a *sixpence per diem*, to which Mr. Shirley, purveyor to the navy, promised another *sixpence*. A sloop was on the 16th dispatched to St. Lucia, to Commodore Hotham, with the melancholy tidings of the dreadful calamity that has befallen the island, requesting of him to send a frigate to England with the news.

Extra of two Letters from William Matthews Burt, Esq. Governor of the Leeward Islands, to Lord George Germaine, dated Antigua, November 1st and 4th, 1780.

IT is with infinite concern I acquaint your lordship, that since I closed my letter of the 26th of October, I have received the following account of the truly severe hurricane which happened in the middle of last month amongst the southern islands, and of which, thank God, except a violent surge, in this government, which at St. Christopher's threw many vessels on shore, we felt no bad effects. At St. Lucia, all the barracks and huts for his majesty's troops, and other buildings in the island, are blown down, the ships were drove to sea; his majesty's ship the *Amazon*, Captain Finch, most miraculously escaped foundering; she was on her beam ends for many hours; she lay down so far that her windward guns were in the water; had many men washed overboard, others drowned on the decks; was obliged to cut away all her masts and bowsprit, but under jury masts, thank God, safely arrived at English harbour: Captain Finch perfectly well. The *Albatross* blew out of Barbadoes, cut away her masts, also put into English harbour. The *Venus* cut away her foremast, lost her bowsprit, and is arrived at English

harbour. The *Blanche* was seen by the *Alcmene* in great distress, and has never been since heard of; we hope she is gone to Jamaica. The *Ajax*, *Egmont*, and *Montagu*, blew out of St. Lucia, and here we have not heard of them: every building in St. Vincent, we are told, blown down, and the town destroyed. The *Juno*, a new French frigate, of 40 guns, drove on shore, and dashed all to pieces: at Grenada, great devastation on shore; 19 sail of loaded Dutch ships stranded, and beat to pieces. Sixty-two sail of merchant ships, with stores, and 2500 troops on board, was the re-enforcement expected under convoy of four frigates, arrived in the morning at Martinique; they landed a hundred of the troops, the remainder with the whole convoy were blown to sea; we do not hear that any one are again returned. Several wrecks have been seen and met with at sea; a ship blown out of St. Christopher's took two with troops on board, one she sent to Jamaica, the other to St. Christopher's. Report, but I have not yet any authentic account, says 1000 French troops are sent into St. Christopher's. At Martinique, the beautiful town of St. Pierre's, which is built on the shore, is said to be entirely washed away. At Guadeloupe, the town of Basseterre, also built on the lee shore, is said to be destroyed, and the *Experiment* French frigate blown on shore, and lost. Two frigates are also said to be thrown on the Saints, and to have perished. We have not yet any accounts from Barbadoes, where, it is apprehended, the gale was very severe: at Dominica they have also greatly suffered: the Dutch at St. Eustatius have also greatly suffered; many houses on the bay washed into the sea: their damage is computed at 150,000l. sterling. I have directed a general thanksgiving through this government on Sunday, to return God thanks for his protection and mercy extended to us during the great and tremendous late hurricane.

I have laid an embargo on lumber in this government, and intend sending what can be got as fast as possible to St. Lucia and Barbadoes. The houses, and every thing in Grenada, I hear, are levelled with the ground. The same at St. Vincent's, where the town is washed away, besides the frigates which I mentioned, said to be thrown on shore on the Saints. His majesty's ship, the *Beaver's Prize*, Captain Drummond, is also stranded, and the whole crew, except about thirty men, perished. Captain Drummond is greatly lamented.

Governor Cuninghame and Brigadier General St. Leger write me, that they much apprehend a famine in St. Lucia and Barbadoes. There were undispensed of in this island near 1500 barrels of flour, which his majesty was graciously pleased to send for the relief of this island. I have already sent General St. Leger near 1000 barrels, and propose sending

sending him 300 barrels, if not the whole remaining quantity. I shall do whatever

lies in my power to relieve the miseries occasioned by this terrible calamity.

INDEX to the PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY, to the ESSAYS on various Subjects, and to the DOMESTIC and FOREIGN OCCURRENCES, for the Year 1780.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS requisite to form a complete member of the British parliament 74

Acland, Lady Harriet, who attended her husband in America, narrative of her sufferings 113

Admonitory memorandum, by the Rural Christian 544

Advantages of rising early, and a country life, thoughts thereon 153

Affection, delicate, a scene of 76

Algiers, account from thence of the great bravery of an English captain 484

American Congress send a letter to Gov. Lee for supplies of money 391

Amherst, Gen. his letter to the Lord Mayor of the city of London, 290.—Copy of his letter to Col. Twifleton *ibid.*

Amsterdam, particulars of a singular affair transacted at that place by kidnappers 48

Anecdotes.—Of Pisto, 110.—Of King William III. 114.—Dissertation thereon, 164.

—Chinese anecdote, 165.—A German one, 207.—Concerning toleration, 455.—

French slavery and deceit, 496.—The consequences *ibid.*

André, Major, taken up as a spy from New-York, and executed as such, 533.—The

King settles 300l. per annum on his mother, with reversion to his two sisters 583

Anger, thoughts on that passion 109

Ariebois, a village in France, sustains immense damage from a hail storm 635

Arnold, Michael, a miller, singular instance of justice done him by the K. of Prussia 40

Arnold, an American general, quits the rebel service, and comes over to Clinton 533

Antiquarians, a society of, instituted at Edinburgh 620

Artois, a French frigate, taken by Commodore Johnstone's squadron 388

Attorney-general files two informations against Alderman Kennet, for neglect of duty in his mayoralty 582

BANKER's clerk, two persons cast at the Old Bailey for a singular attempt to rob him 431

Barbadoes, particulars of the late terrible hurricane at that place 622

Barré, Col. some account of 195

Bath, account of the riot there 289

Bathurst, Lord, memoirs of, 115.—Copy of his letter to the Lord Mayor 290

LOND. MAG. APR. 1780.

Baton Rouge, that fortress taken by the Spaniards from the English, 191.—Col.

Dickson's reasons for removing to that place 192

Belle Poule, a fine French frigate, taken by Sir James Wallace 388

Bells, the baptism of, a Popish ceremony 29

Benedictions, Popish, thoughts thereon 162

Benevolence, an essay thereon 30

Blessing of eggs, a Popish ceremony 162

Boteler, Capt. tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service 138

BRITISH THEATRE.—The Widow of Delphi, or the Descent of the Deities, fable and character of, 54.—Story and character of the new comedy of the Belle's

Stratagem, 55.—Account of the Chapter of Accidents, a new comedy, 371.—Account of the Generous Impostor, a new

comedy, 495.—Fable and character of the new opera, of three acts, called The Islanders 557

Bristol, Countess of, obtains a decree in her favour, respecting the will of the late Duke of Kingston 188

Buckinghamshire, Earl, his character as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 488

Bull, Alderman, returned member of parliament for the city of London 434

Burlesque on genealogy 448

Burnell, William, chosen alderman of Aldgate ward, 43.—Sworn into that office 82

Butterfield, Miss, her cause finally determined in Doctor's Commons 338

Byng, Mr. chosen member in parliament for the county of Middlesex 434

CAFFA, the inhabitants of, petition the Emperors of Russia to take them under her protection 144

Candia, that island afflicted with earthquakes 535

Carbines, memoirs of the 255

Caribbean-Islands, account of the terrible hurricane there 622

Carlisle, the Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, memoirs of 540

Caution against judging by appearances 448

Charles-Town, Gen. Clinton's account of his taking that place, 292.—List of American and French ships taken there 295

Charon, the ferryman of the river Styx, origin of the fabulous history of 44

4 K

Charbon

Index to the Debates, Essays, &c.

- Cherbourg**, account of a terrible storm there 535
Clarke, Mr. his address to the livery of London, on losing his election to represent that city in parliament, 435.—His speech to the livery on the election of Mr. Sawbridge to be one of the members in parliament for this city 581
Clarke, Capt. gives an account of the death of Capt. Cook, 43.—Account of his death 332
Cliston, Gen. his letter to Lord George Germain, containing an account of his setting sail for Charles-Town, 237.—His account of taking that town, 292.—Further proceedings of the king's troops in South Carolina, 340.—Returns of the army under his command, 482.—His account of the death of Major André, 533. Sends over copies of intercepted letters 583
Clive, Mrs. anecdote of 210
Clothes-Press, the, an affecting story 105
Coals, description of a machine for drawing them with water 521
Coblitz in Germany, some shocks of an earthquake felt there 144
Comets, an essay thereon 150
Consequences, the, an anecdote 496
Cooke, Capt. the famous navigator, an account of his death, 43.—Royal Society resolve to strike gold and silver medals to perpetuate his memory, 89.—Further particulars of that navigator, communicated by the way of Berlin, 94.—Account of his discoveries, 307.—Further particulars of his death 311
Cornwall, Charles Wolfran, Esq. speaker of the House of Commons, some account of him 491
Cornwallis, Gen. his account of a signal victory gained by his troops over the Americans in Carolina 485
Count d'Artois, a French 64 gun ship, taken by the Bienfaisant 390
Country life, thoughts on the advantages of 153
Coxcombs of fashion, seven of them, in account current with time and common sense 555
Creed of a patriot, 169.—Of a courtier *ibid.*
Crichton, William, Esq. chosen alderman of Cheap ward, 435.—Chosen one of the sheriffs for the city of London *ibid.*
DALLING, John, Esq. Governor of Jamaica, his letter to Lord George Germain, 343.—Copy of the letter he received from Capt. Polson *ibid.*
Dantzick, the number of ships that entered that port last year 47
Dartmouth, Earl of, some account of him 443
Depopulation, the consequence of luxury 160
Derbyshire, account of an adventurous descent into the Three-mile cavern in that county 57
Désire and Pitaure, an allegorical dialogue 312
D'Estrign, Count, instance of his cruelty to some English officers 44
Dialogue between Cigero and Lord Chesterfield, on the superior value of solid accomplishments 205
Diet, an essay thereon, with anecdotes 604
Digby, Admiral, takes a French man of war on his return home from Gibraltar, 137.—Arrives at Spithead with that and other prizes 140
Dissertation on anecdotes 164
Donovan, Mr. tried at Kingston assizes for killing Capt. Manson in a duel 186
Drunkeness, reflections thereon, by the Hypochondriack, 100.—That subject further considered by another correspondent 512
Dublin, the inhabitants there illuminate their houses on the passing some acts in England in favour of their trade 48
Dutch, the, for the first time import tobacco into Liverpool, 92.—Order of the Privy Council of England for suspending all treaties in their favour, 126.—Manifesto of the King of Great Britain, granting the making of reprisals on them 578
EARLY rising and a country life, thoughts thereon 153
Earthquakes felt at Candia, and Tangier, 535.—A slight shock of one felt at Newcastle and some other neighbouring places 585
Eclipse, calculation of one in the month of April 123
Electricity, instance of its amazing efficacy in the cure of certain diseases 428
Encampments in Hyde-Park, particulars of their marching off 386
English liberty, thoughts thereon, by a Swiss gentleman 601
Enquiry into the truth of the moral maxim, That the wife man alone is happy 356
Essays on various subjects—On benevolence, 30.—On concupiscence, 108.—On the passions, 109.—On tranquillity of mind, 249.—On the knowledge of mankind, and the danger of following the multitude, 314.—On the effects of love upon different characters, 358.—On idleness, 414.—On gaming, 452.—On the abuse of language 552
Exorcisms of insects, moles, &c. Popish ceremonies 163
FASHION, time, and common sense, considered 555
Father Paul, or Peter Seraphi, memoirs of 350
Female British heroism displayed, 312.—Narrative

Index to the Debates, Essays, &c.

- Narrative of the sufferings of Lady Harriet Acland, who attended her husband in America 112
 Female Volunteer, a pathetic history, 545
 —Concluded 595
 Fielding, Capt. takes a fleet of Dutch ships, and brings them into Portsmouth 45
 Fielding, Sir John, his house and furniture demolished by rioters 287
 Filial affection, singular example of 406
 Flora, an English ship of war, takes the *La Nymphe*, a French frigate 389
 Fleet Prison broke open and burnt by rioters 287
 Fox, Mr. chosen one of the members in parliament for the city of Westminster 436
 French armies and fleets, the state of them, 392.—French flattery and deceit, an anecdote, 496.—Their trade in a flourishing state in the East-Indies 535
 Follerton, Mr. member for Plympton, particulars of a duel between him and the Earl of Shelburne 138
 Funerals, reflections on the absurd vanity of pompous ones 415
GEARY, Francis George, Admiral of the white, appointed to the command of the grand fleet, 235.—Sends an account of his taking several Martinico men, 344.—Arrives at Spithead with his fleet 389
 Genealogy, a burlesque on 448
 General fast, reflections on the last one 111
 General thanksgivings, thoughts thereon 361
 Germain, Lord George, some account of him 147
 Gibraltar, account of the engagement between Admiral Rodney and the Spanish fleet near that fortress, 134.—Account of the scarcity of provisions there before the arrival of Admiral Rodney, 140.—Return of the inhabitants and garrison of that fortress 436
 Gordon, Lord George, heads the Protestant association in St. George's Fields, 283.—Committed a close prisoner to the Tower, 289.—A bill for high treason preferred against him at Westminster 529
 Gowland, Capt. arrives in England with dispatches from Bengal 235
 Grenada, the address of the inhabitants of, to Lord Macartney 47
 Great Britain, the number of ships built by, since the last peace 234
HAGUE, copies of some private letters from thence 95
 Hanover, the troops of that electorate considerably augmented 47
 Harwich, some villains attempt to set fire to that town 237
 Hayley, Alderman, returned member in parliament for the city of London 434
 Hill, Sir John, strictures on his character and writings 574
 Riots, particulars of a singular accident near that place 620
 Historical anecdotes.—Of Mahmoud, Emperor of the Turks, 16.—Of Mons. de Feriol, ambassador from Lewis XIV. to the Ottoman Porte, 120.—Of Admiral Rowley, *ibid.*—Of King George the Second 352
 Hobby-Horses, thoughts thereon 262
 Holland, extracts of some private advices from thence 48
 Hollis, Thomas, Esq. select passages from the memoirs of 396
 Hope, cursory thought thereon 455
 Hotham, Commodore, sends an account to the admiralty of the terrible hurricane in the West-Indies 621
 Hull, particulars of a riot there 290
 Huntingdon, a long-contested cause relative to tithes decided there 386
 Husband, the good-natured one 454
 Hypochondriack, the, a new periodical paper, No. 28, p. 5.—No. 29, p. 52.—No. 30, p. 100.—No. 31, p. 148.—No. 32, p. 197.—No. 33, p. 245.—No. 34, p. 299.—No. 35, p. 348.—No. 36, p. 398.—No. 37, p. 445.—No. 38, p. 492.—No. 39, p. 541.
JAPAN, curious account of the inhabitants of that empire 422
 Johnstone, Commodore, sends an account of the capture of two French frigates 389
 Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant of, makes his speech to both houses on the finishing of the session, and his office, 438.—Great quantities of tobacco raised in that kingdom 533
 Jurville, a village in France, destroyed by fire 392
 Justice of the peace, one of them receives sentence in the court of King's Bench, for false imprisonment of an impressed person 233
KENNETT, Alderman, two informations preferred against him by the Attorney General 582
 King William the Third, anecdote of 114
 King's proclamation for the dissolution of the late parliament 436
 King's Bench prison, and New Bridewell, in St. George's Fields, burnt by rioters 287
 Kirkman, Alderman, chosen one of the sheriffs of the city of London, 291.—And member in parliament for the city, 434.—His death, 438.—Account of his funeral 436
 Kniphusen, Gen. his account of what passed 4 K 2

Index to the Debates, Essays, &c.

passed at New-York after the departure of Gen. Clinton 238
Knowles, Admiral, the principal person who contributed to the present splendour of the Russian navy 387

LAND of Promise, a description of, addressed to all dangers on great men 555
Langdale, Mr. two of his houses sacked and burnt by rioters, 288.—Commences an action for the same against the Lord Mayor, 529.—Sues the Sun-Fire office, and loses his cause 582
Language, an essay on the abuse of it 552
La Nymphé, a French frigate, taken by the *Flora* 389
Laurens, Mr. particulars relative to the taking and commitment of that gentleman 483
Lectures on Modern History.—Continuation of the history of the Saracen empire, 9.—Of the history of Spain, 10.—Foundation of the empire of the Western Franks, 11.—Memoirs of Charlemagne, and of Louis Debonnaire, 12.—Of Charle, Louis II. and Pepin, his sons, 13.—Continuation of the history of France, 14.—The early periods of the English history, 102.—The reign of Alfred concluded, 157.—Of Edward the Elder, *ibid.*—Of Athelstan, 158.
Affairs of France resumed, 159.—Curious view of the German empire, 211.—The history of France resumed, 214.—Affairs of France continued, 271.—History of England resumed, 273.—The affairs of England continued, 300.—History of England continued, from Edward the Confessor to the Battle of Hastings, 408.—History of Spain resumed, 412.—History of the Arabian empire, *ibid.*—Succession of the Eastern Greek empire, 507.—The Venetian republic, 513.—The Genoese *ibid.*

Leeward Islands, account of the late terrible hurricane there 623
Leith, the Board of Ordnance order a redoubt battery to be built there 234
Leviathan man of war, particulars of the loss of that ship 139
Lewes, Sir Watkin, sworn Lord Mayor of the city of London 482
Licenses of publicans in London, violent disputes at Guildhall on certain regulations attempted 187
Locusts, the mischiefs done by them in Moldavia, 392.—That annually infest the province of Estremadura, in Spain, a curious account of them 367
London, the common-council of the city of, petition parliament to enquire into the expenditure of public money, 90.—Account of the terrible riots there 283
Longford, Lord, takes a large French privateer 138
Lotteries, considerations on their evil tendency 15

Love, a definition of that passion 566
Loughborough, Lord, his charge to the grand jury of Surry, on opening the commission for the trial of the rioters, 300.—Some account of him 347
Luxury, the consequence of depopulation 160

MABERLY, Mr. his house sacked, and his goods burnt by rioters 215
Madam, Mr. an abstract of his dissertation on marriage as a divine institution 401
Manifesto of the King of Great Britain for granting reprisals on the Dutch 578
Mansfield, the Right Hon. the Earl of, some account of him, 243.—His house, books, and furniture, burnt by rioters 287
Margate, a floating battery erected there for the protection of that part of the Kentish coast 188
Maxims of ancient and modern celebrated authors.—Of youth, 7.—Of chastity, 8.—Of dancing, for and against, *ibid.*—On peace, law, and obedience 248
Memoirs of two veteran soldiers 255
Mendicant Monks, their impositions suppressed by the Bishop of Spire 144
Middlesex Justice, a verdict obtained against one for violating the duties of his office 91
Mississippi, account of the Spaniards taking the English settlements on that river 190
Mistress, the advantages and disadvantages of keeping one, instead of marrying 25
Modern History. See *Lectures on Modern History*.
Modern fine gentleman, the 505
Moorfields, a Popish chapel there destroyed by rioters 285
Murder, confession of a woman guilty of that crime 42

NARRATIVE of the still unfinished voyage, in his majesty's ships the Resolution and Discovery, under the command of the late Capt. Cooke, and now pursuing by Capt. Cleike, for the discovery of a north-east passage from America to Europe 307
Newgate broke open and burnt by rioters 286
New Orleans, account of a terrible hurricane there 93
Newnham, Alderman, returned member in parliament for the city of London 434
Newspapers, on the advantages and amusements derived from them 354
Night, reflections on the uses and advantages of, by the late Sir John Hill 63
Ninon de l'Enclos, a genuine letter written by that French lady 566
Norfolk, great damages done in many parts of that county by storms 390
Northumberland, Duke of, part of his house in the Strand burnt 158
OBSER-

O BSERVATIONS on the errors and cor- ruptions that have crept into the Eng- lish language	201
Old people, thoughts on kindness to them	405
Osnabruck, the Bishop of, embarks for the continent	638
Oxford, account of a new kind of swindler at that place	532

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Lord George Gordon makes a complaint against the printer of an evening paper, 19.—The committee of supply report the resolution for raising 85,000 seamen, 20.—Substance of the different speeches for and against, 21.—Lord George Gordon moves for copies of letters relative to sending arms to Scotland, 22.—Lord North moves for a land-tax of 4s. in the pound, *ibid.*—Mr. Hartley calls the attention of the House to the state of the American war, 23.—Lord Ossory moves for censuring the conduct of administration, 24.—Mr. Jenkinson moves the army estimates, and enters into a detail of the forces and expence, 66.—Lord North lays before the House his three propositions for the relief of Ireland, 67.—Mr. Wood presents the Middlesex petition, complaining of a violation of the rights of election, 68.—The whole House in a committee on the proposition: for the relief of Ireland, 69.—Sir Charles Cocks states the estimate of the Ordnance service, 72.—Mr. Stanhope complains to the House of the Duke of Bolton interfering in the Southampton election, 121.—Mr. Wilkes lays a similar charge against the Duke of Chandos, *ibid.*—Sir George Savile presents the Yorkshire petition, 122.—Mr. Penant presents the petition from the planters, merchants, &c. of the island of Jamaica, 127.—Mr. Burke makes his speech introductory to his motion for the reduction of place-men, &c. *ibid.*—Sir George Savile gives notice of his intended motion to abolish certain pensioners and sinecure officers, *ibid.*—A conversation on the legality of associations, 128.—Colonel Barré moves for leave to bring in a bill to establish a committee of accounts, *ibid.*—Sir George Savile moves for a list of pensions and pensioners, 170.—Debates on Sir George Savile's adjourned motion, 173.—Mr. Burke brings in his bill for establishment of public economy, 174.—The navy estimates considered, *ibid.*—Mr. Cooke makes a motion relative to the freedom of elections, *ibid.*—Mr. Huxley proposes opening the American ports now in peace with us, *ibid.*—Council heard on Lord Beauchamp's bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, *ibid.*—Lord North moves the thanks of the House to Admiral Rodney, 175.—Lord

North gives notice, that he should move to bring in a bill to move for a committee of accounts, *ibid.*—The House in a committee of supply, *ibid.*—The House in a committee on Mr. Burke's bill, 176.—The first enacting clause on that bill, 177.—The House agree to the report of the loan from the Committee of Ways and Means, 220.—Lord George Gordon moves for an enquiry into the expences of certain branches of the Exchequer, *ibid.*—Mr. Rigby animadverts on some points in Mr. Burke's bill, *ibid.*—Debates in the committee on Mr. Burke's bill, 221.—Lord North moves for leave to bring in a bill to appoint a commission of accounts, 222.—Considerations on the influence of the crown, 223.—Lord North proposes the new taxes, 224.—Mr. Luttrell produces witnesses in support of a complaint he had made against Lord North, *ibid.*—Mr. Fullarton complains of the reflections thrown out against him by the Earl of Shelburne, *ibid.*—Lord North makes a motion respecting the East India Company, *ibid.*—Mr. Ord brings up the report from the committee on the taxes, 225.—Agree to the report from the committee of supply, 263.—Three county petitions presented, complaining of the undue influence of the crown, *ibid.*—The Secretary at War moves for referring the estimate of the expences of three new-raised regiments to the committee of supply, *ibid.*—The whole House in a committee on the county petitions, 264.—Sir William Meredith expresses his apprehensions of the improper use that would be made of the guards, 268.—Mr. Dunning moves to disqualify certain officers to sit in the House, *ibid.*—Mr. Gregory presents a petition from the inhabitants of Rochester, 269.—Further remarks on the estimates for Colonel Fullarton's regiment, *ibid.*—Several petitions presented to the House from the prisoners in different jails in the kingdom, *ibid.*—Mr. Burke moves for an account of the money paid by the Treasury for law charges, *ibid.*—The malt-tax bill brought up by Lord North, and read a first time, 270.—Mr. Crewe's bill for disqualifying officers of the revenue from voting at elections, read a second time, 323.—The House adjourn, on account of the Speaker's indisposition, 325.—The House resume the committee on the county petitions, 326.—Sir George Yonge makes a motion relative to the militia and volunteer corps, 329.—Sir P. J. Clerke moves to postpone the second reading of the Malt-tax bill, *ibid.*—The Secretary at War moves for the second reading of the Imprest bill, *ibid.*—The bill for laying an additional duty on foreign wines, and the bill for imposing a stamp-duty on legacies, strongly opposed, *ibid.*

Ibid.—The whole House in a committee on Mr. Burke's bill for reforming the king's civil list, &c. 330.—In committee went through the bill for laying a duty on malt, 373.—Sir George Yonge presents a petition against the new malt-tax bill, *ibid.*—Sir Herbert Macworth presents a petition relative to a plan for manning the navy without pressing, *ibid.*—Mr. Gilbert moves for a bill relative to an allowance for the waste of salt exported coast-ways, *ibid.*—Mr. Eden moves for a bill for the exportation of merchandise to New York, 374.—The House in a committee for appointing commissioners to inspect public accounts, *ibid.*—Mr. Minchin moves for an account of the sums of money expended by the Board of Ordnance, *ibid.*—Lord Beauchamp complains of alterations having been made in Mr. Harley's accounts, *ibid.*—Colonel Barré moves for an enquiry into the army estimates, 375.—The House in a committee on the malt-tax bill, *ibid.*—General Conway proposes a reconciliation between Great Britain and her colonies, 376.—Mr. Sawbridge makes his annual motion for shortening the duration of parliaments, 378.—Mr. Brett makes a motion concerning Somerset-house, 417.—Mr. Daker moves for the second reading of the bill to prevent bribery and corruption at elections, 418.—Mr. T. Luttrell complains of the severity of naval punishments, *ibid.*—The Recorder of London objects to the raising of more money till the grievances complained of are redressed, *ibid.*—The House in a committee of supply on the extraordinary of the army, 419.—Mr. Strutt brings in a bill to enlarge the qualifications for members of that House, *ibid.*—Lord North, in a committee of Ways and Means, proposes new taxes, *ibid.*—Leave given to the troops at Winchester to remain there during an election, 421.—Mr. Herbert moves for a private committee to take into consideration a plan proposed for manning the navy without pressing, *ibid.*—Lord George Gordon gives notice of his intention to present a petition from the Protestant Association, 422.—Counsel heard on the lace importation bill, *ibid.*—Lord North delivers a message from the king for a vote of credit, 465.—The business of the House interrupted by rioters, *ibid.*—Mr. Buller moves several resolutions against the disturbers of the business of the House, 466.—The House adjourn on account of the tumults, 467.—The king sends a message to the House, to inform them of the commitment of Lord George Gordon for high treason, 469.—The citizens of London petition for a repeal of the Roman Catholic bill, *ibid.*—Resolutions on the Roman Catholic bill, 517.—The bill for establishing a commission for inspecting,

rating, and settling the national accounts, reported, *ibid.*—Mr. Com's bill for preventing honorary freemen, and freemen made for the occasion, voting for members at the general election, thrown out, 518.—Mr. Pulteney's motion relative to the late riots, *ibid.*—Mr. Hartley moves to address his majesty to negotiate a peace with America, 519.—Sir George Savile moves a resolution against continuing the American war, *ibid.*—Sir George Savile's bill for the security of the Protestant religion, passed, *ibid.*—The king's speech on the close of the session.—(*Here ends the business of the last session of the fourteenth, and begins the first of the fifteenth parliament of Great Britain.*)—The House of Commons ordered to choose a Speaker, 558.—Mr. Cornwall proposed for that office, in the room of Sir Fletcher Norton, 559.—Mr. Cornwall chosen Speaker, 560.—The House take his majesty's speech into consideration, 563.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of Shelburne makes a motion to censure administration, 17.—The above motion supported by the Marquis of Rockingham, 18.—Earl Gower explains his reasons for resigning his presidency of the Privy-Council, *ibid.*—The Dukes of Manchester and Grafton, Lord Camden, &c. warmly support the above motion, 19.—Duke of Richmond moves for an address to his majesty to give up part of the civil list revenue, as an example of public economy, 65.—D. of Richmond moves for copies of the manifestos of France and Spain, 71.—Earl of Shelburne makes a motion to check and control the expenses of the extraordinary of the war, 72.—Earl of Shelburne moves for a committee to examine into the public expenditures, 124.—Debates for and against the motion, 125.—Lord Effingham moves to address his majesty for the release of Parker the printer, 171.—Marquis of Rockingham presents a petition from the Jamaica merchants and planters, *ibid.*—Lord Shelburne's motion on the dismissal of the Marquis of Caermarthen from the office of lord lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire, 213.—The Earl of Pembroke assigns a reason for the above event, 219.—The Duke of Devonshire, for the first time, delivers his sentiments on public affairs, *ibid.*—The Earl of Effingham moves for enquiring into the parliamentary influence of the crown, 221.—The Duke of Bolton moves for a bill to exclude contractors from a seat in the House of Com. 323.—The D. of Richmond moves for an enquiry into the state of the defence of the counties of Devonshire and Cornwall, 327.—The Earl of Radnor makes a motion relative to the qualification of militia

Index to the Debates, Essays, &c.

Acta officers, 330.—Marquis of Rockingham moves for postponing the considerations on the malt tax bill, 419.—Lord Shelburne moves for copies of memorials, and other papers, between the States General and our ministry, 463.—Lord Bathurst moves for the prosecution of the rioters, 465.—Duke of Richmond produces a bill for a constitutional reformation, 466.—The House adjourn on account of riotous mobs, *ibid.*—The King makes a speech to both Houses concerning the riots, 467.—The Duke of Richmond moves for an address to the King, relative to his speech to both Houses, 468.—Agree to bring in a bill of indemnity for the relief of jailors, &c. 469.—The Lord Chancellor reads his majesty's answer to the address of the Lords on the late rebellious insurrections, 528.—The House in a committee on the bill for altering the duties on the importation of Flanders thread lace, 519.—The bill for restraining the Roman Catholics from teaching Protestant children, &c. thrown out, 519.—(Here ends the business of the last session of the fourteenth, and begins the first, of the fifteenth Parliament, of Great Britain).—Speech of the Lord Chancellor, on the new Speaker of the House of Commons being presented to him, 561.—Speech of Mr. Cornewall, in answer to the Lord Chancellor, *ibid.*—His majesty's speech to both Houses on opening the first session of the new parliament, *ibid.*—The Earl of Westmoreland moves for a congratulatory address to the king, *ibid.*—The affair between the Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Pomfret discussed 565
Parker, Admiral Hyde, list of ships taken by him in the West Indies, 46.—List of ships taken since the above 141
Paul Jones, anecdotes of 366
Pearle, a French frigate, taken by Commodore Johnstone 388
Pearson, late captain of the Serapis, receives the thanks of the corporation of Scarborough 188
Pearson, General, made a knight of the Bath 529
Pensacola said to be taken by the Americans, French, and Spaniards 44
Petersburgh, several of the public officers there imprisoned for embezzling the public money 95
Pigot, Lord, proceedings in the court of King's Bench, relative to his imprisonment and death, 89.—Judgement finally given in that cause 90
Piso, anecdote of 110
Pleasures of a country life and early rising, thoughts thereon 153
Politeness, reflexions on its advantages 318
Political squibs.—The creed of a patriot, 169.—Of a courtier *ibid.*

Popish ceremonies, thoughts thereon, 48.—On benedictions, 131.—The blessing of eggs, 162.—Of houses, ships, sick animals, &c. *ibid.*—Exorcisms of insects, moles, &c. 263.—On relicks, 362.—On confession 459
Portraits of a bachelor and married man 317
Portsmouth, new works erected there for the defence of that place 128
Prince William Henry arrives at Windsor from on board the grand fleet 618
Progress of a young lady of spirit in fashionable accomplishments 225
Proflia, the king of, singular instance of his justice to an oppressed miles 40
Punch, observations on the liquid so called 449

QUEEN delivered of a prince at Windsor, 436.—The young prince christened by the name of Alfred 529
Queen's palace at Windsor, a description of 16

Queries in former Magazines, answers thereto 152
Question respecting the four royal hospitals debated before the Lord Chancellor 184

RAINSFORTH, Mr. his house sacked, and goods burnt by rioters 285
Reflexions on the last general fast, 111.—On solitude and retirement, 112.—On the advantages of politeness 318
Reggio and Calabria suffer greatly by inundations 535

Remarks on the present state of London, to which is annexed a singular story 202
Richmond, the city of London gain a verdict against the inhabitants of that town, respecting the soil of the river Thames, 234.—Final determination of that affair 290
Riots in London and Westminster, a particular account of, 283.—Account of the losses sustained by them, as delivered into the Board of Works 529
Rioters, accounts of those executed, 338, 385

Rock Salt Pit, a curious description of one in Cheshire 58

Rodney, Admiral, takes a whole fleet of men of war and transports, 91.—Defeats the Spanish fleet near Gibraltar, 114.—The freedom of the city of London voted him, 128.—Sends an account of his attacking the French fleet off Martinico, 239.—His account of another engagement with the French fleet, 342.—List of killed and wounded in that attack, 343.—Sends some dispatches to England, relative to his proceedings in the West Indies, 388.—Chosen one of the members in parliament for the city of Westminster, 436.—Sends two letters to England on his proceedings in the West Indies, 439.—Made a Knight of the Bath 529
Rowley,

Index to the Debates, Essays, &c.

- Rowley, Admiral**, historical anecdote of 120
Roxburghshire, in Scotland, description of 400
Royal Society resolve to strike gold and silver medals to perpetuate the memory of Capt. Cooke 89
Rules of behaviour, of general use, though much disregarded in this populous city 197
Russia, the Empress of, resolves to assist England against its enemies, 47.—Issues orders for sending out a ship yearly on discoveries in the North seas, 144.—Punishes some receivers of her revenue for mal-practices, *ibid.*—Declaration of the Empress, 168.—On the methods used there to recover persons who are suffocated by the fumes of charcoal 305
- SAINSBURY**, Alderman, chosen one of the sheriffs for the city of London 291
Sardinian Romish chapel destroyed by rioters 284
Sartine, M. de, minister of the French marine, dismissed from that service 535
Savannah, further particulars of the defeat of the French at that place 42
Savile, Sir George, his house and furniture injured by rioters 286
Sawbridge, Mr. his speech to the livery of London, on losing his election for one of the members in parliament for that city, 435.—His speech on being chosen one of the members for the city 581
Self-love, a dialogue between two ladies 514
Sheerness, new works erected there for the defence of that place 188
Shelburne, Earl of, some account of him, 100.—Particulars of a duel between him and Mr. Fullarton, member for Plympton, 138.—His answer to the compliment paid him by the city of London 188
Skie, description of that island 280
Slippers, the, or the punishment of avarice, a Turkish tale 353
Solitude and retirement, reflexions thereon 112
South Carolina, a description of 225
Spanish American colonies, an account of the insurrections there 536
State-Paper.—Sir Joseph Yorke's memorial to the States General, 167.—Declaration of the Empress of Russia, 168.—Answer from the court of Great Britain to the declaration of the Empress of Russia, 260.—Answer from the King of France to the above declaration, 261.—Memorial presented by Sir Joseph Yorke to the States General, relative to Mr. Laurens's papers, 543.—Report of the commissioners appointed to examine, take, and state the public accounts of the kingdom 67
Stockholm, the court of, forbids their subjects to trade with France in military stores 37
Storm of thunder and lightning, particulars of the damages done by it 482
- Stormont, Lord Viscount**, some account of him 58
Sutton, Capt. Robert, arrives with an express from Admiral Parker in the *West Indies* 141
Sylph, the, an entertaining story, from the French 497
- TANGIERS** considerably damaged by an earthquake 436
Tea, observations thereon 449
Thompson, Capt. arrives with an express from Admiral Rodney 91
Tobacco, great quantities of it raised in Ireland 533
Townsend, Alderman, his speech to the livery of London before the nomination of candidates to represent the city in parliament, 433.—His speech after the declaration of the sheriffs 434
Trumbull, John, taken up as a spy, and committed to prison 530
Tyson, Mr. elected master of the ceremonies at Bath, in the room of Major Brereton 237
- VANITY**, and its effects upon the present age, strictures thereon 59
Venetian resident at the court of London, determination at law respecting his privileges 88
Vesuvius, a curious description of that Mount 469
Vice, thoughts on the fashionable one, 252.—The Theodosian and Spanish punishment for it 254
Virginia, correct account of the current prices of various kinds of commodities in that province 93
Unhappy pair, the, a picture drawn from the life 610
- WASHINGTON**, Gen. appointed Lieut. Gen. of the French troops in America 40
Weiden, Count de, some persons receive judgement for having arrested one of his domestics 134
West-Indies, particulars of the late dreadful hurricane in those parts 622
Wilkes, Mr. his speech to the livery on his being re-elected chamberlain of the city of London, 291.—Is again chosen member in parliament for the county of Middlesex 434
William the Third, King of England, anecdote of 114
Wilmott, Justice, obtains a verdict against the inhabitants of Bethnal-Green, for damages sustained by him in the late riots 582
Windsor, description of the Queen's palace there, 18.—Description of its environs 80
Wives, the difference between them and mistresses considered 27
Woolington,

Index to the poetical Essays.

Woffington, Mrs. Memoirs of	209	Yorke, Sir Joseph, his memorial to the States General	167
Woman of Feeling, the, an interesting story	456	— presents another memorial to the Dutch, relative to the papers found in the possession of Mr. Laurens	534
Wroughton, Thomas, Esq. made a knight of the Bath	529	Yorkshire, the freeholders of that county petition Parliament to suppress unnecessary pensions, &c.	46
YEARLY general bill of christenings and burials	618		
Yesterton, in Staffordshire, particulars of a terrible fire at that place	140		

INDEX TO THE POETICAL ESSAYS.

A IRS in the Widow of Delphi	133	H arlequin Fortunatus; corrected copies of the songs sung in that pantomime	87
— in the comic opera of the Islanders	577	I MPROMPTU, by a gentleman, on reading the chapter of Polygamy, in Mr. M—d—n's Thelyphthora	529
Anacreontic song, by the late R. Tomlinson	134	L AST-Day, the, by Dr. Swift	88
B ALLAD, set to musick by Mr. Linley	133	Latin epitaph, an elegant one	383
Beauty and Fashion, a repartee	184	Lines composed and sung by a lady to her husband, a few minutes before she died	431
Bevy of Beauties, the Duchesse of Devonshire	527	M AY-Day, a new ballad	232
—, Duchesse of Rutland	528	O DE for the new-year	37
—, Lady Laura Waldegrave	ibid	— written on the author's birth-day	87
—, Countess of Carlisle	ibid	— for his majesty's birth-day	278
—, Miss Harland	577	— on the finishing of a gentleman's pleasure ground in the vicinity of Birmingham	279
—, Lady Beauchamp	ibid	— for the lord-mayor's day	575
—, Lady Crossbie	ibid	P araphrase on some lines of Catullus	481
—, Hon. Miss Thynne	578	Parliament Man, the	39
C OBBLER's Politicks, the	528	Pastoral elegy	383
Comparison, a	132	Prologue to the tragedy of Zoraida	38
Copy of verses on Mr. Day,	}	— to the Times	39
Who from his landlord ran away,		— to the Chapter of Accidents	433
D ELIA, verses addressed to, on her approaching nuptials	527	R ECREANT, the, à-la mode d'Angleterre	481
—, a sonnet	617	Reflections on viewing a skeleton	481
E ASTERN ode, an, translated from the original Persian	432	Resignation, the, by the late T. Chatterton	185
Epilogue to the tragedy of Zoraida	38	Restoration, the	279
— to the Times	39	Return of Summer, by an unaltered rural swain	337
Epithalamium cantata	616	Reward of Merit, a satire	276
Epitaph in Cheshunt Church-yard	133	—, Continuation of	336
— in imitation of Shenstone	185	Royal Quatorze, a song, on the birth of Prince Alfred	479
—, an	384	S AILED's Adieu to his mistress,	617
—, by Dr. Lowth	431	Shortest Day, the	579
—, after the manner of Gray	432	Sleepy Congregation, a tale	231
— on a stone in the church-yard of East-Rudham	577	Song, written by the late Dr. Hoadley	88
— on Major André	578	4. L	Song,
Evening, an ode, by a young lady	86		
F IRE-Side, the, by Dr. Cotton	480		
Friendship, an ode	529		
G LOW-Worm, the	232		
Grateful Lady, the, a pastoral	278		
LOND. MAG. APR. 1780.			

Index to the Review of New Books, &c.

Song, by T. E.	384	skill in musick, on seeing her prune some flowering shrubs	279
—, from Alwyn, or the Gentleman Co- median	431	— supposed to have been written in the sixteenth century	383
Sonnet, imitated from the Spanish	134	— on Mr. M—d—n	529
Stanzas on seeing a young lady dressed in a military habit	577	— addressed to a young lady	617
Summer, or the Rural Prospect	382		
V AUXHALL songs for 1780	384	W ISH, the	616
Vernal ode, a	183	Wooden Walls of England, an ode, written by Mr. Green, and set to music by Dr. Arne	184
Verbes on a young lady's fan	185	Wounded Squire, the	526
— addressed to a lady, eminent for her			

Index to the Review of New Books and Monthly Catalogue.

A BBEY of Kilhampton	427	B ARON Haller's letters to his daughters	334
Abridgement of the History of the Old and New Testament	335	Beauties of British antiquity	177
Abstract of the Tryal of G. Sutton, Esq.	334	Biographia Britannica	129
Account of the Russian discoveries between Asia and America	281	Biographical memoirs of extraordinary pain- ters	181
— of a debate in Coach-maker's Hall	85	— of medicine in Great Bri- tain	182
— of some particulars relative to the York meeting	181	Birmingham, &c. Directory	478
— of the going of a pocket chrono- meter	334	British Topography	335
— of the prisons and ho'spitals in Rus- sia, Sweden, and Denmark	570	Britoniad, the, a poem	182
— of the life and writings of the late Dr. Munro	479	C ANDIDATE, the, a poetical epistle	335
Address to the Freeholders of Middlesex	83	Cases in the gout and rheumatism	182
— to Dr. Priestley	181	Castle of Infamy	335
— to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Free- holders of the County of Lancaster	333	Chapter of Accidents	497
— to the People of England, on the increase of the poor-rate	334	Character of a true patriot	182
— to the Public on a subject of the utmost importance to health	335	Christian Catholicism	ibid
Alwyn, or the Gentleman Comedian	333	Collection of all the wills of the kings and queens, &c.	334
American Times, the, a satire	182	Commercial restraints of Ireland considered	84
Analysis of the Political History of India	85	Common-place arguments	523
Anatomy of the human body	85	Comparative view of the English and Irish law	181
Ancient and modern history of the United Brethren	614	Complete translation of the works of Lu- cian	334
Anecdotes of painting in England	471	Complete Forcing Gardener	614
Answer to the letter addressed to James Hardy, M. D.	84	Complete physico-medical and chirurgical treatise on the human eye	479
Antiquity and duration of the world	334	Constable's sure Guide	181
— and scenery of the North of Scot- land	379	Considerations on the intended modification of Poyning's law	181
Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius	334	— on the late disturbances	336
Argonautic Expedition, the	ibid	Count de Poland	320
Argument on the nature of party and fa- shion	181	Critic, the, or Tragedy rehearsed	334
Army & Navy Gentleman's Companion	614	Critical observations on books ancient and modern	334
Art of War	381	D EAF Lover	15
Artifice, the, a comic opera	182	Death of Eumenio	182
Ascension, the, a poem	335	Dedication to the people of England	181
Associations, the, vindicated	182	Defence of the Roman Catholic afts	85
		— of the liberty of man	85
		Deism not consistent with the religion of reason and nature	335
		Deluge	

Index to the Review of New Books, &c.

Designs in architecture	334	Essay on the duty and qualifications of a sea officer	614
Diary of an excursion to Little Hampton	181	Every man his own farrier	478
Dictionary, English, Persian, and Arabic	334	Eugenio, or the man of sorrow	182
Directions for breeding game cocks	85	Euphrosyne, or amusements thro' the road of life	335
Discourses on select passages of the scripture history	86	Exercises in elocution	615
Discourse to the clergy of the archdeaconry of Ely, by Dr. Watson	335	Experiments and observations on cements and quick lime	131
Discourses on religion, by P. Holland	<i>ibid.</i>	— distinguishing pus from mucus	180
Dispassionate thoughts on the American war	85	— and observations on electricity	334
Dissertations on the political abilities of the Earl of Abingdon	333	Explanation of the prophecy of the seven vials	86
— on the summation of infinite converging series with algebraic divisors	334	Exposition of the French king's conduct towards England	181
— on rivers and tides	478		
Divine right of a Christian to freedom in religious matters	336	FACTS addressed to the landholders, &c.	82
Domestic peace and good humour essential to national happiness	<i>ibid.</i>	Fanaticism and treason	330
Duration of our Lord's ministration considered	479	Fashionable day	314
Duty of patriotism vindicated	335	Fast-day, a Lambeth eclogue	182
		Female retaliation	86
EASTERN Eclogues	86	Fire and water, a comic opera	497
Edal village, or the fortunate lottery ticket	621	First truths, and the origin of our opinions explained	334
Edmonston's body of heraldry	181	Four elegiac tales	182
Eight sermons, by J. Bampton	335	Four letters from a country gentleman on petitions	85
Election, the, a musical interlude	479	Free thoughts on the toleration of popery	335
Elegiac Epistles on the calamities of love and war	180	Free observations on the scurvy, &c.	430
Elegy on Capt. Cooke	182		
Elementa Medicinæ	479	GALLICK and English dictionary, by W. Shaw	334
Elements of beauty	334	— antiquities, by T. Smith	<i>ibid.</i>
— of commerce, &c.	84	Georgics of Virgil, translated into English blank verse	335
Emma Corbett, or the miseries of civil war	228	Gilham Farm, or the history of Melvin and Lucy	479
Enquiry into the origin of sinecure offices in the law	334	Gladiators, the, an heroic epistle	573
— into the legal mode of suppressing riots	336	Grammar of the Bengal language	85
— into the origin and consequences of the influence of the crown	478	Gray's-Inn associations	479
— into the advantages and disadvantages resulting from bills of inclosure	524	Guide to candidates and voters on parliamentary elections	478
Epistle to a friend on the death of Mr. Thornton	182		
— from Mr. Surface to Mr. Sheridan	<i>ibid.</i>	HARMONY of the evangelists	182
— to the Earl of Sandwich	334	Heavenly doctrine of the New Jerusalem	<i>ibid.</i>
Essay on intellectual liberty	181	Heroic epistle from Hamet	86
— on history, by W. Haley	335	— epistle from Mr. Bradshaw to Mr. Dunning	182
Essays on the history of mankind, by J. Dunbar	335	— epistle to Mr. Watson	335
Essay on the interest of Britain with regard to America	333	Hint to the dyers and cloth makers	181
Essays on friendship and old age	334	History of the political connections between England and Ireland	131
Essay on the population of England	<i>ibid.</i>	Historical account of the Virgin Islands	84
— on medical electricity	335	History and antiquity of the four inns of court	86
— on the ghomorrhea	<i>ibid.</i>	— of Lady Bttesworth	84
— on history	380	— of the Netherlands	180
— on the resolution of plain triangles	478	— of the reformation of religion in Scotland	<i>ibid.</i>
Essays on various subjects of taste and criticism	516	— of the Roman catholics	478
Essay on constitutional liberty	478	Hobby horses	182
Essays on philosophical subjects	479	Hymns to the Supreme Being	335

Index to the Review of New Books, &c.

ILLUSTRATION of the sexual system of Linnæus	85	Messiah, the	186
Impartial history of the war in America	335	Microscopic observations	478
Incredible bore, an epistle	<i>ibid.</i>	Midnight the signal	37
Ingratitude, an ode	86	Minstrel, the, a collection of songs	479
KENTISH Curate's letter to the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Law	86	Minutes of the debates in the Irish House	181
LA Belle Assemblée	335	— taken on the court-martial for the loss of the ship Ardent	181
Lectures on religion and morality	336	Modern anecdotes	85
Lessons on elocution	132	— pantheon, a dream	334
Letters between Clara and Antonia	37	— improvements in the practice of physic	476
Letter to Lord Cranbourne	84	Mr. E. B.'s answer to his own speech	331
Letters on the utility and policy of employing mechanical machines	<i>ibid.</i>	Music made easy to every capacity	182
— from an English traveller	85	— in mourning	479
Letter to the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Law	86	NARRATIVE of the proceedings against Gen. Howe in the House of Commons	449
Letters from D. Hartley, Esq. to Mr. P.	180	Narrative of the proceedings of Lord George Gordon	336
Letter from Lord Carysfort to the Huntingdonshire committee	180	Nathan to Lord North	614
— to Edmund Burke, Esq.	181	National humanity recommended and enforced	336
— to Lord North	<i>ibid.</i>	New act of land measuring	85
Letters on Ireland	<i>ibid.</i>	— general dictionary of the English language	<i>ibid.</i>
Letter to the people of Laurence Thirk	<i>ibid.</i>	— art of speaking, or a complete modern system of rhetoric, elocution, and oratory	334
Letters of the late Lord Lytelton	<i>ibid.</i>	— universal story-teller	<i>ibid.</i>
— from a tutor to his pupils	<i>ibid.</i>	Nouvelle abrégé de la grammaire Francoise	614
Letter to Lord T—w	<i>ibid.</i>	OBSERVATIONS' made during a tour through parts of England, &c.	35
— from Sir H. Trelawney to a clergyman	182	Observations on the answer of the King of Great Britain to the French manifesto, &c.	36
— to Dr. Watson	<i>ibid.</i>	— on Mr. Burke's bill	181
— from a gentleman in the English House of Commons	333	— on an address to the freeholders of Middlesex	<i>ibid.</i>
Letters and papers on agriculture, planting, &c.	334	— on the Prussian military establishments	<i>ibid.</i>
Letter to the patentees of Covent Garden theatre	<i>ibid.</i>	— on fevers	182
— to a dissenting minister	335	— and remarks on the preservation of wounded seamen	<i>ibid.</i>
Letters from Baron Haller to his daughters	380	— on the cure of the gonorrhoea	479
— of coins, concerning the times	477	Ode inscribed to John Howard, Esq.	335
Letter to Lord North on his re-election into the House of Commons	478	— to Mr. Mason	<i>ibid.</i>
— to the new parliament	614	Original designs in architecture	181
Liberty, moral and religious	182	Out-of-door parliament, the	381
List of the officers of the army	478	PANEGYRIC on some worthy characters	181
List of the officers of the militia	479	Paradise regained	182
Love and madness, a story too true	179	Parody on the Rosciad of Churchill	573
Lucubrations on ways and means	614	Passion, the, by T. Knowles, D. D.	86
MAID of Arragon, a tale	182	People's, the, barrier against undue influence and corruption	335
Manager, the, in distress	335	Phenomenon, the, or northern comet	181
Maquerade, the, or what you will	613	Philanthrope, a poem	573
Mathematical memoirs, by J. Landen	334	Philosophical enquiries into the laws of animal life	177
Medical and philosophical commentaries	82	— transactions	281, 426
— commentaries	525	Philo-	
— tracts	<i>ibid.</i>		
Medicinx praxeos systema	479		
Memoirs of the marshal duke of Berwick	33		
— of the town of Leicester	181		
— of Thomas Hollis, Esq.	330		
— of the life of David Garrick, Esq.	227		
— of Dr. Watts	334		
Memorial addressed to the sovereigns of Europe	181		

Index to the Review of New Books, &c.

Philosophical considerations	334	Russia, an historical account of	130
Picture gallery	85	SCENERY and antiquities of the north of Britain	334
Plain truth, or a letter to the author of Dispassionate thoughts on the American war	333	Scholars guide in arithmetic	<i>ibid.</i>
Plain and succinct narrative of the late disturbances	336	Scripture doctrine of grace explained	182
Plan of union, commerce, and friendship, between Great Britain and America	478	Seasonable advice to the people of England	333
Poetical epistle to Gen. Washington	335	Select tragedies of Euripides	334
Poems on various subject	<i>ibid.</i>	Senatorial dispensary	182
— by Tomkins	86	Sense of the people	85
— by Nichols	<i>ibid.</i>	September, a rural poem	479
— fit for a bishop	<i>ibid.</i>	Series of adventures in a voyage up the Red Sea	227
— by John Walters	335	Serious and free thoughts on election, &c.	85
— and miscellaneous pieces	<i>ibid.</i>	Sermon preached at Cambridge, by R. Watson, D. D.	86
Political annals of the present united colonies	34	Sermons on the most prevalent vices, by D. Lamont	<i>ibid.</i>
— and military instructions	335	— by Collin Milne, L. L. D.	<i>ibid.</i>
— mirror	478	Sermon by the Bishop of Oxford at Christ Church	<i>ibid.</i>
Poll, the, for the election of the university of Cambridge	478	— preached at Oxford, by J. Williamson	<i>ibid.</i>
Practical observations on consumptions	85	Sermons by A. Gerard, D. D.	182
— husbandry	332	Sermon by J. Montgomery	<i>ibid.</i>
— bee-master	613	— preached at Hackney, by B. C. Snowden	<i>ibid.</i>
Principles of electricity	181	Sermons, by Hugh Blair, D. D.	<i>ibid.</i>
Private thoughts on public affairs	182	Sermon before the House of Lords, by the Bishop of Lincoln	<i>ibid.</i>
Proceedings of the general meeting of the county of Wilts	334	— preached at York, by Dr. Scott	183
Progress and establishment of Christianity	479	Sermons on the late public fast	<i>ibid.</i>
Proposals for paying great part of the national debt	84	— by Hugh Blair, D. D.	229
Profodia rationalis	85	— by Colin Milne, L. L. D.	231
Protestant armour	183	Sermon on religious zeal, by A. Burnaby	335
— alarm	336	— preached at South Audley Ch. <i>ib.</i>	
Putrid Soul	182	— at St. James's, by Dr. Markham	<i>ib.</i>
REASONS for uniformity in the state	84	— at Cambridge, by J. Mainwaring	<i>ib.</i>
Rebellion and opposition	182	— at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, by W. B. Cadogan	<i>ibid.</i>
Reformer, the	229	— at Newbury, by D. James	<i>ibid.</i>
Reign of Death, a poem	335	— at the meeting of the sons of the clergy at St. Paul's, by Dr. Richardson	336
Register of time	478	— on religious zeal by Dr. Burnaby	<i>ib.</i>
Regulator, the, or instructions to form the officer and soldier	522	— preached at Greenwich, by Edward Birkett	479
Remarks on Dr. Johnson's journey to the Hebrides	181	— preached at Covent Garden, by J. Howell, M. A.	<i>ibid.</i>
— on Dr. Johnson's life of Milton	<i>ibid.</i>	Shepherds of the Alps	86
— on Gen. Burgoyne's expedition from Canada	<i>ibid.</i>	Siege of Gibraltar	335
— on the ophthalmia, psorophthalmia, and purulent eye	182	Sir Ebrus, a tale for bachelors	182
— on Mr. Hume's dialogues concerning natural religion	<i>ibid.</i>	Sketch of the times	615
Remonstrance to the Protestant association	183	Slight sketch of a controversy	85
Reply to Mr. Gibbons	85	Solemn appeal to the public	181
— to the Kentish curate's letter	335	Some observations on the gout	85
— to Sir Will. Howe	614	— on the influence of climates	335
Reports of cases upon appeals and writs of error	85	Some memoirs of the life of Dr. Nathan Alcock	<i>ibid.</i>
— of cases in the King's Bench	479	Speculation, or a defence of mankind	86
Ride and a walk through Stourhead	86	Speculum linguæ Gallicæ	85
Riot, a mock heroic poem	479	Speech of Edmund Burke	525
Royal register	85	Speech	

Index to the Promotions, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Speech of Leonard Smelt	181	Tour through Ire'land	85
Spiritual illustration of the book of Revelations	184	— to the Caves, &c.	334
— meditations	ibid.	Trachybrachygraphy, or the swiftest method of short-hand writing	ibid.
State of the expedition from Canada	83	Travels of Reason in Europe	85
— of the imports and exports of Great Britain	181	— towards Egypt	181
— mountebank, the	333	— through Spain	379
Strictures on agriculture societies	181	Treatise on the military science	181
Succinct but conspicuous method of acquiring the French language	334	— on Chancery suits	334
Substance of Mr. Burke's speeches	84	— on diseases of the eye	335
Summary view of the Christian religion	479	— on the natural small-pox	479
Supplement to the state of the expedition from Canada	334	Triumph of affliction	86
— to Shakespeare's plays	ibid.	Tunbridge-Wells guide	478
Synodal charge to the clergy of Abo	86	Twelve discourses on the prophecies	335
Synopsis nosologicæ methodicæ	479	Twenty-one essays	181
System occasioned by the speech of Leonard Smith, Esq.	84	Two poetical epistles	182
Systematic elements of surgery	85	VALETUDINARIAN's Bath guide	178
TEMPTATION, or Satan in the country	573	View of Northumberland	181
Theatre of education	569	View of the present state of the Dutch settlements in the East Indies	478
Thelyphthora, or a treatise on female ruin	427	— of society and manners in Italy	571
Thoughts in prose and verse, by John Hope, Esq.	523	Unanimity, a poem	182
— on the present county petitions	84	Universal geography, a new and easy introduction to	478
— on improving the government of the East-Indies	85	Unlawfulness of polygamy evinced	614
Times, the, a comedy	86	WANASTROCHT's practical grammar of the French language	478
Tommy Lumpkin in town	479	Widow and no widow, a dramatic piece	479
Touchstone of common assurance	85	YORKSHIRE question, or petition, or address	84
		ZORAIDA, a tragedy	86

Index to the Promotions, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

A BBEY	532	Banister	236	Box	532	Clarke	388, 532
Abbott	533	Barnard	92, 340	Boyle	92	Cliffe	532
Abbs	237	Barlow	140	Bradbury	532	Clifford	236
Abdy	92	Barnes	93	Brander	92	Clifton	387
Adam	485	Barrington	485	Bray	532	Clinton	92
Adamson	387	Basset	236	Breton	140	Coates	386
Aland	140	Batchelor	93	Bridges	235	Coker	438
Ailslie	532	Bate	140	Brooke	236	Colebrooke	533
Allanfon	340	B. thurst	437	Brown	93, 140, 387, 532	Collington	236
Allen	532	Bayley	92	Browne	62, 236, 437	Cookson	236
Allesley	438	Beach	93	Browning	139	Combe	437, 438, 532
Allen	387	Beauchamp	92, 140	Brudenell	485	Cope	45
Allwood	ibid.	Bedford	93, 237	Buchanan	340	Cooper	93
Amcotts	531	Bell	533	Burkham	533	Cornwall	437, 531
Amphlet	340	Bennet	236	Buckle	340, 485	Corroy	139
Amyand	ibid.	Beresford	139	Buller	437	Couplan	236
Anstruther	386	Bettridge	387	Burrell	92	Courteney	139
Arbuthnot	92, 485	Begland	139	Burton	485	Cowell	387
Arran	92	Bingham	236	Butler	92	Cowper	45, 140, 387
Ash	387	Bird	93	Byron	485	Cranbourn	437
Ashbrook	438	Birrell	ibid.	CAMPBELL	ibid.	Cranston	140
Ashburner	140	Black	387	Cattle	92	Creswell	532
Arthurton	387	Blackstone	92	Cave	340	Crocker	387
Atterley	533	Bladen	92	Cecil	532	Cunliffe	236
Aubrey	139	Blake	45, 236, 340, 387	Chambers	93, 140, 387	Conningame	92
Aylebury	92	Blood	93	Chamier	532	Cust	45
B ACON	437	Bosville	386	Chancellor	438	D ALHOUSIE	235
Bagot	485	Boughton	438	Cherry	140	Darlington	340
Baker	387	Bowden	340	Children	93	Darvymple	ibid.
Bailes	532	Boulby	437	Chinnery	92, 438	Daly	386
Balcarras	340	Bowyer	92, 236	Chivers	92	Daniel	532
Ballmer	140			Charges	236, 532	Darby	437, 485
Bamfylde	45					Dart	93

Index to the Promotions, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Dean	532	Graetham	376	KEEN	139	Montague	236
De Grey	485	Graves	485	Kempensfelt	485	Moore	485
Delaval	340	Gray	236	Kenrick	437	Moore	387
Dell	532	Green	387	Kettle	140	Morceau	386
Dickson	237	Greene	140	Kiernan	387	Mordaunt	532
Digby	139, 485	Greenwood	92	King	91	More	45
Docksey	45	Grenville	236, 340	Kingman	ibid.	Moreton	387
Doddington	139	Grey	386	Kirkman	438	Morgan	340
Doily	386	Griffiths	139	Kittier	387	Mortimer	237
Donaldson	386	Grimstone	139	Knatchbull	386	Mulgrave	140, 532
Donnegal	532	Gulston	140	Knight	236	Mulhall	140
Dore	119			Knott	140	Mulgrave	340
Douglas	92, 236	HALL	140, 438,				
Downing	532	Hamilton	533	LUKE	387	NAISH	140
D'Oyley	237, 437	Hanford	438, 531	Lane	532	Nassau	236
Drake	485	Hanford	387	Langdale	236	Nelson	387
Duff	485	Hanforth	93	Langdon	485	Nelthorpe	532
Duncannon	531	Hankerson	532	Langlois	437	Neville	236, 340
Dyer	532	Harcastle	236	Liffells	532	Newman	235, 387
		Hartis	140	Lawson	237	Newton	387
EDEN	236	Hardy	236	Legard	139	Nicholson	388
Edmonds	236	Harvey	236, 340	Leigh	236	Noble	236
Edwards	140, 485	Hawkins	139, 417	Leighton	236	Noel	340
Egerton	92, 140	Hayles	384	Leith	236	Norbury	532
Eglintoun	140	Hayward	93	Levy	438, 532	Norton	387
Ellam	93	Healey	ibid.	Lewis	532	Nourse	236
Ellinthorpe	532	Heath	340, 387	Lifton	237		
Ellison	387	Herbert	485	Lothian	532	O'BRIEN	236
Emery	93	Hewit	93, 532	Lloyd	92, 485	O'Bryen	387
English	532	Hicks	237	Locker	236	Ody	387
Escott	ibid.	Higmore	93	Lodge	438	Ogle	485
Evans	485, 583	Hill	235, 237	Longfellow	140	Oliver	92, 236
Eustace	532	Hillborough	387	Longham	236	Onslow	437
		Hilton	93	Loughborough	340	Ofnabruck, Bishop of	
FELL	236	Hobart	140	Lowe	235, 237		531
Fenton	237	Holmes	437	Lowther	387	Oswald	140
Fidhin	140	Homer	45	Lucas	388, 533	Oughton	236
Fielding	438	Hood	485	Ludford	92		
Finch	532	Hooker	236	Luntley	531	PAGE	237, 340
Fitzroy	485	Hooper	387	Lutter	531	Patisher	340, 485
Fitzwilliam	340	Hope	236	Lygon	432	Palmer	438
Fletcher	93	Hornby	ibid.	Lyon	340	Parker	140, 485, 532
Flint	236	Houston	387			Parkes	237
Flood	235	Howard	236, 387	MACCLESFIELD		Parry	387
Folger	438	Hudson	45	Machie	340	Parsons	236
Foley	92	Hugeson	386	Mackworth	437	Pasteur	387
Foot	140	Hughes	140, 387,	Macdonald	45	Patterson	387
Forbes	340		485	Macnamara	45	Patton	45
Foulis	92	Hunt	237, 387	Maddocks	387	Payne	532
Fowler	237	Hurford	ibid.	Mainwaring	140	Pearcy	93
Freeth	140	Hutchins	236	Maitland	92	Pelham	92
Fry	236	Hutchinson	340	Mann	485	Pencott	93
		Hyde	237	Mannock	236	Perrot	92
		Hyett	ibid.	Marlow	485	Pery	ibid.
GAGE	485			Mariteau	438	Peshall	45
Gambier	485	JACKSON	140	Martin	533	Pickering	532
Garrod	387	Jacob	235	Mason	139	Petit	430
Gates	140	James	236, 387	Mawley	140	Pigot	485
Gerrard	340	Jennings	387	Maynard	93, 237	Pigou	237
Gibson	437	Jernegan	532	Maxwell	386	Pingo	235
Gilbert	387	Ingilly	531	Mear	387	Pitt	92, 531
Gilmour	ibid.	Ingram	140, 237	Medhurst	532	Plakets	236
Glynn	139	Inman	237	Mexborough	236	Playstone	235
Glynn	236	Innes	485	Middleton	237, 340	Pleydell	387
Gooch	236	Joekem	93	Milbanke	485	Pellard	532
Goring	340	Jones	45	Mill	340	Poore	236
Gordon	45, 236, 437	Ireland	532	Miller	236	Porter	140
Gorton	236	Ivelon	140			Porteus	237
Grainger	236						

Index to the Promotions, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Powel	532	Saunderson	236	TADD	140	Wallace	340
Pownall	140	Seacroft	532	Talbot	235, 485	Waller	235, 236, 387
Pratt	236	Schomberg	140	Tankard	140	Walwyn	531
Price	140, 532	Sempill	340	Tanner	237	Warburton	438
Priestley	93	Shand	387	Taylor	237, 438	Ward	386
Pyc	532	Shaw	387, 532	Thomas	140	Watts	140
RAMSDEN	532	Shepherd	532	Thornhill	437	Webber	485
Randle	438	Shervyn	387	Thornley	237	Webster	236
Rands	140	Shoulter	438	Tidfall	140	Wedderburne	340
Ranger	93	Shuldham	485	Todd	237	Weedhall	140
Rastall	92	Sills	237	Tomlinson	140	Wein	532
Rawlinson	532	Sheslon	533	Topp	237	Welcker	236
Rayen	387	Slack	ibid.	Toun	532	Wenman	387
Reynolds	485	Sloane	437	Townend	140	White	93, 387
Richardson	93, 239	Smart	93	Townshend	236	Whitley	337
Richmond	92	Smith	236, 340, 386, 387, 438, 532	Trelawney	533	Whitmore	92
Robbins	93	Southwell	438	Trelegon	140	Whittingham	387
Roberts	ibid.	Speck	532	Truman	ibid.	Wilbraham	236
Robertson	387	Spencer	ibid.	Tryer	ibid.	Wilkins	237
Roddam	485	Standish	340	Turner	340	Williamson	93
Roper	532	Stanhope	437	Turville	235	Wilmot	532
Rois	237, 485	Stevens	93	Tyndale	45	Wilmott	387
Round	140	Stewart	92	Tyrconnel	340	Wilson	93
Roussel	93	St. John	340	VAUGHAN	485, 521	Wintridge	387
Rowley	485	Stillman	93	Vellam	387	Wombwell	45, 502
Routh	237	Stokes	532	Vernon	93, 437, 485	Woodbine	532
Ruck	139	Stonehouse	45	Vincent	485	Woodman	387
Rushworth	437	Storr	485	Underwood	92	Woodhouse	533
Russel	237	Strachey	437	Vyle	236	Woodward	237
SACKLEMORE		Straton	533			Woolcombe	531
Salisbury	532	Strawn	93			Wray	340
Sanderfon	140, 530	Streaton	388	WAINWRIGHT	237	Wright	140, 387
Salisbury	533	Strickland	340	Waite	92	Wynne	140
Savage	437	Sturman	140	Walker	237, 387, 531	YARE	237
		Sutton	387, 437, 533				
		Sword	93				

(For the rest of the Names see the Appendix.)

DIRECTIONS to the BOOKBINDER.

BIND up the Title with the Stocks for each Month, as they stand; let the engraved General Title, with the Frontispiece, be placed at the Beginning of the Volume. The other Prints, &c. are to be placed in the following Order:

- An elegantly engraved Head of his Royal Highness the Bishop of Osnabruck Page 3
- A North-East View of the Queen's Palace at Windsor 16
- A striking Likeness of the Right Hon. Lord Stormont 51
- A South-West View of the Queen's Palace, with Part of the Castle at Windsor 80
- An elegantly-engraved Head of Lord Shelburne 99
- A Chart of the Straits of Gibraltar, with the Ocean and Coasts of Spain and Portugal 134
- A striking Likeness of Lord George Germain 147
- A picturesque View of the new Bridge at Maidenhead, with the Hills of Taplow adjoining 183
- A striking Likeness of Col. Barré 195
- A Map of South Carolina 225
- A striking Likeness of the Earl of Mansfield 243

- An elegant Engraving of Lord Loughborough 374
- A fine View of Gloucester Lodge, in Windsor Great Park 382
- An elegant Engraving of Thomas Helliott, Esq. 395
- An accurate Map of Roxburghshire in Scotland 400
- An elegant Engraving of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth 443
- A perspective View of the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius 463
- An elegant Engraving of the Right Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq. 492
- A curious Machine for raising Coals from the Pit 521
- An elegant Engraving of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle 539
- A Chart of the Discoveries of the late Capt. Cook 397

N. B. The Binder is desired to take Notice, to place the above last-mentioned Chart as directed, and to omit that stitched up with our Magazine for July; also to cancel the Pages 307, and the five following, given in the same Month, and supply their Place with the six Pages given at the End of our





Princeton University Library



32101 064253188

0901
.L849

v.49
1780

DATE ISSUED	DATE DUE	DATE ISSUED	DATE DUE
DUE JUN 15 1985	DUE JUN 15 1985	DUE JUN 15 1985	DUE JUN 15 1985
DUE JUN 15 1988	DUE JUN 15 1988	JUN 15 2003	
DUE JUN 15 1990	DUE JUN 15 1990		
DUE JUN 15 1991	DUE JUN 15 1991	DUE JUN 15 1991	
DUE JUN 15 1992	DUE JUN 15 1992		



